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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

140

VOL. XXXIV.—PART VIII.

FIFTH SESSION, NINTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

57795
15/9/02

SESSION 1902.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
TORONTO.

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ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Birds of Ontario, in relation to Agriculture	56	*Printed (for distribution only)*
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No. 2.. Estimates (*Vote of Credit*) for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 16th January, 1902. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 20th January, 1902. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary.) Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1902. *Printed.* Estimates (Further Supplementary.) Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Clerk of Forestry for the years 1900-1901. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 28th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 13.. Report of the University of Toronto, Auditors Report on Capital and Income Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 9th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 14.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union of Ontario, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March 1902. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report of the Fruit Growers Association for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March 1902. *Printed.*

No 17.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario, for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 21.. Report of the Poultry Association for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 22 . Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 23.. Report of the Live Stock Breeders' Association for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1902. *Printed.*

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No 27.. Report of the Commissioner of Highways for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 32.. Report of the Director of Colonization for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 33.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 29th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 20th January, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 39.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1902. *Printed.*

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No. 42.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 13th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 43.. Report upon the work under the Children's Protection Act for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 44.. Report of the Inspector of Liquor Li enses for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 9th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 45.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 9th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 46.. Return from the Records of the several elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Districts of South Perth, North Waterloo, London, East Kent and West Huron, since the General Election of March 1st, 1898, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority wh reby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (5) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 9th January, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Report of the Legislative Librarian on the State of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 8th January, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 48.. Report of the Assessment Commission 1902. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 49.. Copy of Order in Council and Report of Committee *re* Compilation of the Imperial Statutes in force in the Province, under the provisions of Chapter 111, R.S.O., 1897, and now contained in Vol. III. R.S.O. Presented to the Legislature, 9th January, 1902. *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

No. 50.. Account of the Official Guardian *ad litem* for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 13th January, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 51.. Copy of Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees of A. M. McKinnon, Local Master and Registrar at Guelph. Presented to the Legislature, 15th January, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 52.. Copy of Order in Council respecting payment to His Honour B. L. Doyle, Junior Judge of the County of Huron, of the surplus Surrogate fees of the County. Presented to the Legislature, 15th January, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House, for a Return shewing:—(1) In what municipalities and unorganized districts has smallpox appeared in Ontario since January 1st, 1900. (2) What has been the source of the outbreak in each case. (3) What action was taken by the Government of the Province in the different outbreaks to prevent the spread of the disease. (4) To what extent was vaccination employed in the different outbreaks to limit the spread of the disease. (5) In how many plac s do Isolation Hospitals exist. (6) And whether (a) temporary or (b) permanent. (7) In how many centres in (a) organized districts, and (b) unorganized. Presented to the Legislature, 15th January, 1902. Mr. *Smith. Not Printed.*

No. 54.. Report of Inspector of San José Scale for the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, shewing what amount, if any, has been received from private parties towards the support of their relatives or otherwise, in the respective Insane Asylums of the Province during the year 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 24th January, 1902. Mr. *Hoyle.* *Not Printed.*

No. 56.. The Birds of Ontario in relation to Agriculture. Presented to the Legislature, 29th January, 1902. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 57.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, shewing the number of fruit trees infested by the San José Scale, condemned to be destroyed by the Inspector or Inspectors in the County of Lincoln, the number actually destroyed; the number condemned but not destroyed; the names and residence of the owners of those not destroyed and the reason why not destroyed. Presented to the Legislature, 30th January, 1902. Mr. *Jessop.* *Not Printed.*

No. 58.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, shewing:—(1) The amount of bonuses or subsidies voted to Railways by this Legislature, each year during 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. (2) The names of each railway receiving the same and the amount voted to each during that time. (3) The amount paid to each railway during each of such years, and the condition or conditions upon which such payments were made. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1902. Mr. *Joynt.* *Not Printed.*

No. 59.. Also—Return to an Order of the House for a Return, shewing the number of persons confined in the different Gaols of the Province on January 14th, 1902, as indigent persons unable to support themselves, and the length of time each person had been confined. Also, shewing the number of insane persons confined in the different Gaols of the Province on January 14th, 1902; the length of time so confined, and the reason therefor. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1902. Mr. *Barr.* *Not Printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House for a return, shewing:—(1) Who are the appointees under the Fisheries Department over the Rideau waters. (2) The name and the amount of salary of each overseer and sub overseer between Kingston and Ottawa. (3) The local jurisdiction of each overseer and sub-overseer, separately, as to limit of waters. (4) The number of licenses which have been granted during 1900 and 1901. (5) The name of each licensee and the amount paid for license individually. (6) The other sources of revenue under the Fisheries Department from fishing and otherwise for Ontario, from the Rideau waters. (7) The total revenue and expenditure in connection with the said waters under the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 7th February, 1902. Mr. *Joynt.* *Not Printed.*

No. 61.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, giving the name of each License Commissioner in each License District in the Province and the amount of expenses allowed in each District, up to the 30th

April, 1901. The name and salary of each License Inspector in the Province up to the 30th April, 1901, the county for which he was appointed and the amount allowed each Inspector for expenses. Presented to the Legislature, 10th February, 1902. Mr. *Barr*. *Not Printed.*

No. 62.. Report in the matter of the Scott Enquiry *re* timber. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 63.. Report on Sugar Beet Experiments in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No 64.. Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the other part. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all Orders-in-council, correspondence and telegrams between the Government, or any official thereof, and the McNab Lumbering Company, Peter Ryan, John Bell, John Drynan, and any other person or persons, interested in the company, relating to certain lumber stored at Ingoldsby Station, and the timber dues thereon. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1902. Mr. *Fox*. *Not Printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, of copies of all correspondence since January 1, 1901, between the Attorney-General, or any officer of his Department, and any other person or persons, relating to the export of gas from the Province under any lease; also, copy of such lease; also, copy of any instructions to, and any report made by Mr. Stiff on the subject since said date: also, copy of any injunction served on the Sheriff of the County of Essex forbidding him to interfere with the pipes of any Gas Company. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1902. Mr. *Whitney*. *Not Printed.*

No. 67.. Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company, Limited, of the other part. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 68.. Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of the other part. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 69.. Report of W. T. Jennings, Esquire, M.S.C.E., upon the cause of damage by high water and ice in the Grand River at Galt, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, shewing the number of Visiting Committees appointed under the provisions of the Act respecting Neglected and Dependent Children. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1902. Mr. *Smith*. *Not Printed.*

No. 71.. Agreement between His Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Montreal River Pulp and Paper Company, of the other part. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1902. *Printed.*

No. 72.. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, up to 31st December, 1901. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1902. *Not Printed.*

No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House, for a Return, shewing what number of Cold Storage Associations have been incorporated: where they are, and what amount was paid by the Province to each of the Associations formed under the Act of 1900, to provide for the incorporation of Co-operative Cold Storage Associations. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1902. Mr. *McLaughlin.* *Not Printed.*

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, a copy of any Report, or other document, made to any Department of the Government by the engineer, or other officer or person, who surveyed the route of the proposed Temiskaming Railway. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1902. Mr. *Beatty (Leeds.)* *Not Printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House for a Return, of copies of all correspondence between any person or persons resident in the Townships of Sunnidale, Flos or Vespra, and the Government or any member or official thereof, relating to the drowning of lands therein caused by the overflow of the Mad and Nottawasaga Rivers, together with a copy of the Report of the Engineers upon the cause of such overflow or floods. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1902. Mr. *Thompson.* *Not Printed.*

No. 76.. Copy of an Order-in-Council commuting the fees of His Honour A. B. Klein, Junior Judge of the County Court of Bruce. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1902. *Not Printed.*

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
TORONTO.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

INTRODUCTION.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honour :

The Provincial Board of Health respectfully begs to present for approval its Twentieth Annual Report of work done under the Act respecting its organization passed in 1882.

Not only does the Board take pleasure in reporting the general and, indeed, unusual freedom of the Province from any death-dealing epidemic disease during the past year, but would also recall to your attention the noticeable improvement manifest in the general condition of the public health during the past twenty years as illustrated in the interesting summary of twenty years of sanitation in Ontario in Chapter I of the Secretary's Report to the Board, and in Chapter IV, in which municipal development in sanitary matters during the period is referred to. As expressed by the Secretary, after illustrating the establishment of public water supplies in the newer towns of Ontario, "this again illustrates the truth that the extent of sanitary, as of other improvements, is the measure of the mental and moral status of any people."

The extent to which the knowledge of the causation as well as well of the means for the prevention of the several diseases known to be contagious has grown during this period may well be said to mark an era in the history of the world ; for during it the knowledge of the cause of tuberculosis has been gained and much practical information regarding its modes of prevention and cure have been received. To-day its diagnosis in the very earliest stages is discoverable by the wonderful biological discovery of antitoxin, tuberculin, while a distinction between it and other chronic pulmonary ailments is readily discoverable by the microscope. Beyond this, however, the clinician and sanatorium have gone, and to-day there is seen a world-wide movement for the removal of sufferers from tuberculosis at an early stage in the disease from the impure atmosphere of workshops and crowded tenements, wherein the infection is so readily spread, to the pure air of the country, where in sanatoria, practically open-air pavillions, the tuberculized may live in the fresh air in sanitary surroundings, and at the same time, under stri t medical regimen, be taught the principles of personal hygiene, under which he is to improve, and through which he is alone to expect permanent recovery from the infection. The next twenty years, we may fairly hope, will see the practical application of this knowledge by the reduction notably of the mortality at present caused by tuberculosis in its varied forms. What this reduction means has been fully illustrated in the Secretary's summary, and it may in general terms be said that cholera is removed from the list of diseases which need be feared n Canada, that the plague whose origin and means of prevention are known cannot readily become a menace to this country, that smallpox has not caused more than two hundred deaths in twenty years in Ontario, and even with its presence to-day in a mild form

in the Province is preventable to the degree that vaccination is promptly practised and thorough isolation and disinfection are carried out, that diphtheria, of all diseases during these twenty years, the dread and plague of our people, has been greatly robbed of its terrors owing to the discovery of its cause and of its antitoxin, and that the several other common contagious diseases have taken on so mild a form in general or are so promptly dealt with that the mortalities resulting from this large class of acute contagious diseases has during these years been lessened by more than fifty per cent., indeed to the extent of almost two-thirds. Were such alone the record of these years, fruitful in scientific results, your Government might very well be congratulated on such an outcome of the establishment of the Provincial Board of Health ; but, as has been pointed out in the *resumés* in the Secretary's Report, progress has been in many diverse directions. Municipal development in the work of sanitary improvement has been marked by very large expenditures upon public waterworks ; it is estimated that at least $11,000,000 have been expended in the 110 cities, towns and villages of Ontario on this work and each succeeding year sees a notable extension of this inestimable convenience and source of health to the people. Along with it sewerage systems have been instituted in many cities and towns, some 50 in all, and while slower in being installed more systems are yearly now being constructed.

The extent to which governmental assistance in educating and encouraging municipalities to enter upon sanitary improvements, as upon other municipal works, ought to go might, as a matter for academic discussion very well have come up twenty years ago, but to day the experience of such a period must largely have convinced economists and legislators of the most extreme *laissez faire* school, that an enormous gain has resulted to the public by the assistance at an almost nominal cost which the Provincial Board has given to the various municipalities in Ontario. As in England and elsewhere, it has been found that in such scientific work, exact knowledge is not the common possession of the people and that the smaller municipalities, who deem themselves unable to pay for expert advice, may be greatly encouraged by an officer who will point out to them that the scientific and correct way of doing such work always means economy in the end. Besides this method of assistance the government has encouraged in various ways the carrying on of experimental work, whereby the Provincial Board of Health may not alone supply itself with more accurate information, but be further in a position to advice action to the various municipalities, based upon such knowledge. This has been seen in the bacteriological examinations of specimens of diseased tissues from patients suffering from supposedly contagious diseases, made to assist Local Boards of Health in taking prompt and efficient measures for suppressing outbreaks, and also in the examination of suspected waters from polluted wells, and from altered or proposed sources of public supplies. The new work now being undertaken for the systematic experimental investigation of sewage disposal works is one peculiarly demanded in a Province, whose industrial development is moving along with surprising rapidity, and where the disposal of the industrial wastes which have been a problem for practical sanitarians in England for fifty years is forcing itself upon Ontario, as it did there and is demanding a solution. Fortunately science has equipped us to-day with means not then to hand in England, and we are in this particular, fortunate in being "heirs of all the ages."

The work of the Provincial Board of Health is expanding in every direction, keeping place with the needs of the people; and there is every reason to look forward into the new century and another twenty years of the Board's work with confident hope, anticipating the still greater triumphs of Sanitary Science, which has now taken so prominent a part in governmental work everywhere under the title of Public Medicine.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. Vaux, M.D.,

Chairman.

Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

CHAPTER I.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN ONTARIO DURING TWENTY YEARS.

In presenting the summary of work for the year 1901 to the members of the Provincial Board, it becomes my pleasing task to recall not only the events of the past year, but also those which present the more salient features of public health work in Ontario during the past twenty years, of which this is the Twentieth Annual Report. It is a comparatively easy thing to set down side by side the statistics of the several contagious diseases in the several quinquennia of the period, and to draw more or less obvious conclusions from them ; but it is not quite so easy a matter to present in a short chapter a picture of the outbreaks of diseases of different character, the circumstances under which they have prevailed, whether of a particular class in an unusual season, and of the available means at hand for its suppression, or to indicate those more potent, yet occult, psychological influences, due to social, religious or scientific causes, which play their part in the daily life of the individual, as regards personal habits, occupations and modes of living, and which influence in the most distinct manner the morbility and mortality rates of a country.

In old communities, in what might be termed a statical condition, where the social customs of generations are a part, as it were, of the very religion of a people, where few emigrants, whether to or from a country, influence the lives of its people, it would be a simple and easy matter to compare then and now ; but when it is remembered that Ontario during the past twenty years has sent out of her children 150,000 to plant the standard of agricultural progress on the plains of the Northwest and Manitoba, has carried the industrial instincts of her larger manufacturing centres to British Columbia and the Yukon, or has sent settlers to the number of 150,000 to carry the ideals begotten of a superior educational system and social life to the neighboring States of the Union, and has transferred of her rugged rural population —— to her own urban centres, it will be clear that no mere comparison of county with county, and of city with city, or township with city, can adequately illustrate the influence of public health work in a community, so little stable either in its population or influences, acting upon its individuals. In a paper printed in the Report for 1900, the influence of periods of settlement in Ontario counties upon the mortality from tuberculosis was studied, and certain untoward results, attaching to the aging of a community with lengthening periods of settlement were indicated. In the Annual Report of the Registrar-General for 1900 it has been pointed out how there must of necessity be an annually increasing mortality in an old county, whose population has lessened, as that of many of those in Ontario has done, if the proportion of young to old lives is not duly maintained; while in the report of the Department of Education the following figures, taken from the assessment returns, indicate similarly how in such a relatively stationary population the school population must necessarily decrease :

Year.	Population at school ; age 5-21.
1887	611,212
1892	595,238
1897	586,350
1900	580,105

This seems closely in keeping with facts, since the difference between this population in 1887 and 1900, of 31,107 is almost exactly paralleled by the registered attendance in schools which had fallen in 1900 by 29,984. In in addition to these facts, illustrating

a condition which actually has taken place in Ontario, we add the fact that with the imperfectness of registration in earlier years the births in Ontario were high, it is plain that a cause lying at the bottom of these facts and conditions, and indeed influencing all phenomena dependent upon life, has been at work, viz., that of a definitely decreasing birth-rate. In figures elaborated elsewhere the fact is beyond dispute that a steady decline in birth-rates has gone on since 1862, since taking 500 persons insured in the largest Canadian insurance company, in 1862, and comparing them with 500 insured in 1900, it is found that the number of brothers and sisters in the families of the insured in the first period averaged 7.8 and 6.7 in the latter; while the children born to those married in each group having an average age almost the same in both, is 54 per cent. less in the latter.

These preliminary remarks have seemed essential in order that the results of sanitary influences during the period may be properly estimated. For instance, the number of school children to be affected by sickness in 1900 is 5 per cent. less than in 1887. With this in mind, it becomes of interest, however, to find from a table published by the Registrar-General in the report for 1900, that the following results, as regards total deaths, have been obtained during the school ages, 5-15, during which most contagious diseases occur :

Table of Deaths from Contagious Diseases in Ontario.

—	From 5-9 years.	From 10-14 years.	Total.
In 1891	1,544	722	2,262
In 1900	803	563	1,366

The character of this reduction is explained by reference to tables which are found scattered in the Annual Reports of different years of this period.

From these illustrations it would seem apparent that during the past twenty years there has been, on the whole, a very remarkable change in the habits of thought amongst the people of Ontario as regards disease prevention. Up to twenty years ago smallpox was commonly treated by the family physician, who, exerting more or less care, continued to attend at the same time his other patients. To-day the public will practically boycott any physician who is willing to attend smallpox. The reasons which have produced this situation are the direct result of sanitary education, and on the whole are to be commended. Not to the same extent is the physician feared who attends scarlatina and diphtheria; but the public here too, by sad experience, have at times been taught the extremely contagious character of both of these, and are not slow to remark that it is strange that the members of families are isolated, while physicians seem to go direct from the sick-room with diphtheria to the sick-room of a child with bronchitis or scarlatina. Further, while it has not been possible to carry the idea of family isolation out in cases of whooping cough, measles, and mumps, yet a great step in advance is seen, when health boards are, in some instances, requiring physicians' certificates to be presented to the school authorities before a child from any house where sickness exists is allowed to return to school. The next stage to this is being here and there introduced, at least during an emergency, of having physicians visit the schools to examine for suspects, when an exposure to some sick child had taken place ; and to follow up the absentees to their homes to enquire into the reason for such absence. The fact has been made apparent that along with their physicians the general public have been led on until the contagious nature of all of our ordinary communicable diseases is generally recognized and local health authorities are generally upheld in their action in stamping out any disease. Here and there will be found the physician who, in an anarchistic spirit, assumes still an air of wisdom above that of ordinary mortals, and health laws; an occasional municipal officer who, for cheap popularity, chooses to ad-

vocate doctrines of laissez-faire, in dealing with contagious disease; while now and then some citizen with a new zeal, begotten of some self-imposed mission of healing, assumes the non-existence of those organisms whose life history in the bodies of plants and animals has been as well worked out by the slow experimental, but sure methods of science, as have the history, growth and development of the horse or ox, and who carries physical disease into the sphere of moral causation to the utter subversion of all those laws of human government, based upon the accumulated scientific observation and practical common sense of centuries. The general public, hard-working, sane and practical, are always good-natured and tolerant of vagaries, and if the apostle of a new gospel be only fairly clever the public often are even inclined to encourage him in his aberration, whether from the Athenian peculiarity of curiosity or desire for amusement, or at times from the seeming fear that they may be suppressing some spiritual manifestation of truth. But let severe disease appear, such as malignant smallpox, or diphtheria, and take away loved ones then outraged common sense suddenly reassets itself, and demands that the science, which has grown up unobtrusively in their experience, be set to work to correct what they in their folly have listened to from the voice of the enunciator of a new doctrine. We have referred to the wider influences and underlying social conditions in so far as public health progress is concerned, and may now refer to some of the visible signs, which have marked this progress. In 1882 a Provincial Board of Health was established, with a permanent secretary, having well-defined powers and duties set forth by statute. At that time municipal councils were endowed with powers to appoint health committees or Local Boards of Health (under the Act of 1874), and carry out health work under such by-laws as they chose to adopt. Many local investigations were instituted by the Provincial Board of Health during the several succeeding years; outbreaks of malaria, typhoid, and local nuisances being enquired into as indicated in the following list, under which the detailed reports up to 1897 appear on p.p. 14-18 for that year :

(1) Machinery of public health work ; (2) collection of sanitary information; (3) dissemination of sanitary information ; (4) health legislation; (5) investigations into causes of disease; (6) outbreaks of disease; (7) food and drink supplies; (8) school hygiene; (9) public institutions.

As, after much effort during two years, it appeared that the councils had established in 1883 but fifty health committees, the Public Health Act of 1884 was introduced by Sir Oliver Mowat, and became the body of public health law, which has existed to the present, having additions added to it from time to time, as the needs of experience have dictated. Some of the most notable of these are the following amendments to the Act of 1884 :

1. 1885. For enlarging powers of the Provincial Board for dealing with contagious diseases.

2. 1886. For expropriation of land for isolation hospitals.

3. 1887. For notification of school teachers in cases of contagious disease. Remedy for tenant when Board neglects action. Inspection of slaughter houses, dairies and ice supplies.

4. 1889. Appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates to be health officers in unorganized districts.

5. 1890. For inspection of meat and milk and animals suffering from contagious disease.

6. 1891. Appointment of and powers of county health officers.

7. 1895. Alteration in mode of appointing members of Local Boards of Health. Power given to Provincial Board to approve of all systems of sewerage and water supply in municipalities.

8. 1896 and 1900. Provisions for licensing and inspecting meat and milk supplies.

9. 1901. Provisions for sanitation of industries in unorganized territories.

Smallpox. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act the development of the work Provincial Board has steadily progressed to the present time. First of course has been that of dealing with preventable diseases. In the very year in which the Public Health Act was passed it proved its value in dealing

with a severe and extended outbreak of smallpox in Hastings County, which resulted, in Hungerford Township alone, in 203 cases and 66 deaths. This outbreak was stamped out with much rapidity, and left the Board in a position of confidence to meet what proved to be the most serious outbreak ever known in Canada—that of the Montreal epidemic of 1885, when 3,425 deaths occurred in the city, and over 7,000 in that Province, during the year. So complete were the defences in Ontario that only twenty-one deaths occurred in 1885.

DIPHTHERIA.

During this period, and for a number of subsequent years, diphtheria became a very serious plague. The nature of the disease as a true zymotic disease, had been questioned and denied, and Local Boards of Health were seriously in doubt as to what means was best calculated to deal with its ravages. What these were will be gathered from the table of deaths already given. Not, indeed, till 1891, when the experimental work of Yersin and Roux in Paris had shown the bacteriological character of the disease as first had been indicated by Loeffler in 1887, was the truly communicable nature of the disease generally recognized, and a special Order-in-Council for dealing with it along the same lines as smallpox was passed in Ontario in 1891. Since that year the prevalence of the disease as seen in the decreased deaths has notably decreased. Scarlatina had during all the years from 1882 been marked by local outbreaks of a notably mild character, and up to the present it has been treated as a communicable disease and been fairly well kept under control. Indeed it, with measles and whooping cough, has been treated as a less serious disease, than in Europe, where the annual mortality caused by these diseases has been much greater than in America.

Typhoid Fever. This has, as would be expected from the nature of its causation, had relationships to that sphere of work, peculiarly associated with municipal development in matters of public water supplies and sewerage systems. At the time of the formation of a Public Health Department in 1882, there were only twelve public water supplies, and seven sewerage systems in Ontario. In 1901 there were 110 public water supplies and 48 sewerage systems. Under the Public Health Act municipal authorities were required to submit proposed plans and water from proposed sources of supply to the Provincial Board for approval, and were entitled to receive advice, based upon investigation, with a view to securing supplies of water of assured purity. The plans of proposed sewerage systems were similarly revised and advice tendered, with a view to preventing the pollution of streams used as public water supplies.

As experience proved that the Health Act did not insure effective results, the Act was amended in 1895, making the establishment of systems of both public water supplies and sewerage systems dependent upon the approval of the Provincial Board of Health. The Act thus amended has proved of much benefit, and to-day it may be said that scarcely a single public water supply is under any suspicion of pollution, and sewerage disposal works have been instituted in most sewerage systems instituted within recent years.

This branch in the development of public health work became possible only with the institution of laboratory methods, and after some preliminary work by your Secretary, the Provincial Board succeeded in 1890 in obtaining the appointment of a qualified bacteriologist, and the equipment of a small laboratory, the work of which has since then been notably enlarged. The regular examination of public water supplies and waters suspected of causing typhoid fever was begun, and great additions to exact knowledge of the biological relations of water to disease have resulted.

Animal Diseases. The work of the laboratory was soon extended into the field of animal diseases, and valuable studies were made of the causes of hog cholera, actinomycosis, tuberculosis in cattle, anthrax and hydrophobia, and other diseases peculiar to animals.

Foods. Studies of milk, of vaccines, of antitoxins, of diseases in bees and of insects affecting food, were carried on, and later, when the presence of the bacillus of diphtheria in the throats of patients became recognized as associated with the disease, the laboratory

freely extended its aid to all physicians and medical health officers, desirous of assistance in the diagnosis of the disease, and of ascertaining with certainty the freedom of a patient from the disease before being set free from isolation. Some idea of the extent of this work may be obtained from the laboratory statistics which follow.

Tuberculosis. The year 1882, which saw the formation of the Provincial Board of Health, was to witness the announcement of the discovery by Prof. Koch of the bacillus of tuberculosis, a disease which for years had proved to be the *opprobrium medicinae*, whether as regarded its cause or its cure. The manifold manifestations of the disease in different organs, its sometimes rapid, its often chronic cause, had produced theory after theory equally untenable, and had left mankind as the prey of what remains to-day the greatest cause of mortality in man. Statistics of its ravages in Ontario had been year by year set forth, and its relations to insanitary house conditions, to various occupations, and to innutrition illustrated with discouraging iteration. But still the ravages of the disease remained unchecked, and to-day its ravages remain as great as ever in Ontario. To aid in popularizing the idea of its specific characters, the study of it in animals was continued, and a series of diagnostic studies in the use of tuberculin were made in 1893,and at subsequent periods. But,further,Local Boards of Health were encouraged to have specimens sent through the Medical Health Officers, to promote early diagnosis, and the knowledge of means most useful in lessening the dangers of infection to householders. This work has proved of much interest and utility, as serving to show how frequently the disease has continued for months before its true character has become known, and of how too other methods than the merely bacteriological are necessary in a certain proportion of cases, if an early diagnosis is to be possible.

Hydrophobia. The appearance of this disease, so frightful in its symptoms and so rapidly fatal in its progress has fortunately been relatively seldom in Ontario ; but the first attempts to prove, by the experimental method of Pasteur, the nature of a suspected case was made by an officer of the Board as early as 1890. Since that time a number of cases have been proved, and patients sent to the Pasteur Institute in New York for treatment.

During more recent years assistance has been given in the diagnosis of cases of suspected typhoid by examining specimens of blood, still further extending the laboratory work in assisting in the more accurate diagnosis of disease. This work grows year by year with the analysis of suspected well waters, where the disease has occurred..

Anthrax. The occasional appearance of this disease in man has been noted during the past twenty years ; but actual outbreaks of the disease in animals were noted as far back as 1886, when a serious outbreak in cattle occurred on the flats along the Speed, at Guelph. Veterinarians had seen the cattle, but not till the second year of its appearance was it brought to the attention of the Board. By the bacteriological method the nature of the disease was promptly diagnosed, and the probable cause in the washings from foreign wool in a factory indicated. Since then a number of outbreaks at different places have been reported, and their relations to the sewage from tanneries importing foreign hides were in practically every case demonstrated. These outbreaks are indicated in the following table :

Table of Anthrax Outbreaks

Guelph outbreaks	1887	1891	1892
Acton outbreaks	1891	1892	....
Kingston outbreak	1899	....	....
Listowel outbreak	1900	....	....
Whitby outbreak	1900	....	....
Wellesley Township outbreak	1901	...	....

Hog Cholera. Outbreaks of this disease occurred with frequency at the period when the laboratory of the Broad was first instituted, and the utility of the experimental method as compared with the crude veterinary means of diagnosis was promptly demon-

strated. Outbreaks in Toronto and suburbs, in Essex and in Kent were dealt with and assistance given to the local authorities in stamping out the disease. It is remarkable of how great utility such laboratory work may be and has been in Ontario in dealing with animal diseases, and how slow the Department, especially detailed to deal with outbreaks throughout the Dominion, has been to establish means adequate for dealing with the work has been.

Early in the history of the laboratory the presence of this disease was brought to the attention of the Board, and it is most creditable that in the laboratory of the Board some of the first cultures, showing the germ to belong to the group of schizomycetes, were made years before the disease was added to the list of contagious animal diseases under the Canada Animals Contagious Diseases Act. The disease was legislated against in Ontario, and an amendment to the Public Health was made in 1890, for stamping out the disease where it occurred.

Sewage Disposal Works. The growing importance of this work is becoming yearly more apparent, as the industries of our cities and towns are increasing. Within recent years actions at law have been instituted against several towns and cities for polluting streams, and the problem of how to so dispose of sewage as to make it innocuous has become an acute one in such cases. The complicated nature of the problem has long been recognized, and mechanical and chemical means of the most varied character have been instituted in different countries and places, with varied results. Everywhere difficulties have been encountered depending upon the varying nature of the sewage itself, the differences in climate and soil and, the greatest of all, that due to the fact that municipalities everywhere have looked upon sewage as a waste to be got rid with as little trouble and expense as possible. It is perhaps too much to expect that it will for years be looked upon in Canada in any other light; but the experience of at least one institution, the London Asylum for the Insane, has shown that the commercial value of house sewage is beyond question, and has pointed to the direction wherein much progress toward the solution of the problem may be made. To aid our municipalities in the solution of this problem the Provincial Board may perhaps be expected to lend its energies to an extent which hitherto has not been possible. At various intervals, however, work has been initiated in the laboratory and during the past three years analyses have been made in connection with the works at both Berlin and Stratford. The need of a chemist with greater equipment is a *sin qua non* to progress in this work of the greatest practical and theoretical importance.

School and factory ventilation. It is a remarkable, but very regrettable, fact that with the very energetic and practical work done in the question of ventilation of public buildings during the earlier years of the Board's work, this work of the most far-reaching character in its practical results has recently almost completely been neglected. There are several reasons for this, the first being the lack of laboratory assistance in carrying on such chemical work, as marked the progress of this work even forty years ago in England. Another reason has been that Local Boards of Health having had no encouragement extended to them in this respect have practically assumed that the house inspection of institutions, as schools and factories, forms no essential part of their work, and have apparently assumed that it belongs to the functions of the officers, acting under the Ontario Factories' Act. While the work done by these officers is valuable in the matter of protecting against accidents from machinery, and in insisting upon sanitary conveniences, yet the most important work of investigation through actual chemical and biological methods of the actual air conditions of public buildings, schools and factories as is provided for in Massachusetts is wholly unprovided for. If ever the fight against tuberculosis is to be seriously undertaken, then this work must be provided for not in a haphazard or spasmodic way, but systematically as a part of public health work. London and other English cities, Boston and New York, have laws definitely providing for the proper construction of buildings; but it would appear that we in Ontario are allowing this work to go by default, and much will by and by have to be undone, which now might be easily prevented.

The following summary shows the extent and character of work done in 1901 in the laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.

Months.	Diphtheria.				Tuberculosis.		Typhoid		Water samples.		Miscellaneous.	Totals for each month
	Diagnosis.		Release.						Bacteriological.	Chemical.		
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−				
January	21	22	9	11	20	50	4	11	10	2	6	166
February	17	18	15	21	31	61	6	7	8		3	157
March	18	25	23	26	32	58	6	7	6	1	8	210
April	19	30	12	19	26	62	14	16	..	1	11	210
May	20	20	21	6	45	62	1	22	2	..	11	210
June	35	22	11	15	34	60	4	8	24	6	2	221
July	17	47	50	49	35	69	9	9	21	2	12	320
August	17	26	8	27	26	47	17	14	41	5	11	239
September	13	15	8	9	27	37	32	40	21	2	5	209
October	29	28	9	9	26	42	53	24	12	1	20	253
November	20	37	21	31	18	56	23	34	46	10	3	299
December	23	43	6	20	28	54	13	31	24	8	6	256
	249	333	193	243	348	658	182	233	215	38	98	2780
	1018				1006		405					Grand total.

Diagnosis positive = + = 582. Release = − = 436.

1899. There were examined 1,370 specimens.

Sputum	629
Exudate	375
Typhoid	164
B. Water	116
C. Water	29
Miscel	52
Rabies	5
	1370

1900. There were examined 1,669.

Sputum	703
Exudate	526
Typhoid	221
B. Water	194
C. Water	33
Miscel	25
	1669

Illustration of sewages analyzed, Berlin sewage, in parts of 1,000,000.

Oct. 1.	No. of bacteria per 1 c.c.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrites and nitrates.	Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine.
Creek 1½ miles below tanks, 5 p.m. Sept. 26.	1.280 000	7.125	4 80	26.250	109.50	240
1½ miles below farm, 10 a.m., Sept. 27.	1.915.000	3.975	7 125	2.520	71.55	195
From creek 1½ miles below farm, 12 m. Sept. 27.	420.000	5.5125	5.475	22.6352	47.625	210

Illustration of sewages analyzed, Berlin sewage, in parts of 1,000,000.

Dec. 5.	No. of bacteria per 1 c.c.	Free Ammonia.	Alb. Ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrites and nitrates.	Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine.
Before septic tank.	220.000	3.50	39.00	2.80	1290.00	400.00
After tank.	38.500	1.75	12.00	3.08	685.00	200.00
After filter bed.	14.000	13.75	7.00	1.029	350.00	600.00
After passing through filter bed.	21.000	17.50	5.00	1.246	340 00	700.00

The following example may be given of work done in the shape of research work.

1st. The examination at Port Stanley and Rond Eau of fishes of fourteen varieties, twenty-three in all, for the presence of the colon bacillus in their intestines. This was undertaken to see if it was possible for fishes to give of themselves the colon bacillus to a water. No colon bacilli were found in any of them. The results of this work are published in the Report of the American Public Health Association for 1901.

2nd. Work was commenced with the object of finding if the bacillus of diphtheria is ever found in the throats of well people. This is being done in conjunction with a committee of the New England Boards of Health Association. One per cent. only has so far been found.

JOHN A. AMYOT, Bacteriologist.

CHAPTER II.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RECENT SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

In the annual reports of the past two years references, more or less extended, have been made to the outbreaks of smallpox which have appeared in Ontario and in neighboring States; but its reappearance in the first quarter and thereafter in the fourth quarter of 1901 in epidemic form, forces me to again direct the Board's attention to the disease. Its appearance in a widespread outbreak in the lumber camps of the Sudbury district in February was noted last year, and in the first quarterly report printed in the last Annual Report the principal facts relating to it were set forth, and again in a paper in the Report of the Executive Health Officers' Association, and prepared by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, the chief medical inspector in charge of the district. In the following table have been arranged the counties and municipalities in which district outbreaks occurred, together with their sources, so far as it has been possible to trace the latter :

ALGOMA.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Thessalon Village		Originated	1		11
Howland Township		in			20
Assigmack "		Northern			19
Bruce Mines		Michigan,			
Sault Ste. Marie Town		thence	1		28
Gore Bay Town		from			
Gordon Township		lumber			
St. Joseph's Island		camps.			
Sandfield Township					
Tehkumah "					
Carnarvon "					
Billings "					
Hilton "					
Burpee "					
Joscelyn "					
Johnson "					
Sault Ste. Marie Township					
Dawson "					
Plummer add'l "					1
Balfour "					
Wells "			1		1
Hallam "			2		2
Nairn Centre Camps					9
Missanabie Township					
Thessalon "					
Little Current Town					
Barrie Island					
Bayfield					
Serpent River					
Day Mills Village					
Cockburn Island					
Nemogosenda					2
Windermere					1
Spanish Mills					5
Creighton Township					1
Superior Mine					1
Blind River					11
Drury, Denison and Graham (Indian Reservations)					15
Goulais Bay					3
Helen Mine					1
Michipicoten					4
Macdonald and Meredith					
Ellen Mine			1		
Maple Camp			2		
Copper Cliff			13		18

BRANT.

Brantford Township					
Burford "	May	Brantford			
Dumfries, South Township					
Oakland "	May	Burford			
Onondago "					
Paris Town					
Brantford City	April 23, Sept. 23, Jan.	Sudbury			6
Tuscarora Indian Reserves					30

BRUCE.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Chesley Village					
Tiverton "					
Eastnor Township					
Tara Village					
Albemarle Township					
Amable "					
Arran "					8
Brant "			2	2	2
Bruce "	December	Kincard'neTp.			12
Carrick "					5
Culross "					
Elderslie "					
Greenock "	February	Bruce Tp.			3
Kincardine "	December	Manitoba			28
Kinloss "					16
Lucknow Village					
Kincardine Town					
Port Elgin Village					
Paisley "	January, 1902.	Kincard'neTp.			2
Southampton Town	March, 1902				2
Saugeen Township					
Walkerton Town					
Huron Township					
Teeswater Village					
Wiarton "					
Lindsay and St. Edmund Townships					

CARLETON.

Fitzroy Township					1
Gloucester "	September	Hull	13	9	56
Goulbourn "					9
Gower, North Township	February, 1902	Ottawa			1
Huntley "					4
Marsh "					
Marlborough "					
Nepean "		Hull			78
Osgoode "	January	Ottawa			4
Torbolton "					
Ottawa City			12	16	233
Richmond Village					
Ottawa East "					8
Hintonburgh "			1	1	32

DUFFERIN.

Garafraxa East Township					
Amaranth Township					
Melancthon "					
Mono "					
Mulmer "					
Orangeville Town					
Shellburne Village					
Luther East Township					
Grand Valley Village					

ELGIN.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Aldborough, Township					
Bayham, "					
Dorchester South, Township					
Malahide, Township					
Southwold, "					
Yarmouth, "					
Aylmer, Town					
St. Thomas, City					
Vienna, Village					
Dunwich, Township					
Port Stanley Village					
Springfield "					
Dutton "					

ESSEX.

Anderson Township	March	Detroit			6
Colchester North Township					
Colchester South "					
Gosfield North "					
Mersea "					
Rochester "					
Sandwich East "					
Sandwich West "	March, 1902				8
Tilbury North "					
Amherstburg Town	March	Detroit			2
Sandwich "					
Windsor "					
Malden Township	March				1
Pelee Island					
Belle River Village					
Leamington "	June	Detroit			4
Maidstone Township					
Kingsville Village					
Essex Town					
Gosfield South Township					
Walkerville	April July 1	Detroit Cleveland			1
Tilbury West					
Sandwich South					

FRONTENAC.

Barrie Township					
Bedford "					
Clarendon and Miller Township					
Hinchinbrooke Township			1	1	1
Howe Island					
Kennebec Township					
Kingston "					
Loughborough "					
Palmerston "	May, 1902	Shanties	1		1
Pittsburgh "					
Portland "					
Storrington "					
Wolfe Island "					
Garden Island "					
Kingston City					
Portsmouth Village					
Olden Township					
Oso "	June	From shanties	1	1	10

GREY.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Artemesia Township					
Bentinck "					
Collingwood "					
Derby "					
Egremont "					2
Euphrasia "	May	S. St. Marie			2
Glenelg "					
Holland "	Jan. 1902	Toronto			1
Keppel "					
Normanby "					
Osprey "					
Proton "					
Sarawak "					
St. Vincent "					
Sullivan "					
Sydenham "					8
Owen Sound Town					
Meaford "					
Durham "					
Dundalk Village					
Markdale Village					
Thornbury Town					
Hanover Village					

HURON.

Ashfield Township					
Colborne "					
Goderich "					
Grey "					
Hay "					
Howick "					
Hullet "					
Morris "					
McKillop "					
Stanley "					
Stephen "	Jan	Michigan			60
Tuckersmith "					
Turnberry "					
Usborne "					
Wawanosh East Township	Dec	Manitoba			18
Wawanosh West Township	Mar. 1901	London tp			11
Clinton Town	Jan. 1901	Bay City			1
Goderich "					
Seaforth "					
Brussels Village					
Wroxeter Village					
Wingham Town					
Exeter Village					
Blyth "					
Bayfield "					
Hensall "					

HALIBURTON.

Anson Township					
Minden "					
Stanhope and Shelbourne Township					
Cardiff "					
Monmouth "					
Dysart, etc. "					
Glamorgan "					
Snowden "					
Lutterworth "					
Sherbourne, McClintock, etc					

HALDIMAND.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901
Canborough Township					
Cayuga North "		Hamilton			2
Cayuga South "					
Dunn "	Mar. 1902				1
Moulton "					
Oneida "					
Rainham "					7
Seneca "	Dec	Jarvis			1
Walpole "			1	1	28
Caledonia Village					
Cayuga "					
Dunnville "					
Sherbrooke "					
Hagersville	Nov	Jarvis			2

HASTINGS.

Carlow Township					
Dungannon "					
Elzevir "					
Hungerford "					
Huntingdon "					
Madoc "					
Marmora and Lake Township	June	Sudbury			1
Monteagle and Hershel Township	Mar	Shanties			1
McClure, Wicklow and Bangor		In Wicklow	1	1	
Rawdon Township					
Sidney "					
Thurlow "					
Tudor "					
Tyendinagea "					
Belleville City			1	1	1
Deseronto, Town	Mar. 1901	Sudbury			2
Stirling Village					
Trenton Town					
Madoc Village					
Wollaston Township					
Limerick "					
Faraday "					
Tweed Village					
Mayo Township					

HALTON.

Esquesing Township	Jan. 1902	Manitoba			5
Nassagaweya "		"			1
Nelson "	Feb. 1902	"			4
Georgetown Village					
Milton Town					
Oakville "					
Trafalgar Township	July	Niagara camp.			2
Acton Village	Dec	Manitoba			5
Burlington Village	July	Niagara camp.			3

KENT.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Wallaceburg Town		Dover Tp			2
Camden Township					
Chatham "					24
Dover "		Detroit			399
Harwich "	Jan. 1902	Dover Tp			10
Howard "					
Orford "					
Raleigh "	Jan. 1902	Dover Tp			16
Romney "					
Tilbury East Township		Dover Tp			40
Zone "					
Bothwell Town		Dover			
Chatham "					45
Dresden "					
Blenheim "					
Thamesville Village					
Ridgetown Town					
Tilbury Centre Village			1		1

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Adolphustown Township					
Amherst Island "					
Camden, East "					
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashley					
Ernesttown Township,	May, 1901	New York	1		2
Fredericksburgh, North Township					
" South "					
Kaladar, etc. Township	June	Belmont Tp			4
Richmond "					
Sheffield "	June	Belmont			6
Bath Village					
Napanee Town					
Uxbridge Village					
Oso					10

LINCOLN.

Caistor Township					4
Clinton "					
Gainsborough Township	Sept	Buffalo			2
Grantham "					
Grimsby, South "					
Louth "	Feb., 1902	Stephen Tp			2
Niagara Town					
St. Catharines City	July	Hamilton			3
Port Dalhousie Village					
Merritton "					
Grimsby "					
Beamsville "					
Grimsby, North Township					
Niagara Township					

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Augusta Township	Jan	Manitoba			1
Crosby, North Township					
" South "					
Edwardsburg "					
Elizabethtown "	Jan., 1902	Manitoba			4
Elmsley, South "					
Gower, South "					
Kitley "					
Lansdowne and Leeds, Front of					
" " Rear of					
Oxford Township					
Wolford "	Jan., 1902	Manitoba			1
Yonge, Front of Township					
" Rear of "					
Brockville Town	Feb., 1902	Ottawa	3	3	6
Gananoque "					
Kemptville Village					
Merrickville "					
Prescott Town					
Newboro' Village					
Cardinal "					
Athens "					

LANARK.

Bathurst Township			1		2
Beckwith "					
Burgess, North Township					
Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke					
Darling Township					
Drummond "					
Elmsley, North Township					
Lanark "					
Montague "					
Packenham "					5
Ramsay "					
Sherbrooke, South "					3
Almonte Town		Ottawa	3	3	7
Carleton Place Town		"	1	1	4
Lanark Village					
Perth Town				1	1
Smith's Falls Town		Ottawa	7	3	10
Lavant Township					

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet Township					
Brooke "	Feb., 1902	Chatham			1
Dawn "					
Enniskillen "					
Euphemia "					
Moore "	Feb., 1902	Sarnia			1
Plympton "					
Sarnia "					
Sombra "					
Warwick "					
Oil Springs Village					
Sarnia Town	Feb., 1902	Detroit Ekfrid Tp	1	2	8
Petrolia "					
Wyoming Village					
Watford "					
Arkona "					
Thedford "					
Point Edward "					
Alvinston "					
Forest Town					

MUSKOKA.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Chaffey Township					
Bracebridge	February, 1901	Sudbury			2
Brunel					
Cardwell					
Draper					
Gravenhurst					
Huntsville	February, 1902	Whitney			1
Macaulay					
Monck					
Morrison					
McLean and Ridout					
Muskoka					
Madora and Wood				1	1
Oakley					
Port Carling					
Ryde					
Stisted					
Stephenson					
Watt					
Parry Island					1
South River					1
Cooper	March, 1902	Sudbury	1		1

MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide Township					
Biddulph "					
Caradoc "					
Delaware "					
Dorchester N. Township					
Eckfrid "	January, 1902.	N.W. Terr.			12
Lobo "					
London "					11
Metcalf "					
Mosa "			1	1	1
McGillivray "		Michigan			2
Nissouri West "			2		2
Westminster "	March, 1901	London			5
Williams East "					1
Williams West "					
London City	January, 1901. November March September January, 1902.	Cleveland Brandon Chicago Detroit Chatham			31
Lucan Village					
Parkhill Town		Michigan			1
Strathroy "					
Wardsville Village					
Newbury "					
Glencoe "					
Ailsa Craig "		Michigan			1
London West "					

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Alnwick Township					
Brighton Village					
Cartwright Township					
Cavan "					
Clarke "					
Cramahe "					
Darlington "					
Haldimand "	February, 1901	Sudbury			4
Hamilton "					
Hope "					
Manvers "					
Monaghan South Township					
Murray "					
Percy "			1		2
Seymour "	March, 1901	Sudbury			1
Bowmanville Town					
Cobourg "					
Colborne Village					
Newcastle "					
Port Hope Town					
Hastings Village					
Brighton Township					
Millbrook Village					
Campbellford Village	May	Shanties			3

NIPISSING.

Appleby, etc.					
Bonfield					5
Cameron					
Calvin					
Caldwell					
Ferris					5
Field, Badgerow and McPherson					
Mattawa Village					
Mattawan Township					
McKim "		Michigan			20
Nipissing "					
North Bay Town		Michigan			1
Pappineau Township					
Ratter and Dunnett					20
Springer			3		12
Sturgeon Falls		Copper Cliff			6
Sudbury		Michigan			25
Temiscamingue, B.					
Widdifield					2
Chisholm					5
Dyment Township					
Copper Cliff			4	2	11
Hazell and Kirkpatrick					5
Beaucage					1
Cache Bay					2
Eau Claire					2
Mono Lake					8
North Bay					1
Warren					20
Whitney					22
Government Tent Hospital	Feb.-J'ne, 1901	Sudbury			170

NORFOLK.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901
Charlotteville Township					
Houghton "					
Middleton "					
Townsend "		Burford			10
Walsingham South "					1
Windham "		Burford			44
Woodhouse "					7
Simcoe Town			1	1	1
Port Dover Village					
Waterford Village					
Walsingham North					1
Port Rowan Village					

ONTARIO.

Beaverton Village					1
Brock Township					
Mara "					2
Pickering "		Sudbury			
Rama "					
Reach "					
Scott "					
Scugog "					
Thorah "		Sudbury			1
Uxbridge Town					
Whitby East					
Whitby West					
Oshawa Town					
Port Perry Village					
Whitby Town					
Cannington Village					
Uxbridge Township					

OXFORD.

Blandford Township					
Blenheim "					1
Dereham "					
Nissouri East "					1
Norwich North "					
Norwich South "					
Oxford East "					
Oxford North "					2
Oxford West "	May	Michigan			20
Zorra East "					
Zorra West "					2
Embro Village					
Ingersoll Town					
Tilsonburg Village					
Woodstock Town					
Norwich Village					

PARRY SOUND.

Municipality.	Date.	Source	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Armour Township					
Bethune and Proudfoot Tp					
Burk's Falls					
Chapman					
Christie					
Carling					
Foley					
Harresin					
Gurd, Pringle and Patterson					
Himsworth, North					
Himsworth, South					1
Hagerman					
Humphry			1		1
Indian Islands					
Joly					
Lount					
Laurier					
Machar					
McDougal					
McKellar					
McMurrich					
Nipissing			3		22
Parry Sound Town				2	6
Perry					
Ryerson					
Strong					
Sunbridge					
French River					2

PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel Township	March, 1902..	Michigan			2
Belmont, etc., Township		Shanties			5
Douro "		"			1
Dummer "		"			1
Ennismore "					
Harvey "					
Otonabee "	March, 1902..	Michigan	1	1	1
Smith "					
Ashburnham Village					
Peterborough Town		Ottawa			2
Galway Township					
Monaghan, North, Township					
Lakefield Village		Shanties			1
Norwood "		"			2
Apsley "					
Havelock "		Shanties			8

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Alfred Township			6	6	16
Caledonia "					
Cambridge "	Dec	Ottawa	2		22
Clarence "		"	3		80
Cumberland "		"			30
Hawkesbury East Township		"	3	3	14
Hawkesbury West "					
Longueil "					
Plantagenet North "		Ottawa			26
" South "		Ottawa			11
Russell "		Ottawa	3		33
Hawkesbury Village			5	2	16
L'Orignal Town					9
Rockland Village					21
Casselman "			5	3	26
Vankleek "					1

PRINCE EDWARD.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1 1901.
Ameliasburg Township					
Athol, "					
Hillier, "					
Maryborough, North, Township					
" South					
Sophiasburg					
Picton, Town					
Wellington Village					
Hallowell Township					

PEEL.

Albion Township					
Caledon "					
Chinguacousy Township				1	1
Toronto "					
Toronto Gore					
Brampton Township					1
Streetsville Village					
Bolton "					

PERTH.

Blanchard Township					
Downie "					
Easthope, North, Township					
Easthope, South "					
Ellice "					
Fullarton "					
Hibbert "					
Logan "	Feb	Detroit			2
Mornington "					
Ballard "					
Listowell Town					
Mitchell "					
Stratford City					
St. Mary's Town	Mar. 1902	Spokane			1
Milverton Village					

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Rat Portage Town	May				?
Keewatin Township	Feb., 1902	Sudbury			1
Van Horne "					
Regina Mine					
Emo Township					
Alberton and Crozier					
Chapple					
Lac Seul Mission					
McIrvine					
Mikado Mine and Shoal Lake					
Mine Centre					
Wainwright, Dryden, etc					
Wabigoon and Zealand					
Wabigoon Mission Grant, etc					
Unorganized (Alberta)					
Beaver Mills	May, 1901	Minnesota			11
Golden Star Mine		"			2

RENFREW.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Admaston Township	May, 1901	Sudbury			34
Alice "		Rathbun			1
Bagot and Blythefield Township					
Bromley Township			5	3	5
Brougham "					8
Horton "					
McNab "					6
Pembroke "		Sudbury			2
Pettewawa "					
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie			1		10
Ross Township					
Sebastopol "					
Stafford "					4
Westmeath "			1	1	1
Wilberforce and Algona Township					
Arnprior Village	Mar., 1901	Sudbury			6
Pembroke Town		Ottawa	23	7	50
Renfrew Town		Sudbury	1		6
Brudenell and Lyndock					
Griffith and Mattawatchen	April 7th		1	1	
Grattan Township					12
Radcliffe and Raglan Township					2
Hagarty, etc. "			1	1	
Eganville Village					1
Head, etc					
Cobden Village					2
Blythefield Township	Mar	Shanty	1		1
Clara "					1
Madawaska	Dec	Odessa			5
Matcheson	Mar., 1901	Shanty			3
Wylie					2

SIMCOE.

Adjala Township					
Essa "					
Flos "					
Gwillimbury, West, Township					
Innisfil Township					
Medonte "					
Nottawasaga Township					
Orillia "					
Oro "					
Stayner Village	May				1
Tay Township	Mar., 1901	Sudbury			17
Tecumseth "	June				4
Tiny "	May	Sudbury			6
Tossorontio "					1
Vespra "					
Barrie, Town					
Bradford Village					
Collingwood Town	Feb., 1901	Sudbury			6
Orillia "	Mar., 1901	Sudbury			2
Alliston Village	July				5
Sunnidale Township					
Midland Town		North Shore			6
Penetanguishene Town					3
Tottenham Village					
Beeton "					
Matchedash Township					
Creemore Village					
Allandale					

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Charlottenburg Township			17	4	51
Cornwall "				1	5
Finch "			1	1	41
Lancaster "					
Lochiel "			2	2	over 70
Matilda "					
Osnabruck "					
Roxborough "			1	1	
Williamsburgh "					
Winchester "					1
Cornwall Town					11
Iroquois Village					
Morrisburgh Village					
Mountain Township					
Kenyon "					13
Alexandria Village					2
West Winchester Village					1
Chesterville "					
Maxville "					
Lancaster "			1	1	1

THUNDER BAY.

Oliver Township					
Neebing "					
Port Arthur Town					8
Fort William "	Jan. 1901	Winnipeg			1
Nepigon					
Schreiber					
Shuniah					
Strevels' Camp		Winnipeg			11

VICTORIA.

Bexley Township					
Carden "	May	Sudbury			21
Eldon "	May	Sudbury			19
Emily "					
Fenelon "					
Laxton, Digby, etc., Township					
Mariposa "					
Ops "					
Somerville "					
Verulam "	February, 1901	Massey St.			1
Lindsay Town					
Bobcaygeon Village					
Omemee "					
Fenelon Falls "					
Woodville "					
Dalton Township					
Sturgeon Point Village					

WATERLOO.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Waterloo Township					2
Wilmot "			1		3
Woolwich "					
Berlin Town		Michigan			1
Galt "					
New Hamburg Village					
Waterloo Town					2
Hespeler Village					
Dumfries, North Township					
Preston Village					
Wellesley Township					
Ayr Village					
Elmira "					

WELLAND.

Bertie Township					
Crowland "					
Pelham "					
Stamford "					
Thorold Town					
Wainfleet Township					
Willoughby "					
Chippawa Village					
Niagara Falls Town					
Fort Erie Village					
Port Colborne Village					
Thorold Township					
Welland Town					
Humberstone Township					
Niagara Falls Village					
Bridgeburgh "					

WELLINGTON.

Arthur Township					
Eramosa "	Jan., 1902	Manitoba			1
Erin Village					
Garafraxa, West, Township					
Guelph "					
Luther, West "					
Maryborough "					
Minto "					
Nichol "					
Peel "					
Pilkington "					
Puslinch "	Jan., 1902	Manitoba			18
Arthur Village					
Elora "					
Fergus "					
Guelph City					
Mount Forest Town					
Harriston "					
Drayton Village					
Clifford "					
Palmerston Town					
Erin Township					

WENTWORTH.

Municipality.	Date.	Source.	New cases of smallpox in March, 1902.	Number at present sick.	Total number of cases since Jan. 1, 1901.
Ancaster Township					1
Barton "					1
Beverley "					
Binbrook "					
Flamboro', East, "		Manitoba			6
Flamboro', West, "					
Glanford "					
Saltfleet "					
Dundas Town					
Hamilton City		Michigan	1	1	21
Waterdown Village					

YORK.

Etobicoke Township			1		1
Georgina "					
Gwillimbury, East, "					
Gwillimbury, North. "					
King "		Aurora	3	3	3
Markham "	Mar., 1902	Toronto			1
Scarborough "					
Vaughan "					
Whitechurch "					
York "	July	Toronto			7
Aurora Town		Ottawa	5	4	8
Holland Landing Village					
Newmarket Town					
Richmond Hill Village					
Toronto City			2	2	40
Markham Village					
Stouffville "					
Woodbridge "					
Weston "					
Toronto Junction Town.					
East Toronto Village					
North Toronto "					
Sutton "					

With the explosive outbreak of the last three months, December (1901), January and February, practically suppressed, it becomes a matter of some interest both to examine into the causes of so sudden and widespread an outbreak of the disease, and describe the machinery which has now for three successive years proved effective in suppressing the disease.

Sources of the Disease. The several sources of individual outbreaks have been set forth in the preceding table; but speaking generally the outbreak in the Sudbury district, beginning in January, 1901, was directly traceable to several cases, where infected workmen, drifting from the Houghton district of Northern Michigan to the railway construction works at the "Soo" and to the lumber camps, introduced the disease to several centres. Others in the camps, exposed to the disease believed to be "grippe," with a subsequent rash, attributable to the pork eaten in camp, were infected and some of the worst cases, leaving camp went to the railway, and thereby to the nearest town with an hospital or physician; and in some cases were attended in hospital, and in others in hotels and boarding houses, where the disease was not diagnosed as smallpox, and therefore not quarantined. The ex-

posure of many unvaccinated persons, and the neglect to vaccinate those exposed, caused an explosion of the disease of a very widespread character; workmen recovering took trains to their homes in eastern counties on the Ottawa, while commercial travellers in several instances carried the disease to Toronto and other urban centres. Other centres in southwestern Ontario, in Middlesex, Oxford and Brant, came in directly from Michigan and Ohio, but were localized and quickly suppressed. The outbreak caused by the dispersion of the lumbermen was transmitted to the Quebec side of the Ottawa, and became the chief centre from which the smouldering fire was to spread once more to the Sudbury lumber district when operations began again in September. The centres and dates of appearance are given in the tables. But another and unlooked for source made its appearance. In August, after the Ontario harvest, thousands of farm laborers and prospectors went to Manitoba to assist in reaping the enormous harvest. Owing to rains and the great yield operations were long continued and many remained till November and even December. Their return coincided closely with the appearance of the disease in widely separated centres in the rural parts of the Province, set forth in the tables. In some cases it has been found that men had been exposed to the disease in Manitoba and in others, probably more, that they were exposed in the three-days' trips either by the Canadian route and yet more by the Minnesota route to either convalescents or to others infected in the colonist cars. Thus in November, December and January there were 15 outbreaks and 81 cases directly attributable to this source. Several outbreaks from Michigan in Western Ontario again appeared, those in Kent alone from December to the end of March amounting to 537 owing to the character of the community in which it appeared and the failure on the part of one or more physicians to promptly diagnose the nature of the disease.

An Unprotected Population. From these many sources of infection it is apparent that unless first cases were promptly detected and isolated many others exposed would take the disease unless immune. The history of the disease and all recent observation proves that with few exceptions all unvaccinated persons, whether infants or old men, are susceptible to smallpox and will take the disease if exposed. The past year has in a remarkable manner shown the unprotectedness of the great bulk of the rural population of Ontario under 20 years of age, and indeed of many persons much older, even as regards primary vaccination. Many illustrative statistics may be given, which but imperfectly prove the extent to which this neglect has gone during recent years, since many unvaccinated, through prompt quarantine and revaccination, have not had an opportunity to develop the disease.

Outbreaks in Ottawa, Sudbury, Dover and Burford were especially interesting, and which, owing to the large number under the careful observation of experienced physicians, served to teach the lesson, which is everywhere at present being taught to populations where the absence of dangers has begotten indifference, and the immunity begotten of public health work has developed a contempt or disregard of the lessons of the past century. One is glad to know that the lesson again taught has during the past year been learned by many, but at a large cost.

The Mild Type of the Disease. This subject was dealt with to some extent in the Report for 1900, and what was then pointed out as contrary to theory as well as most obvious fact, that the disease was mild owing to a transmitted immunity through past generations of vaccinated persons in America, has been unfortunately only too well illustrated by the virulent outbreaks which during the year have appeared in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. What was further pointed out then that the presence of a virulent type of the disease in Great Britain and Italy, only required introduction by American seaports to this continent to show that the absurd theory of an immunity in the people of this continent greater than that of the people of England systematically vaccinated for half a century has during the year been fully demonstrated.

The continued presence, however, of the benign type in the great area of the United States and Canada west of the Atlantic seaboard demands that in the interests

of the public and of the hundreds of physicians in the Province, who still remain unacquainted with the disease from personal experience, I refer somewhat specifically to the clinical features of the disease as it has appeared during the past three years. In this I am especially fortunate in having the assistance of Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, who has been for months constantly engaged in dealing personally with the outbreaks in all parts of the Province.

When we wish for exact teaching, we naturally turn to those great masters of medicine who have had the widest experience under the most favorable opportunities for obtaining knowledge. As regards smallpox, we naturally go back to the years between 1870-80, when the school of cellular pathology had attained a pre-eminence, and when in Germany, France and England clinicians had to deal with an epidemic of smallpox which for virulence, as Sir John Simon has said, exceeded all within historical recollection.

No pathologist of his time has written with greater precision and perspicuity than Prof. S. Jaccoud of the Paris Faculty in his "Traité de Pathologie Interne," and we may therefore turn to his work for some of the broad facts relating to variola.

Having spoken of the zymotic theory of the disease Jaccoud says: "The virulence of the variolous virus is pandemic; but it is subordinated to the organic receptivity, not only as to the degree of its effects but also to their production. The fact of a natural total immunity is proved by the notable number of persons who escaped all attack in the epidemics of variola prior to the discovery of vaccine; the fact of the partial and variable immunity according to individual receptivity is established by the variable intensity of the effects of the poison in divers patients at the same time and place. We are not bound to attribute this plurality of forms to the plurality of poisons, because here, as in cholera, the lightest form may transmit the most intense: The poison is one, the receptivity is various, like the individual. On the other hand, we cannot impute the mild forms of variola to the common practice of vaccination; that these benign forms may by this means become much more numerous is quite true, but such existed before vaccine, and the proof is that at the period when artificial inoculation with variolous virus was practised, they took good care to employ virus only from the mildest cases. The theoretical idea was erroneous, since the product depends especially upon the soil and not upon the seed; but this practice proves positively that light forms of smallpox have preceded vaccination." Apropos of this summing up of facts, it may be stated that Von Swieten in 1759 is quoted by Copeland as describing a mild or mitigated outbreak of smallpox. It is stated there "that the primary fever is often little more than a febricula, and the pustules seldom exceed more than from 1 to 200. These indeed seldom reach a pustular stage, but, having passed through that of tubercle or papule into that of vesicle on the sixth day or even sooner, dessicate, shrivel up and crust. The form is so mild that secondary fever is not manifested, and consequently is wanting, convalescence coming on the eighth day of the eruption."

It is important, however, to note as was remarked last year, when referring to the increased virulence of the disease at New Orleans amongst the negroes in two successive winters, that Jaccoud states: "Constitutional weakness, bad hygienic conditions, excesses and fatigue of every kind, expose patients to the severest forms of the malady. The hurtful effect of these circumstances is such that I have seen it several times annihilate the salutary action of a vaccination of which the protective period had not yet elapsed." It might be thought that with these practical considerations pointing to variation in the type of the disease as being both by history and in theory a part of the natural history of smallpox and of other eruptive and infectious diseases that little more need be said; but experience during the past two years has made it abundantly apparent that the clinical pictures of the disease which the present generation of physicians, drawn from the virulent outbreaks of 1870-74, recall are so fixed in the memory that it seems quite impossible not to have many mistakes made. As one physician who had seen or treated over one hundred cases last year said, in defence: "I know it is not chickenpox, but I cannot believe it is smallpox,

although I never saw a case." It may then seem not ill-advised to once more deal with the pathology and varying clinical appearance of the disease as it has appeared during the past two years.

Jaccoud remarks: "The cutaneous features of true smallpox are those of a true suppurative and ulcerative dermatitis disposed in little foci more or less numerous. The initial lessons are circumscribed and isolated hyperemias which occupy the whole thickness of the skin, even to the subcutaneous tissue, but which have their greatest development in the papillae; the papillae appear elongated in consequence of the development of vascular aggregations. This epidermal covering is strongly raised and the rete malphigii is thickened throughout. The pock then presents under the form of a red point slightly elevated, however, circular without trace of cavity or of liquid; it is a papule. Soon exudation supervenes while a serous liquid bathes the deeper layers of the epidermis, dissociates its parts and arrives under the superficial more resistant layer, which arrests it. In this passage the liquid crowds again to the periphery, the cells of the rete malphigii, are themselves engorged with a fluid exudate and these cells are accumulated in a circular zone surrounding the pock, which are taken for a pseudo membrane. The superficial epidermal layer is raised in the centre by the collected liquid; thus the papule has been transformed into a vesicle. In a third stage the fluid becomes turbid from the cellular hyperplasia of the rete malphigii, and the vesicle is changed into a pustule. At length, under pressure of the fluid, the surface of the pustule thins and then breaks down, and after its escape one finds at the base little cup-shaped depressions. These heal without completely restoring the loss of tissue, leaving depressions recalling the form of the previous ulceration. Such is the common history and picture, but Jaccoud goes on to say: "The dermatitis of mild cases is superficial, and several eventualities are possible, the loss of substance only takes place in some of the pocks; in others it is hardly recognized, and after healing there is only a small number of depressed cicatrices, the others are so slightly marked that they can only be discovered by close inspection. In other cases the inflammation loses its essential character or at least the exudation is eliminated by dissociation without loss of tissue. There is no loss of substance at all; the contents of the pustule dry up and it is transformed in situ, with the skin covering it, into a crust of a yellow more or less brown, and whenever these crusts fall off there remain no depressions, but only round elevations of a dusky red, due to the persistent tumefaction of the papilla. Little by little these elevations lessen, the redness disappears and the skin retains no trace of the eruption. This variety often coincides with one of the preceding, and one there finds again some few cicatrices, which recall the existence but not the abundance of the pustulation. "The pocks do not always have a special appearance, the centre is often umbilicated, as if the raising of the skin had been prevented at this point by retraction or by adherence. This umbilication, which has been wrongly given a distinctive character, is not constant; it is bound to no particular shape, and it is produced sometimes from the presence of a hair follicle at the orifice of which the raising of the epidermis is held down, or from the adhesion between the deep and superficial layers of skin being maintained. The umbilication only becomes real at the beginning of desiccation, which commences from the centre."

In these several paragraphs we find set forth in the most precise language the clinical phenomena, which are present under varying conditions in the disease, affected both by the type of the germ and the personal element in the patient, whether dependent upon relative natural immunity or that acquired through vaccination, inoculation or a previous attack of smallpox.

With such teaching from a master in pathology it becomes easy for us to understand how a type of the disease, such as that which has prevailed in Ontario during the past three years and which has been the occasion of most frequent and serious doubts as to its true nature, may occur. With a view to presenting some of those clinical variations, which have caused so much uncertainty, the following illustrative characteristics are set forth both from personal observation and from the much larger experience obtained by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, medical inspector of the Board, who has been per-

sonally engaged in field work both in the unorganized districts of Northern Ontario, directly under the supervision of the Board, and in the assistance rendered to the Local Boards of Health, which have asked for assistance. Probably not less than 2,000 cases have thus come under the personal observation of officers of your Board. Speaking in notes supplied regarding the difficulties of diagnosis and variation in the signs and symptoms of the disease, Dr. Hodgetts states: "Yet the infection of smallpox pervades the whole, and there can in my opinion be no doubt as to its true character. As others of the group of communicable diseases, e.g., scarlatina and diphtheria, with which the medical profession of the Province is more familiar, may present in different individuals exposed to the same source of infection, symptoms and signs, both subjective and objective, entirely different in character and appearance, so I desire to demonstrate such is the case with smallpox." "This mild type of smallpox is no respecter of persons, whether as regards age or condition. Those past four score years, equally with the child of a few weeks, male and female, if unvaccinated, have suffered. On the other hand, the vaccinated have in most instances proved immune or have had the disease in a modified form. A father or a mother with a good scar or a child fortunate enough to have been successfully vaccinated have escaped in multiplied instances; the only exceptions in those exposed to infection amongst the unvaccinated being in persons who had previously had smallpox. In houses where the disease appeared and the sick were treated at home, and where other inmates refused to be vaccinated, I have never known an unprotected person escape, even though partial isolation had been carried out; whilst, in similar cases when vaccination has been practised, it has given either complete or partial immunity."

"Inasmuch, however, as departures from the normal have been so numerous in many of the earlier outbreaks in first cases, many practitioners not finding such to conform to the disease described in the textbooks, have believed, indeed, that it must be something else—some new and undescribed disease—and hence it has been called 'Cuban itch,' 'Philippine rash,' 'pine knot itch,' 'swine pox,' 'yaws,' 'grippe,' 'chickenpox,' 'impetigo contagiosa,' etc., etc." Such attempts at diagnosis, while in most instances not creditable to the professional skill or education of the practitioner, do nevertheless illustrate the many abnormal qualities of the disease; but when wide experience as well as the literature of the subject shows that the disease may abort at any of its several stages, the conclusion is easily and naturally arrived at that it simply proves once more that smallpox follows the variations common to parasitism in all diseases of the class, whether affecting plants or animals.

Dealing with the disease in its various stages, while the incubative period has never in the experience of Dr. Hodgetts, been found less than 13 days, yet there have been frequent cases when it has extended to 16, 17 or 18 days after exposure. Prudence dictates that unless successful revaccination has been practised with no rise of temperature being present, the quarantine should be extended to this length of time.

"The onset of the disease has in many cases been found to be indistinct and illmarked, the rigor or distinct chill being absent. In a few instances, when the initial chill had been well marked, the case has subsequently proved mild. The greater number of adults describe the disease as 'grippe,' referring especially to such symptoms as headache, pains in the body and limbs with fever, which when the temperature has been taken, has ranged from 102 to 104 degrees F. In most cases this has continued for three days, occasionally even to the fourth or fifth day. In the three-day class the fever has ended by crisis, in the others by lysis. In infants the disease is usually ushered in by a chill or convulsions, with vomiting, and in their case the symptoms approach more to those described in text books. Sore throat has in these been a very constant symptom, while in some I have seen severe and continued vomiting. In not a few instances patients state that they have suffered from a mere cold in the head and ridicule the idea of their having smallpox. It may, however, be noted that though during the two previous seasons these initial symptoms seldom approached the old normal type with a subsequent eruption often typical, yet during the present win-

No. 1.

Mar., 1901.

Shantyman in Tent Hospital, Sudbury. Illustrating pitting after recovery.

No. 2.

Photo supplied by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts.

Shantyman in Tent Hospital, Sudbury. Illustrating the vesicular stage of eruption.

No. 3.

No. 4.

Photo supplied through kindness of Dr. W. H. Tye, Chatham.

Jan., 1902.

Cases in Harwich Township. Father and son infected from same previous case in family. Both were unvaccinated, and boy had been diagnosed first as chickenpox.

No. 5.

Feb., 1902.

Children in same family from same exposure, both unvaccinated.

No. 6.

Photo through kindness of Dr. J. R. Boyle, B.A., Casselman.

Illustrating extreme variations in type of disease.

No. 7.

No. 8.

Through kindness of Dr. J. R. Boyle, B.A., Casselman.

Feb., 1902.

Illustrating in No. 7 inflammatory condition of subtaneous tissues, and in No. 8 a discrete case in which pustules of face have collapsed and are crusting, while pustules are still on hands.

ter the premonitory symptoms as well as the eruption have become more typical. The eruption has, however, undoubtedly caused the greatest difficulties as regards diagnosis. Even those who were familiar with smallpox in 1885 and in earlier epidemics, on being called to see a single case, have found great difficulty in arriving at a positive diagnosis, and it is not to be wondered at that those whose only knowledge of the disease has been obtained from text books, passed by such cases often without suspecting their character. The macule, papule, vesicle and pustule may each in turn have been modified, while the distribution, date of appearance of the rash and progress of its stages have presented great variety. On its appearance on the third day it has often been taken for measles. Its appearance successively on the face around the nose, mouth, along the line of the hair, then down the neck, over the chest, abdomen, back and extremities, has often been looked upon as successive crops of vesicles; but this I believe is due to the fact that the inflammatory patches on those portions of the body where the integument is thicker do not show the macule so marked as on the parts where the skin is delicate. I have found on close inspection the macule present when both medical attendants and patient have said nothing was to be seen or felt. Noticeably has this been the case on the hands, legs and feet, and in the hair. In these situations it takes the papule and vesicle longer to form, and hence it is said to have appeared in successive crops."

"In several cases of discrete or confluent smallpox these several signs are all better marked and appear generally well over the whole body; but in very mild cases faint macules will disappear, never becoming papules. Again some papules will abort, forming little dark crusts or scabs about the size of a pin's head, falling off within a week or ten days. Such cases as this occurred during the past July in children, infected directly from a well-marked case of the discrete disease, mild in its course but presenting all the typical appearances as to rash. Where I have been able to make close successive observations I have never seen the macule, papule and vesicle completing the stages within twenty-four hours as is the case in chickenpox; but still the macule may not present the distinct shotty feel, the papules may not be uniform in size, vesiculation is delayed, and the pustules may not all be full and tense on the fifth day. As regards umbilication some or all may become flabby and the disease may abort at this stage in a somewhat similar manner to modified smallpox. The vesicles form crusts and these are soon shed with the exception of those on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, often by the fourteenth day. These show brownish patches beneath the thickened epidermis, which require a knife or needle for their removal. (They are like a blood blister beneath the skin and exfoliate in a similar manner). "As regards pustulation the varieties are perhaps greater at this stage than in any other. It is often hastened or completed by the twelfth or fourteenth day; the flattened and superficial crust has scaled off in a manner similar to that in the vesicular stage. In other cases the pustules are larger and well rounded with or without a black centre. In some of these the pus shows evidence of admixture with blood and they appear dark in color. When the pustules are round and full I have noticed at times little evidence of umbilication; although in the same patient some pocks not so large and full have the umbilication well marked."

"The pustules in the milder cases remain discrete with but slight inflammation, while in others they coalesce, and present all degrees till they become semi-confluent or confluent, this again being accompanied or succeeded by others of a benign character. The amount of inflammation is always proportionate to the extent of the eruption; and the same may be said of the secondary fever While in the larger proportion of cases the secondary fever was absent, yet when present it has at times risen to 103 degrees F. and 104 degrees F., with accompanying rapid pulse and general weakness. As regards exfoliation, this may occur at any stage, and has often been observed to take place on the face, neck and chest, about the tenth day; while pustules on the body and extremities may take several weeks longer—especially on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. That exfoliation is often succeeded by pitting we have

ample evidence. The removal of crusts leaves a reddened and congested mark like an aborted secondary vaccination."

I have given quite fully quotations having a description of the salient points observed by one whose special duties were to diagnose all doubtful cases for purely prophylactic purposes. The typical cases have not been referred to, but it is of essential interest to observe how closely associated these clinical features are with the various pathological variations described by Prof. Jaccoud. Other anomalies have been personally observed in cases where a recent vaccination with a lymph of insufficient virulence to leave a true cicatrix had been performed. Here the rash appeared earlier than is normal; shallow, irregular vesicles were filled with a milky, grumous fluid, and the vesicle broke down and scabbed within two or three days in some cases. Except the history of exposure there was practically nothing to indicate the nature of the disease, the vesicles on the face being extremely few and transitory. Other occasional cases in fair-skinned, healthy children have presented in the few pocks present early development; but while the vesicles were in some cases little larger than a pin's-head, yet they presented as typical umbilication as do the vesicles appearing about the scarifications of a successful vaccination by the fourth day. It is remarkable that these in several particulars have a course markedly like vaccination in persons bearing evidence of a previous successful vaccination at no very long distance of years. The question has arisen as to whether such mild cases are protected permanently in practice against a severer type of smallpox. Fortunately probably for many, but unfortunately for scientific proof, the severe type has not yet been encountered by them. Certain it is that vaccination has occasionally been partially successful after such attacks, illustrating the axiom that theoretically there is no such thing as absolute immunity.

CHAPTER III.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAKS IN THE LUMBERING DISTRICTS OF ONTARIO.

The materials of this Chapter have been collated by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Inspector.

The result of the progress of the work of supervision under the special regulations has, on the whole, been gratifying, and notwithstanding that the inspector has not been able to devote all his time in the district owing to the widespread character of smallpox, calling him to all parts of the Province, there has been an honest endeavor on the part of the lumber companies to carry out the spirit at least of the regulations, and seventy companies and firms have reported the employment of medical men, although at the time of my first visit to the district in November I could only learn of two firms who up to that time had taken this action.

At that time it seemed apparent that those coming under the provisions of the Act of 1901 had little intention of complying with the regulations. All were awaiting action on the part of the Provincial Board of Health; the new order of things to be instituted in the camps was so radical in character that it required uniform action on the part of the companies, otherwise the employees would leave those camps where the regulations were being enforced, seeking by preference those where the old order of things prevailed. Another difficulty presenting itslf was that none of the companies had notified their men when engaging them that they must be vaccinated and must contribute a stated amount monthly for medical attendance; and the employees, being perfectly ignorant of the Act or its requirements, resented the impost of fifty cents per month as an unjust and illegal act on the part of the employers. In addition to this fact employment was abundant, and the men were consequently independent. Considering all these facts it is very satisfactory to report that seventy companies have

this year intimated they have complied with Regulation XII., and contracted with a medical man for the inspection of their camps. The operations carried on by these firms include the districts of Nipissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Renfrew County.

The following thirty-three companies have furnished the Board with reports of the inspections made by their medical men, viz.:

Booth, J. R.
Barnett, A.
Booth & Gordon.
Cook, J. W. & G.
Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company .
Charlton, J. & T.
Carter, W. W. & Co.
Dyment, N. & A.
Douglas, T. A.
Eddy, Jordan & Company.
Eddy Bros.
Ferguson & McFadden.
Fisher & Company.
Glover & Cashin.
Gordon, George & Company.
Hull Lumber Company.
Holland & Graves.
Keeling & Company.
Lowe & Cameron.
Michigan Lumber Company.
Moore & McDonald.
Munro Lumber Company.
McGregor, W.
McCormick & McLeod.
McNeil, McLeod & McCormick.
McLaughlin Bros.
North Shore Timber Camp.
Ryan, John.
Sims, T. C. & Company.
Sebin, John.
Victoria Harbor Lumber Company.
Wallace, McCormick & Sheppard.

The reports deal with sixty-four camps, in which in all 4,028 men were employed. There is positive information given that every man in fourteen of the camps was successfully vaccinated, the total number being 1,094; whilst in seventeen camps 611 men were vaccinated and 466 unvaccinated. In the case of the remaining thirty-three camps, employing 1,857 men, the replies given in the reports are so vague that numbers cannot be given; but it is evident that a good percentage of this number had been vaccinated. To this indefinite and somewhat indifferent method of investigation on the part of the several medical men is due the fact that we cannot give figures regarding nearly half of those reported on.

The following infectious diseases have appeared in eight of these sixty-four camps during the period of recent inspection, viz.:

Smallpox in 3, with five cases; enteric fever in 1, with eight cases; scarlet fever in 1, with two cases; measles in 1, with two cases; mumps in 1, with a number of cases ; also acarus scabie, in 1, with five cases.

Treating of the camps generally they are reported by the physicians as being, on the whole, clean; but in some few instances the fact that latrines are wanting and that kitchen refuse is said to be deposited on the ground, would of themselves indicate that the standard of cleanliness was not of a high order. There seems to exist an almost complete absence of any provision whereby fresh air can gain entrance to the dwellings; while ventilators in the shape of perforated barrels serve as a means for the outlet of air in the roof. The amount of air space required by the regulation is 300 cubic feet per man ; and we find that 40 dwellings, or 62 per cent., have the required 300 feet or over. The lowest amount reported is 141 cubic feet, whilst the maximum is 880 cubic feet. The height of these dwellings ranges from seven to eleven feet, and we find the several classes into which they were classified represented here—there being two instances of the camboose.

It is interesting to note the fact that 46 or 72 per cent. of the camps show in the first report hospital accommodation, while in the remaining 28 per cent. hospitals have been since provided in nearly every case, but in only 10 camps has the necessary bathroom been provided.

There has been greater attention paid to providing the laundry, 22, or one-third of the camps, providing this hitherto almost unknown luxury. The work in the camps being performed by native and not imported laborers, this provision, with the consequent weekly change of clothes, makes a marked improvement very noticeable in the men, and less "dirty linen" is to be seen hanging around the dwellings. We have in this par-

ticular matter an illustration of the companies charging the men a monthly fee for their laundry and the men paying the same and availing themselves of the benefit; while too often these same companies have complained that they cannot charge the men with or collect from them a legal amount, viz., that for the services of the medical inspector. It is quite evident that they do collect a sum of which there may exist a doubt as to its legality; but by reason of what may seem an unwillingness they object to take the same means in respect to a legal claim. They are anxious about the linen of the men, but are indifferent as regards their bodies, which are part of the industrial machinery. I am convinced that when the companies contract with the medical men for medical attendance in all cases of sickness and provide proper hospitals there will be few objections raised on the part of the employees, provided the companies see that the medical man gives all proper attention to the cases. It is to be feared that during this season the companies have only been looking to the monthly inspection of their camps and expecting the men to pay for that service. Little wonder then is it where such has been the case that the men have been dissatisfied, and it is quite evident that the remedy is in the hands of the companies.

The arrangement of the kitchen separate from the dining-room is a distinctly new feature in camp construction. Hence we find that only in three camps has this regulation been complied with. As a rule the cooking is done in one end of the dining-room and the cook and his assistant have their bunks in one corner of this kitchen end. In the case of the old cambooses the men eat and sleep in the same building, which is kitchen also.

The source of the water supply, ever a most important matter, has apparently received attention from the companies in the construction of their camps, and the reports state that in sixty of the camps they have pure spring or lake water uncontaminated by camp or other drainage. In the remaining four camps the doctors report that there was a possibility of this water being contaminated, and it was in one of these that the eight cases of typhoid developed.

The remaining questions to be referred to are the stables and disposal of kitchen refuse and human excreta.

The stables themselves are on the whole well kept, and in some camps an air of tidiness is noticeable there more than in the men's apartments. As the old system was to crowd the buildings together it is little wonder that we find in twenty-nine camps the stables within the 125-feet legal limit from the dwellings.

In the disposal of kitchen refuse there is a marked need for improvement, the methods reported are as follows: Closed drain, 3; buckets, 12; drain to water, 10; fed to hogs, 19; deposited in ground, 20.

Of these several methods the feeding to hogs is to be commended provided that the hogs are kept penned at a proper distance, and the refuse taken away from the kitchen in buckets twice daily. The closed drain leading to a body of water might be all right if the box were tight and never became clogged or frozen, since when it does the refuse oozes up to the surface. The depositing of refuse upon the ground too often means the scattering of it a short distance from the kitchen door, and in such case the practice must be strongly condemned. The last but very important provision to be complied with in the camps is the erection of latrines. It would hardly seem possible at this date that there could be found five camps out of sixty-four of which the reports would read as follows: (1) "No attention;" (2) deposited some distance away;" (3) "left on snow or ground;" (4) "no provision, in woods;" (5) "in woods;" yet such is regrettably the case.

As an example of the camp or camps showing the least provision under the Regulations the following may be stated: There are three camps, in which 182 men are employed, and where the average amount of air space in each of the camps is as follows: 185, 288, 324 cubic feet. In one camp the men eat and sleep in the same building, and in this the cooking is also carried on; the men are reported as not all vaccinated; there is no hospital, no laundry, no bath house, no cook house in any of the camps. Fortunately a doctor is employed, though whether for monthly inspection only or for medical attendance on the men is not stated. The doctor reports the camps

clean, and as a redeeming and attractive feature of camp life the firm offers a latrine in each camp. Certainly such conditions could hardly be worse.

In conclusion it may be stated that the companies have with but two or three exceptions expressed their willingness to comply with the Regulations, but without uniform action on their part enforcement has been somewhat difficult. Now, however, that they have once realized the fact that a general oversight of the work will be maintained there will, I am sure, be a great and rapid improvement in camp life. The employment of men from many parts of the Province often wholly ignorant of the Regulations, makes it desirable for the Board to make them as public as possible, especially throughout the northern and eastern portions of the Province, in which the shantymen principally reside. The chief points imperatively required at once are vaccination, the provision of a camp doctor and the erection of camp hospitals. With the shantymen informed as to the Regulations in these important points, the difficulties of the companies will be materially reduced and I am confident that the companies will soon possess camps fulfilling the requirements of the Regulations.

Cases of Smallpox in Lumber Camps in Unorganized Townships during the Winter Season 1901-2.

Algoma Commercial Co		4
J. R. Booth, Markstay	1 camp	20
J. R. Booth, Sturgeon Falls	1 camp	12
J. R. Booth (Conway)	1 camp	33
J. R. Booth (McAdams)	1 camp	44
" " (Reynolds)	1 camp	8
Bucknam Bros		14
Cleveland & Sarnia Lumber Co	2 camps	11
Conger Co	1 camp	2
Eddy, Jordan & Co	1 camp	4
Ferguson & McFadden	1 camp	22
Glover & Cashin	1 camp	5
G. Gordon & Co	2 camps	6
Gladman	1 camp	17
Hawkesbury Lumber Co	1 camp	45
Holland & Graves	1 camp	8
McBurney & Co	1 camp	2
J. J. McFadden	1 camp	2
Morgan Lumber Co	1 camp	23
Michigan L. & L. Co	2 camps	13
Mississaga Lumber Co	1 camp	5
Nipissing Lumber Co	1 camp	3
M. Quigge	1 camp	4
St. Anthony Lumber Co		8
Saginaw Salt & Lumber Co	1 camp	8
Sims Bros	2 camps	11
J. B. Smith & Sons	1 camp	18
Quarantine Hospital Sudbury		15
Mackeys	1 camp	13
McArthur Lumber Co	2 camps	40
Wallace, McCormick & Sheppard	1 camp	4
Anderson & Doolittle	1 camp	7

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL SANITATION IN ONTARIO DURING THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

In all countries where free municipal institutions exist the degree of social advancement is accurately guaged by the stage which has been reached in the evolution of the varied machinery which is required to supply the needs of any community. Climate, character of the soil, nature of the occupations, their numbers and population density, are all factors which definitely affect the composition of any community, and which, combined, go to determine if not the actual needs, from a sanitary standpoint, at least the seeming requirements of the individuals which compose such community. The history of a hundred years in Ontario has afforded abundant illustrations of the principles just enunciated. The emigres coming from the United States upon the termination of the Revolutionary war were given tracts of land in several extended areas, notably along the St. Lawrence, in the Niagara Peninsula and along the Detroit River. Of different social grades from officers to privates, some with money and many dependent upon the bounty of the Government, these settlers established homes on contiguous farms or at isolated points, as the quality of the soil and convenience to places for obtaining supplies dictated, while the incoming settlers of subsequent decades often found that, owing to large tracts in the most eligible localities having been granted to soldiers, to the church or to favorites of the Executive, they were forced to points to which the roads were mere tracks through the forest, where supplies were difficult to obtain, and where with the most limited means the struggle for existence became acute and life in the log hut was of the most primitive character. The statistics of population in the successive decades of the century in our different counties tell with faithful accuracy how these conditions were repeated in one section of the Province after the other, until old Ontario had been very generally settled by the year 1860. The story of the early emigrant, leaving his native land, on the old-time sailing ship, the tedious ocean voyage, the outbreaks of typhus and cholera on shipboard, the journey inland by canal boats, the immigrant sheds and the rough trip along colonization roads, until at last the future scene of their labors in cutting out for themselves a home in the forest is reached, has been told again and again; but it has often been when the lapse of years has cast a glamor over the hardships of those years when hope in the young immigrant's heart was high and the promise of a competence for their declining years stimulated those pioneers to strenuous endeavor and manly effort. The scene which during the years between the union of the Canadas in 1840 and Confederation was presented in Ontario, when more than one million settlers found homes upon her virgin soils, was one which has had few parallels from whatever standpoint viewed, and the communities then established supply the basis, upon which the social fabric of Ontario as it exists to-day has been constructed, and with which our municipal institutions as now existing are to be compared. The log cabin and its surroundings of that period may be seen reproduced in New Ontario to-day; but with railroads and steamboats supplying food and the necessaries of life at convenient points, and with lumber companies, mining companies and other industries supplying steady wages and ready money, it is evident that those old-time primitive conditions are only imperfectly reproduced. The new town, making use of modern inventions, often is found advanced beyond old places with more population, while lumber villages and mining villages may here and there be found with sanitary surroundings superior to villages half a century old. Clearly everywhere may be seen the truth of the principle that elevation in the scale of social well-being becomes the measure of municipal evolution.

Municipal Dwellings. Reference has been made to the primitive log house of the pioneer, and in many of the newer parts of Ontario these are yet to be seen, set for the most part simply as logs on the earth with the floor on log joists a foot or more above the ground inside—often with no cellar, or at the most a small dark hole under the floor at one end. These abodes soon became, where the ground was damp,

the occasion of malarial conditions owing to the collection and decay of organic matters beneath, which conditions were only antidoted by the small area of the house, its generally imperfect construction and the largely outdoor life of the settler. With curious and unthinking persistency the maintaining a tight, dark and often damp space beneath the house has been and still remains largely to-day; the dangers of impure air and the possibility of light and dryness in cellars has been fully realized, and the dangers from opposite conditions fully recognized. Associated with foul air and dampness beneath the house have been and still remain largely to-day the dangers of impure air and the absence of means for systematic ventilation. Added to the absence of means for fresh air are the real dangers from gaseous products such as those of defective hot-air furnaces, with no or inadequate means for an interchange of fresh, warm air for house air. To be added to this too are the products of illuminating gas, which no municipality yet in Ontario has thought of systematically analyzing, to determine how far they are to be deemed actually inimical to health. The question of the air conditions of houses as regards moisture during the months of winter when houses are closed tightly, has been receiving some attention; but so far as the public go nothing has been done to give practical effect to a knowledge which has long existed, as to the beneficial effects upon health of house air having a relative humidity of 70 to 75 per cent. With regard to large buildings, as schools, churches and public halls, there seems to have been no recent development in the means for applying in a regular manner our knowledge of the laws of ventilation. There is nowhere in Ontario any municipal machinery for insisting upon buildings having a certain air space for schools, churches, public halls and factories; and while there are Provincial factory inspectors empowered to act directly or indirectly through Local Boards of Health in remedying evils, yet the absence of even any Provincial scientific facilities for aiding such in their work, has made progress in this direction practically impossible. With more complete equipment of the laboratory it will be possible for the Provincial Board to now institute such experimental work as will, it is hoped, produce directly practical results along these lines.

Municipal Management of Contagious Diseases. The past two years has brought into prominence both the virtues and defects of the existing municipal system in this particular. The wide-appearing outbreaks of smallpox have called into active service the train-bands of health, which in many instances have been found to exist on paper, like those members of the militia, which 40 years ago, were assembled on the Queen's Birthday to answer to their names, get a shilling and be marched up to the nearest tavern to be given an opportunity to spend it. Some 754 municipal Boards of Health have theoretically existed, of whom 600 actually were returned in 1901 by the municipal clerks. With 3,000 members and some 500 medical officers and more sanitary inspectors, it certainly does look like a good army of health; but if in peace there is little to do and in war such are found brave and often willing to do but badly prepared, then it is plain that work for a time will be done crudely and often ineffectually and at too great cost. Comparing such with the conditions of twenty years ago, and yet more those of 40 years ago, we see great differences. So far as Ontario is concerned it must not be lost sight of, however, that the conditions existing when many thousands of immigrants made their slow and difficult passage inland, dispersing to many parts of the Province every year, putting up at the inns *en route*, supplied the very best means for the dissemination of diseases of a contagious character. That they did so the epidemics of cholera in 1832-34, of typhus in 1845-47, of cholera in 1849 and again in 1854-5, amply attest. To-day the travellers are mostly by rail, are subject to the scrutiny of the public; are recognized very soon wherever they may be, should they develop disease, and in such instances there is everywhere machinery, somewhat a little out of gear temporarily at times, for dealing with suspects. Beneath all this is the supreme fact that the medical public and indeed everyone nowadays, knows the theory of the contagion and most are ready to bow to the application of its teachings within reasonable limits. The principle of old-time quarantines of the shot-gun order are practically eliminated from Ontario, and Boards of Health are taught

and largely practice that houses and goods can really be cheaply and thoroughly disinfected without injury, and that expensive and clumsy contrivances give place to the rapid working with tents, which can be like any equipment rapidly transported from point to point. To such have we been led by the force of very obvious facts; and the last two years has seen camp after camp of smallpox tents established practically in a day, whether in the depth of a Canadian winter or in the heat of summer for dealing with patients, numbering at one point over one hundred. In a following article on smallpox this method of temporary tents has been described, and its practical utility demonstrated. (See Part II.)

When it is there stated that what cost the Provincial Board in different isolated cases $7.00 per diem per patient, when dealt with by some Local Board of Health, cost at the rate of 75 cents per day per patient in a camp completely equipped medically with cooking facilities and all camp conveniences, it is apparent that a lesson has been taught which if taken advantage of can be brought into operation in counties with even greater ease and equal efficiency. In the subsequent article it has been pointed out that during 1901 the outbreak of smallpox was an expensive item even when divided amongst our municipalities. If it cost $500,000, it means at least $1,000 for each, much of which would have been avoided had there been in existence a system of county health officers. Assume the existence of such a county officer (trained to know at once and deal with smallpox, which during these two years has had so frequently to be done by a highly paid expert) with a camp equipment such as now is owned by several town municipalities, and it must be plain that without friction, without loss of time, such a camp would have been promptly established at a convenient point and where a single case may have cost $1,000.00, it need not have cost $100.00. The functions of such an officer in similarly assisting through a properly equipped laboratory in diagnosing diphtheria and other contagious diseases, has before been pointed out; his assistance in establishing often on the very premises a tent where a sick child could be removed and nursed without danger to the household, or yet better to a municipal hospital of a simple character, and then follow up the work of preventing further cases is equally apparent. Passing into that larger sphere of prevention of disease, as where polluted water or milk supplies become the agents of the transmission of disease, and it is apparent that where the inquiry demands the continued application of scientific methods and equipment, the presence in a county of a properly-trained medical officer of health becomes the realization of the practical application of science to the routine concerns in the treatment and prevention of diseases.

The advances made during twenty years in the cities and towns are marked and notable. In the field of permanent contagious disease hospitals, erected, equipped and maintained either directly by the Local Board of Health or by the trustees of some general hospital, assisted by municipal grants, and managed by the hospital authorities, this period has seen great improvement. The hospitals receiving Government grants under the Charities Aids Act were in 1882 only fourteen in number, while in 1901 they were 56. Except in the larger centres where there may be several general and special hospitals, such institutions are usually in the larger county towns and cities, and for the towns where they exist frequently have added either an annex or separate building with wards for dealing with contagious diseases, notably diphtheria, while typhoid is still everywhere received into the general hospitals. Such serve many good purposes, and in some towns are so largely and favorably known that the great proportion of cases of diphtheria are taken to them. Where small hospitals, merely temporary in character, exist in some localities the most beneficial results have been found in both the successful care of the sick and in the arrest of the spread of disease. The adequate use of contagious disease hospitals or wards in Ontario, of which in 1901 there were 28, has made very remarkable progress, and when it is seen that in the many outbreaks of smallpox in widely spread localities, temporary buildings or tents were used very largely, it becomes apparent that the law in this respect is very generally being put into operation. The position with regard to

the treatment of tuberculosis in our municipalities is indeed an anomalous one. By both the law, the public and the profession it has become suddenly an almost unanimous conviction, owing to the chronic nature of the disease, the long-continued treatment that cases often receive in general hospital wards, their advanced stage when sent, the peculiar susceptibility of persons weakened in resistance by other disease to the infection which even in the most carefully disinfected cottages at sanatoria is found not wholly absent, that it is most undesirable from the standpoint of the general patients for the tuberculized to be in the wards of general hospitals. So far has this gone that the picture has been presented to the public of a disease the most fatal, the most prevalent, the most chronic and the most ruinous in its demands upon the individual and his family amongst 80 per cent. of the population, who are wage-earners in our cities, being practically refused admittance to the only institutions at present existing in our municipalities for their reception. To recognize that everywhere in England and in the United States and in Canada there is with the medical profession a common conviction that such hospitals are not the place for consumptives makes the question in Ontario an essentially difficult one to solve. What can we do to relieve the present anomalous situation, brought about by public health demands, and in a Province that has done more in its legislation to assist towards the treatment of disease than any other State or Province on the continent?

It must be remembered that the initiative in any local action must come from the people of the municipalities; but the whole health machinery, Provincial and municipal, is in such close relationship that in this as in many other matters this Board may do much to stimulate local action. The amount of money raised locally and supplemented by Provincial grants to hospitals, may well raise the question of whether by the closer association of local boards with the authorities of our general hospitals some common action may not be taken to provide for the reception of a definite number of patients suffering from consumption, to be treated in specially arranged hospital wards or in tent hospitals in locations favorably situated for the purpose. Such must be the first step, to which the supplement must be sanatoria for primary cases. The general dissemination of the disease will be the chief reason for the charitable citizens interesting themselves through their local hospital in such a movement. That the people when they are seized of the needs of the situation will act, the history of the last twenty years of charity work abundantly testifies. Your Board would then, through this Report, again call upon the people to protect their friends and our common citizens against the disease that more than any other defies ordinary measures of restriction, and adds annually to the long list of persons cut off in the prime of life, to the loss of the State and the community of which they are members.

Provincial Water Supplies. Progress in this field as has before been remarked, is one of the most delicate means for accurately measuring the evolution of municipal ideas especially as regards freedom from disease and, comparatively, is a work of common advantage both as regards household and business convenience and protection against fire. That the growth in 20 years should be from 12 public water supplies in 1882 to 110 in 1901 is very remarkable, and that so many towns should have undertaken such works with the initial financial burdens attached, must seem most creditable when in many old European towns and villages such works are still wanting.* It is further notable that proportionately it is the newer towns and cities which have been readiest to undertake such burdens. The energy of the settlers in new towns in the west and northwest in this respect is perhaps but one index of the existence of those qualities which have made them pioneers, and the needs and manifest advantages are not with such hampered by that precedent which tends to make old centres conservative in their methods. That such have been assisted by the supervision which your Board has exercised is but natural, and that these supplies all represent water of a first quality from the hygienic standpoint may be proved by a reference to the tables of deaths from typhoid fever already given. If the annual outlay has been great, the advantages reaped have been still more proportionate. This total cost has been so far as such can be gathered over $11,000,000.

The following table gives the towns with municipal waterworks in 1901:

Table showing the places at the Municipal Waterworks and Sewerage Systems in Ontario.

Places.	Water works year constructed.	Sewerage system year constructed.
Toronto	1849	1840
Hamilton	1857	1852
Kingston	1850	1886
London	1878	1896 (New)
Ottawa	1874	1875
Brantford	1889	1889
Belleville	1888	1864
Chatham	1890	1856
Windsor	1873	1876
Guelph	1880	None.
St. Thomas	1891	1893
St. Catharines	1878	1870
Stratford	1883	1885
Woodstock	1886	1880
Towns and Villages.		
Arnprior	1900	1900
Alexandria	1895	....
Amherstburg	1891	1896
Aylmer	'91 & '01	None.
Alliston	1892	1883
Aurora	1886	....
Alvinston	1895	None.
Ashburnham	....	....
Acton	....	....
Beamsville	1895	....
Beeton	1892	None.
Bracebridge	1894	....
Brampton	1882	....
Barrie	'91 & '98	1891
Berlin	'88 & '98	1890
Brockville	'84 & '92	1888
Bothwell	....	....
Blenheim	....	....
Campbellford	1890	None.
Collingwood	1890	None.
Cornwall	1887	1887
Cobourg	1888	1893
Cardinal	1900	1900
Deseronto	1896	1890
Dunnville	1891	None.
Dundas	1888	None.
Dundalk	....	....
Essex	1891	None.
East Toronto	1888	None.
Eglington	1891	None.
Fort William	1893	Some in 1890
Galt	1891	1896
Gananoque	1892	No general system
Goderich	1888	1886
Georgetown	1891	No general system
Huntsville	1897	None.
Hintonburg	1899	1900
Hanover	1901	....
Hensall	....	....
Ingersoll	1890	None.
Iroquois	1886	..
Kingsville	1894	None.
Kincardine	'90 & '94	None.
Leamington	1891	None.
Lindsay	1892	1896
Listowell	1888	....
*Lucknow	1885	....
Markham	1891	....
Meaford	1892	None.
Merritton	1888	....
Mitton	1888	...
Morrisburg	1887	....
Mount Forest	1898	....
Mitchell	1873	....
Midland	1901	....
Newmarket	1887	None.
Niagara Falls (Town).	1884	1896
Niagara Falls (Village)	1892	....
Niagara on Lake	1891	1895
North Bay	1892	....
North Toronto	1892	....
Napanee	1888	1889
Orangeville	1895	....
Owen Sound	'80 & '90	1886
Orillia	1892	....
Paris	1884	1898
Parry Sound	1892	....
Penetanguishene	1891	1885
Pembroke	1893	1897
Petrolea	'96 & '97	1887
Picton	1889	....
Port Colborne	1898	....
Port Hope	1894	1897
Perth	'95 & '97	....
Peterborough	1882	1892
Prescott	1900	1900
Port Arthur	...	1887
Renfrew	1895	1897
Rat Portage	1898	1899
St. Marys	'99 & '00	....
Sandwich	1891	....
Shelburne	1890	....
Stouffville	1897	....
Sudbury	'91 & '96	1896
Seaforth	1879	....
Smith's Falls	1895	....
Sault Ste. Marie	1895	1895
Sarnia	1876	1881
Stayner	1898	.. .
Tilsonburg	1886	....
Tilbury	1888	1888
Toronto Junction	1889	1892
Trenton	1895	....
Teeswater	1889	....
Thessalon	1896	1893
Uxbridge	....	....
Watford	1893	1893
Welland	1888	....
Wiarton	1889	....
Waterloo	1889	....
Walkerton	1891	1895
Walkerville	1877	1890
Wingham	....	....
Weston	....	....

* For fire only.

Municipal Sewerage Works. It is perhaps not surprising that such should be slower in development than public water supplies. Fire protection has often been the dominating idea in the establishment of water supplies, while in sewerage it is often the sanitary idea, which plays the larger part. The evolution of the idea that sewerage is not necessarily or properly a part of drainage has been slow; since the old-time ideas, represented, in the great sewers of Paris, were that sewers were street drains and not necessarily carriers of house sewage. The separate system of sewerage which has been the type introduced in almost every new system for 14 years fully illustrates that the sanitary idea has prevailed. That the systems more or less fully completed should be 50 as compared with 7 in 1882 equally with public water supplies indicates the growing public sense of good health, as the measure of all municipal prosperity and the happiness of the citizens.

In this brief summary of the more salient features of municipal work there may have been seen something of what progress is possible under favoring conditions of country, climate, soil and freedom under those constitutional forms of government which Canada inherits through her Anglo-Saxon origin. While the beginnings were small, the outcome in the history of Ontario's progress and present status, viewed whether from a material or social standpoint, is quite a remarkable one. That a paltry 10,000 a little more than one hundred years ago should have become 2,191,000, and that Ontario should not only have sent as many more of her children to neighboring States and Canadian Provinces, carrying with them their laws and customs, and should have been the essential factor in the making of that newer and larger Canada of the west, a territory not vaster in its areas than great in future possibilities, must surely be as truly a source of pride and satisfaction to us as the high place which British colonies in every part of the world hold in the eyes of the mother who founded them. If, however, in this satisfaction there is a tendency to natural vanity, it may properly be tempered by an acute appreciation of the fact that that which has nevertheless been left undone ought to have been done and that which has been accomplished might have been better and ought still to be improved. Our municipal system, with its democratic principles, is not perfect, nor yet approaching it; while it inherits the virtues, it illustrates the vices of an elective system borrowed not directly from England, but indirectly through Massachusetts. That its annual elections and its too numerous representatives have created a weariness of the electorate which has resulted in the frequent appearance on municipal boards of persons wholly unsuited through education, experience or moral worth for the duties devolving upon them is apparent, and that, as our villages become towns, and our towns great cities, with their complicated machinery, the professional municipal politician should under the system continue to grow and flourish increasingly must be manifest not only from general observation, but from the very nature of the case. During the past twenty years it has been the lot of your Secretary to see the working of the system in all its parts and in all sections of the country, and what is abundantly apparent is that until the political age in municipal affairs is superseded by the scientific age manifest evils are not likely to be remedied. The scientific methods which railroads, steamship companies and indeed every great industry introduce and upon which they depend for success, are usually the last thing thought of in the ordinary municipal machine. Cheapness, pliability and other similar qualities are too often what are wanted in its officers, and common observation makes it plain that the public pay dearly for such. With the scientific method, which in studying phenomena cultivates the habit of first investigating, analyzing and understanding them and thereafter drawing correct inferences, there of necessity grows a love for truth which should be the dominating idea in all municipal as in personal ideals. Surveying the field of municipal activities, there are manifest evidences of a growing consciousness that what has served us in the past ought no longer continue to do so.

The Laureate's words :

"Ourselves are full of social wrong"

are supplemented by the prayer :

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the strife;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good."

and it is exactly in the sense of these words that all seem to be demanding that not alone the scientific knowledge to-day so available, but the common love of good shall be the end toward which our civic energies shall be directed. Daily we are made conscious of how seemingly slight influences may become great in their effects, and it would appear that much might easily and simply be done by which the evils which are patent could be minimized through legislation tending to greater concentration and permanency in the several divisions of the municipal machinery. In Brownings words,—

"Earth's rose is a bud that's checked or grows
As beams may encourage or blasts oppose."

Remembering the history of what we have done during one hundred years in Ontario and looking forward, conscious of our defects with confidence and hope, we shall enter upon the work of another century recalling the words of the poet of optimism in his Rabbi Ben Ezra :

"Grow old along with me !
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made:
Our times are in his hand
Who saith, 'A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half; trust God; see all nor be afraid !"

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

PART II.

ANNUAL REPORT BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By H. E. Vaux, M.D., Toronto.

January 8th, 1902

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Another year has rolled by and with profound thankfulness we can note that death has not invaded our circle. We enter on this new year, the 25th of our existence as a Board, with more than usual interest, because the census returns will doubtless add to our information many facts relating to morbility and mortality, or at least group them together in such a way as to make them of greater utility.

On looking backward I think we can conscientiously say that the year has not been barren of results; especially may we note the greatly increasd facility which we now possess in dealing with contagious diseases in unorganized districts The Government, by prompt recognition of the great danger arising from the migratory habits of the lumbermen in the large camps, which was brought to its attention by our Board, approved the Regulations, adopted by us and appointed Dr. C. A. Hodgetts as Provincial Inspector, an appointment which has already proved to be an eminently judicious one, satisfactory both to this Board and also to the large number of lumbermen, whose best interests are now suitably safeguarded.

The intense interest which a year ago was manifested in devising plans to prevent and cure tuberculosis has naturally during the last few months been overshadowed by the invasion of our country by smallpox. Not that we have grown careless about the former disease, but because the latter has suddenly assumed proportions which have forced themselves on our attention and because the public are aroused to the danger confronting them. Were they as alive to the far greater danger which, though more insidious, is also more fatal, viz., the spread of tuberculosis, our mission in this regard would be far more simple. Last August we fondly hoped that we had successfully repelled the invasion of smallpox, for not a single case was to be found throughout the length and breadth of Ontario; but it proved to be only a truce. With the autumn months the enemy reappeared with increased force, until at the present time we have between 400 and 500 cases in our Province and a total aggregate during the year, 1901 of 1,838.

True, up to the present the type mercifully has been a mild one, with a mortality of not more than 1 per cent. This fact should not cause us for one moment to abate our vigilance. We should rather be more on the alert, for we know not the day when the type which is now prevalent in New York and London may reach our homes. Which shall we do ? Attend to those rules of sanitation and hygiene which are antagonistic to all forms of contagious diseases and vaccinate. It should in the light of past experience be unnecessary to urge the latter point; but it would seem that the lesson requires to be taught over and over by bitter experience, and even then how quickly is it forgotten ! If any one doubts the value of vaccination in preventing smallpox let him read the last reports from English hospital ships as given by our Secretary, Dr. Bryce, in his valuable quarterly report on smallpox, and he can doubt no longer.

Dr. Bryce says "in 233 vaccinated persons (and this includes all grades of vaccination) there were 47 deaths, or 20 per cent. In 97 unvaccinated there were 58 deaths, or 60 per cent."

An analysis of deaths by ages is most instructive, proving clearly that the protective power of vaccine is not to be depended wholly upon after ten years.

Gentlemen, we enter upon this year's duties impressed with a sense of the high responsibility which rests upon us. To us the people of our fair Province look for advice in those matters which are truly matters of life and death. It is to me a great satisfaction to know that we have as our Executive officer a man of such wide experience and great executive ability, and that this Board is also assisted in the carrying out of its work by medical men in every town and district, who are the guardians of every household where epidemic disease makes its appearance.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT ON SMALLPOX.

By the Secretary, Dr. P. H. Bryce.

April 25th, 1901.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The report presented to your Board on February 6th at the first quarterly meeting briefly indicated the presence of smallpox as having existed in the Province at Sault Ste. Marie, in a lumber camp at Batchewana near by and in a tie camp west of Fort William, some 60 miles, to which a case had come therefrom, and another case at London. But what then seemed practically the end of the outbreak, has in fact, proved but the beginning of the most extended outbreak experienced in the Province during 20 years, regard being had rather to the number of municipalities attacked rather than to the number of cases or their fatality. In fact, the cases have not been very numerous, as will be gathered from the accompanying table, while the mortality has been very slight. It is to the latter characteristic of the disease, and to the accident of the location of first cases in lumber camps, hidden far in the northern forests, away from physicians and the outside world, that we owe the unusually sudden and wide-spread character of the epidemic. The prompt action of the medical health officer of the "Soo," when the first case was brought there from Batchewana lumber camp, and the equally prompt action of the medical health officer of Fort William, enabled the Provincial Board to take such action with regard to the cases in the unorganized territories as to promptly stamp out these outbreaks.

At the very hour of the last session of the Board, on Feb. 16, events were occurring which have completely altered the serenity of the public health situation as regards smallpox. A case occurred from no known source at Penetang, which, fortunately diagnosed early, went no further. On the succeeding day a case occurred at Bracebridge, diagnosed and dealt with there with equal promptness, and became the means of tracing, with the detection of a suspected case four days later on the C.P.R. train to Ottawa, the presence of smallpox in a hitherto unsuspected place, Sudbury—a town supplied with physicians, and a Local Board of Health, to the extent of some eight cases actually then existing, either in hotels, the hospitals or in private houses. On February 11th a telegram sent to the Police Magistrate by your secretary brought the answer on the 13th that two cases of mild chickenpox were present in the American Hotel, but on the 12th the Local Board of Health had suddenly received information, for a telegram was received by your secretary from the Mayor, stating "he was handed doctor's certificate of several cases of smallpox in town, and to come at once." On the 13th Dr. Hodgetts was instructed to proceed to Sudbury, and on the 14th found eight cases in the pest house, having been placed there by Dr. Bromley, who had been brought from the "Soo" to diagnose cases which hitherto had been called chickenpox, grippe, etc. Within a week outbreaks were reported from Nairn Centre, Massey, Sturgeon Falls, Wahnipitae and Chelmsford, all between the "Soo" and North Bay, and within another week cases in Thessalon, Renfrew Town and several townships of Renfrew and in Toronto were reported.

The subsequent history of events in the territory between the "Soo" and Sudbury is found recorded in the report of Dr. Hodgetts, hereto attached, and in his weekly reports, all fyled for perusal.

The outbreaks in the organized municipalities have had with a few exceptions the usual history of prompt diagnosis and equally prompt action by the medical health officers and Local Boards of Health, while it must be mentioned with regret that there have been a few exceptions where licensed practitioners, usually men who have seen smallpox in former years, have persistently refused to accept the history of infection and depending upon some pre-conceived clinical picture of smallpox have declared the disease to be chickenpox. In every instance that I am aware of, where this mistaken view has

existed, the hands of the Local Boards of Health have been tied, and the disease has spread to other cases or to other houses. It may be excusable in any physician to make a mistake in diagnosis, but to persist in such to the detriment of the public is enough to properly characterize him as an enemy of the State, and when such take an active part in stirring up opposition to the duly constituted officers of health and the law, it would seem that they deserve the strongest reprobation and that the dignity of the profession and the privileges the profession have had acceded them, as well as the medical act, demand that the Ontario Medical Council should summon before it such offenders and punish for unprofessional conduct men, much more dangerous to the public than self-confessed quacks. Equally to be reprobated are those medical men who, forgetful of their vows taken at graduation, have issued certificates and received money for the same, stating that the holders of certificates have been successfully vaccinated, when on subsequent examination by the train inspectors of the Provincial Board of Health or other medical health officers, they have again and again been found to have no vaccination whatever.

Leaving these unpleasant references, your Secretary desires to draw your attention to a matter of the greatest practical import to the welfare of the Province and the protection of its people, an importance which has been accentuated by the events of the past year, which have occurred in what is now popularly spoken of as New Ontario. For years past the difficulty of dealing with this great area of new settlements has been increasing, and several years ago your Board urged that special regulations should be passed giving the Provincial Board of Health more decided control of the health interests of the people scattered over this wide territory.

It is natural that to the greater number of our people and even of our legislators, who are unacquainted with New Ontario, its extent and importance should hitherto not have been appreciated. To illustrate the work which your Board must undertake there it may be stated that from the Mattawa on the Ottawa in Eastern Nipissing, to Ingolf, three miles west of Rat Portage, on the Manitoba boundary, is 1,000 miles along the line of the C. P. Railway; that south of the height of land there is an average of 100 miles north and south of many and growing settlements: that in this area are over 400 townships surveyed, some settled and organized into municipalities, while many others have good settlements, but still unorganized, while over them in every direction are scattered lumbering camps, sawmill villages, mining camps and prospectors' camps, and during the winter timber rangers and hunters are in the woods and during the summer thousands of men people the streams with their drives and rafts of logs. What the extent of these operations means will be understood when it is estimated that the results of the work of 25,000 woodsmen during each winter must be brought to the mills on the lakes, and that 3,000 miles on the larger streams alone are traversed during their operations. But we have but imperfectly stated the conditions as they have long existed. A new condition of affairs has within five years been rapidly springing up. Mills and mines had been created, villages on Lake Huron and Lake Superior, whose shores give us 600 miles of territory, where populations exist demanding sanitary supervision; while to this we have in addition to the settlements along the 1,000 miles of the C.P.R. proper 180 miles on the "Soo" branch, 260 miles on the Ontario & Rainy River, 65 miles on the Port Arthur and Duluth and 50 miles already on the Algoma Central. Add to this the other projected railway lines, and the lakes and rivers of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River region, with its 400 miles of shore line and mining and lumber camps and 200 more miles of the maze of river and lake shores of the Rainy Lake District, and we have of railway, lake and river lines, along all which settlement is rapidly taking place, a line of communications, and therefore of settlements and necessary sanitary supervision, the enormous total of 5,755 miles.

It is hoped that before the year has passed we shall have obtained from the census

an accurate idea of the population of this district. But estimating roughly as we may the population from the imperfect death returns, I find that the deaths were in 1900:

	Deaths.
Algoma	261
Muskoka (partly unorganized)	145
Rainy River	288
Thunder Bay	98
Nipissing	205
Parry Sound	147
	1,144

Assuming that 10 per cent. may be added for imperfect returns, and that as low a death rate as 10 in the 1,000 occurred in 1900, and we have as the population of the six territorial districts of the Province at least 125,000, which I believe will be found closely agreeing with the census and is about 1-20th of the total population of Ontario. To illustrate the distribution of the population in a district, the area included in the district lying in the angle formed by Lake Nipissing and North Bay to the south and east and Lake Huron and the Algoma Central R.R. and C.P.R. to the west, north and east, may be taken. In the area some 50 lumber companies operate, and several large mines are located, while during the open season several thousand men will be employed on the railway construction work. Since the shantymen began going home early in March some 5,000 men have been inspected on trains and vaccinated, while others have stayed in the camps or have gone in since to drive the logs on the streams. Since smallpox appeared in the camps many of them have been visited, but yet a staff of a chief inspector with seven assistants has hardly sufficed, though, to inspect all the trains on three lines of railway, to visit suspected camps, vaccinate at points where there are no physicians and bring out patients to the hospital camp. While in the territorial districts we have referred to probably 40,000 of the population is in organized towns and while quite a number of municipalities are organized, yet the major part of the large population already referred to has no municipal abode; and while there are many small villages or settlements along railway lines on the shores of the great lakes and around mining camps, most of them are without any municipal organization, the people being largely a floating population. It is further apparent that this state of affairs not only exists, but must continue to increase.

The dangers due to diphtheria breaking out in lumber and mining camps, and other small villages has again and again been experienced in past winters, but the present outbreak of smallpox and that yet more fatal one of last spring at Port Arthur and other places, has caused the utterly unprotected condition of this great territory to be very widely felt. It must be said to the credit of the towns and even poor townships, that they have shown an activity, putting to shame often the work of old-settled and wealthy municipalities, but it is plain that in proportion as these do good work and equip themselves for dealing with disease, they become the Meccas to which all persons suffering from disease in the camps and outlying settlements tend towards.

With a view to dealing with the growing problem the Minister of the Department introduced a bill, now become law, providing for the better sanitary supervision of the unorganized territory. The following is a copy of the bill and suggested regulations which your Secretary brings before you for consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

*Note: The B. Act, with Regulations, based upon it, has been issued as a separate pamphlet.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON SMALLPOX.

By the Secretary, Dr. P. H. Bryce.

Toronto, June 24, 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Secretary begs leave to present the following statement regarding the smallpox situation as it at present exists in Ontario.

No new cases were reported except in Chelmsford in May, and ten during the past week. Convalescent cases exist at Beaver Mills and Emo, on Rainy River; Chelmsford and Renfrew, Nipissing District; and Sault Ste. Marie, in Algoma. The outbreak there is practically at an end. The quarantine camp at Sudbury has been disbanded, having treated 161 cases and 350 suspects. In the older counties cases exist in Brantford and Burford, in Brant; in Oso, Kaladar and S. Shefford, in Frontenac; in N. Cayuga, in Haldimand County; in Campbellford, and Percy, in Northumberland County; in Havelock and Lakefield, Peterborough County; in East and West Oxford Townships, Oxford County; in Pembroke Township and Renfrew Township, Renfrew County; in Euphrasia, in Grey; Medonte and Tay, in Simcoe County; in Carden and Eldon Townships, Victoria; in Hamilton, Wentworth County; in St. Catharines, Welland County; in Toronto, York County ; or in 22 municipalities and 5 centres in unorganized territory.

As in most of these there are but isolated cases growing from several original centres, and as most of these had occurred a fortnight ago, and are now convalescent, it may be said that most of the outbreaks are seemingly at an end. Probably not more than 50 cases in all are in quarantine, and should no further cases occur, our Province within another month will be declared free of the disease.

That the results concerning the many centres two months ago are satisfactory will be seen when it is remembered that in unorganized territories, with 4 territories and 38 municipalities (surveyed), and with 500 cases since January 1st, there have been of older counties, in all 24 counties, with in all some 250 cases. The problem which faced the Board in March of dealing with the 5,000 or more men returning from the lumber camps has been successfully solved, and while the remainder of the outbreaks have, in a large measure, been due to the northern centre, yet there are many evidences which show that undiagnosed cases from other directions have occurred, even to become centres in the counties of the western part of the Province.

That it has cost much energy and considerable expense will appear later, when the accounts have all been paid, but that the fight has resulted in preserving the business of all parts of the Province from anything like panic must be apparent. A very large number of persons have been vaccinated; but the work cannot be said to have been complete or hardly general. That, however, a more serious attitude on the part of the people to their duty in this respect is being shown, has recently been apparent to your Secretary; but the problem is yet one which demands much attention.

There have been no other outbreaks of communicable disease at any part of so serious a nature as to demand remark.

The Regulations approved by the Board have been approved by Order-in-Council, and an edition will shortly be distributed to lumbermen and others interested. It is hoped that machinery for enforcing the law will be shortly in operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS FOR THIRD QUARTER.

Presented by the Secretary.

Toronto, Sept. 30th, 1901.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Health:

Your Secretary begs leave to report on the epidemic of smallpox during the nine months of the year 1901, ending September 30th.

In addition to the reports received from time to time from medical officers of Local Boards of Health, answers were received to a circular sent out to the 777 Division Registrars representing the registration divisions of Ontario. In all 522 made returns. Of these 101 reported cases of smallpox as having occurred in 38 counties and districts, 760 being returned. In addition to these, 166 from various municipalities, mostly unorganized, were treated in the Sudbury Smallpox Camp, under the direct supervision of your Board. In all, therefore, 926 are known to have occurred, while doubtless some few may not have been returned. Six deaths in all were reported. It will thus be seen that the outbreak attained the proportions of an epidemic, many more cases having occurred than during any year within the history of the Board. The remarkable fact that there was less than 1 per cent. of deaths, is in keeping with the facts in the great number of outbreaks in other Provinces and in the neighboring States. This type of the disease has not been known in temperate climates for more than a century, although a similar epidemic is spoken of in the treatise of Sydenham in the eighteenth century.

One of the most interesting illustrations of the true character of the disease, is reported by Dr. J. Patterson, Dominion officer, placed in charge of the outbreak in the Northwest Territories. He writes that, 1,500 cases is a conservative estimate of the cases in that district and in which the total cases were not reported. The cases were most numerous amongst the unvaccinated French half-breeds, much fewer amongst the Indians, who are fairly well vaccinated, and none whatever amongst the recent Galician and Doukhoborsti immigrants, who, in addition to vaccination in childhood, had all been vaccinated on board ship or in quarantine. The same facts, the same medical opinion, and the same conclusions have come to us from every Province and State, from every Medical Congress, and from every Health Board, as to the nature of the disease, although as Dr. Patterson, who was for months in the Northwest districts, says (and Dr. Hodgetts, who has seen hundreds of cases in Ontario, repeats) "I am not at all surprised at medical men, who have only had an opportunity of seeing a few of the mild cases, contending that the disease was chickenpox." As will have been noticed during the past fortnight a number of new centres have appeared in the Province, some 20 cases in Ottawa, one family at Massey, several families in Howland Township, Manitoulin; two cases in Brantford, two in East Zorra, and one near Tavistock, and one near New Hamburg, mostly from undiscovered sources, but probably from some mild, undiagnosed case.

Such was to be expected, and once more creates the uncomfortable impression that unless physicians are fully alive to the mild and often abnormal appearances of the disease it will again obtain a foothold, becoming under winter conditions a type of much greater severity, as seen in New York City and district, where some 165 deaths occurred in July. That the disease had centres where a high virulence existed is seen in the Census returns of the United States for 1900, which stated that 3,484 deaths occurred during the year.

It becomes apparent, with our population not by any means well protected by vaccination, that our boards will have to keep on the alert, not only to deal with first cases, but to again insist on the compulsory vaccination of school children.

Glasgow has had her epidemic, London is now pushing with the greatest activity and success vaccination in infected districts. New York has hundreds of cases all

of normal virulence, and as your Board has pointed out again and again, and as Dr. Patterson experienced in stamping out the disease in the West, in vaccination only have we a sure preventative. The problem of active and pure vaccine has been the topic of discussion at our Medical Congresses, and the unsatisfactory character of much that has been on the market, once more raises the problem of a supply. In the judgment of your Secretary, Canada, with a population of 6,000,000, with a yearly influx of immigrants, all resulting in a yearly birth rate of nearly 180,000, has arrived at a period of development when the Dominion Government should undertake the establishment of an Institute of Scientific Research, in which, amongst many other undertakings, the preparation of vaccines and anti-toxines against the diseases of both man and animals is urgently demanded. Millions are being spent for agriculture and commerce, while public health still lingers in the pre-scientific age. Surely, if we do not rapidly increase as a nation through immigration we ought to take every step to conserve the lives of our own people, more valuable than any immigrants.

It would seem a proper thing that work of this character, which to be done well should be done on an adequate scale, might well be urged by the Board on the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who has charge of the public health work, whether of man or animals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER H. BRYCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER.

Toronto, January 7th, 1902.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen.—Your Secretary begs to report concerning the smallpox outbreak, which has prevailed almost continuously during the past year; occurring in, however, two outbreaks, that of the winter and spring, and that of the autumn months. For two or three weeks in August not a case was known to exist in the Province.

It will thus be seen that there were two distinct epidemics, the first being introduced from the west by way of Sault Ste. Marie, and the second from the east by way of Hull and Ottawa. The history of the first outbreak was presented to the Board in the report of the Committee on Epidemics, at the May meeting, and its particular characters as regards New Ontario are to be found in the paper by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector of this Board, printed in the report of the Executive Health Officers' Association for 1901.

The herewith submitted table gives as accurately as possible the distribution of cases by counties and municipalities during the year, and presents a very accurate statement of the total cases and deaths. It is probable that here and there a mild case, not seen by a physician, may have occurred, but with few exceptions, it is believed, the figures are complete.

What, of course, strikes one at once is that with a very considerable total of cases there should have been only 12 deaths in 1,838 cases, a rate of mortality exceeded perhaps by several other contagious diseases which have been present in Ontario during the year.

It must be remembered, however, that in Ontario we have not arrived at the stage where an accurate estimate is kept of the cases of whooping cough, measles, mumps and chickenpox, and, indeed, in many cases of scarlatina and typhoid.

Were such figures accurately known it would probably be found that except the two latter the several diseases have been at least as low in mortality as the recent epidemic of mild smallpox.

The clinical features of the disease itself have been so well set forth in different papers and circulars that there is no need for referring to them here, but your Secretary begs to refer to one or two points.

1. The first point referred to is the large number of cases (1,838) which have occurred during the year.

While it may be of little satisfaction to those persons who have suffered in person, or to those municipalities where cases have occurred, it nevertheless by comparison is satisfactory to know that the cases were not more numerous.

Thus, the Weekly Public Health Report of the Marine Hospital Service in Washington gives the following very partial returns for different States :

	Cases.
Colorado, May 1st to November 30th	678
Illinois, June 1st to December 7th	241
Indiana, June 1st to November 30th	513
Kansas, June 1st to December 6th	839
Massachusetts, July to December 14th	458
Michigan (does not report numbers)	
Minnesota, June to December 1st	2,494
Minnesota, December 1st to 31st	261
North Carolina, May to November	587
Ohio, January to July (in most cases)	3,478
Tennessee, April to September	2,155
New York City, from June to December	587
Pennsylvania	1,614

2. A second point of interest is that of the low mortality in northern as well as southern climates, and the evidence here and there of another type of the disease, as in Boston, New York and Philadelphia and New Orleans, all international seaports.

Thus in Minnesota in the period referred to, with 2,494 cases, there were but 14 deaths, while in Ontario there were during the year but 12 deaths. Ohio with 3,478 cases, had 42 deaths; up to October Pennsylvania, with 1,614 cases, reported 76 deaths. The outbreak at Philadelphia had till then been apparently mostly of the benign type, but in Philadelphia the cases and mortality since then have altered greatly in number and virulence. Again Boston had from July to December 14th 400 cases with 47 deaths, New Orleans for the same period 70 cases and 6 deaths, while New York City had from June 23rd to December 7th 587 cases and 164 deaths.

It would appear, therefore, from these figures that two more or less distinct types of smallpox have been prevailing. The figures are pregnant with meaning, since in three of these cities the mild type of the disease had as elsewhere appeared and disappeared, with very few deaths, while New York is to-day suffering from a disease almost as virulent as in any previous epidemic, and quite as virulent as the type of disease prevailing in London, England.

3. Another point of interest attaching directly to the number of cases in Ontario is in a notable degree dependent upon the mild type of the disease. In the table showing the number of cases by counties and districts it becomes at once apparent that five centres account for over half the number of cases, and that in every one of these there is the direct history of neglect to deal with the outbreak promptly, owing to apparent or real doubt as to the character of the disease to be dealt with.

It will be remembered that it was only after the continued presence of the Medical Inspector of this Board in the Sudbury district with a staff of assistants, an hospital camp, a train inspection and vaccination of all going out from lumber camps, and a refusal of the railway to accept passengers without certificates of vaccination and non-exposure, that that district learned the character of the disease, and went to work with such assistance to stamp it out. Fortunately, the lesson was learned, and during the past three months every physician and local board has seemed anxious to stamp out any cases which have occurred. In the first half year there were in New

Ontario 510 cases with but six deaths. Again the case is illustrated by the special report presented to the board by Dr. Hodgetts in the Burford Township outbreak in Brant County occurring before the Provincial Board had been made cognizant of the presence of the disease. Then again the local physician who had himself seen the cases, many of them very serious confluent cases, could only reply that he knew it was not chickenpox, but could hardly believe it was smallpox.

As a result there were locally 120 cases. It also was cleared up after direct interference by the Medical Inspector of the Board.

The third outbreak, and that which has been most serious of all owing to its location in a large city, is that in Ottawa.

As already stated, August saw the Province for a few days free of the disease. But just as the Board was congratulating itself, the cloud began to gather there, not certainly larger than the proverbial "man's hand."

On the 27th of August the Secretary of the Local Board of Ottawa wrote, stating there were at that moment six cases of smallpox in Ottawa three quarantined in Porter's Island Hospital and three isolated in their own dwellings. The letter goes on to say, "at a meeting of the Board of Health last night, it was stated that there is a feeling widely felt and expressed amongst our citizens, of doubt as to whether the patients were really suffering from the above disease." "The local board was unanimous in the opinion that under these circumstances and in order to satisfy popular feeling on the subject, it would be desirable to have a diagnosis by some medical gentleman, whose decision would carry weight, and accordingly asked me to write you and ask if you would yourself come down for that purpose." A telegram sent by your Secretary, expressing readiness to go or send an expert, which was replied to by telegram, recalling the request on the ground that most of the cases were nearly well, and that it was thought unnecessary. In October, within five weeks, the disease was in 40 houses, resulting in a total of cases to the end of the year of 174. Incidentally it may be remarked that Ottawa and its neighbor, Hull, in Quebec, which with even greater assiduity, hugged the idea that the disease was nothing at all, have been the immediate cause of nearly all the outbreaks in the northern lumber woods, since from both of them go very large numbers of shantymen every year, as well as from Carleton, Prescott, Russell and Glengarry, and nearly all of these occurred at a time when these cities were hoping that it was not smallpox. The action of Ottawa since October, when it was realized that an epidemic was upon them, has been on the whole satisfactory.

The fourth outbreak, illustrative of how fatal is doubt, or in this case cocksureness, occurred in Dover Township, in Kent. As early as October, a mother from Dover Township with a child had visited friends in Detroit, and after arriving home the child sickened within a few days. The Medical Officer of Chatham sent the child and the mother home to the neighboring township, telling her and the Dover medical officer by phone that he believed the child had smallpox, and urged isolation and vaccination. The parents, however, wanted further advice, and went to another physician, who has always plumed himself upon knowing smallpox, and who stated that there was no doubt that the case was only chickenpox. On the strength of this everyone, even the local health officer seemed satisfied. As a direct result there have been more than 150 cases directly traceable to this outbreak.

The fifth outbreak, small relatively, but practically as great, except that it occurred in a remote place, was the outbreak in Stephen Township. It appears that in July a person returned to his friends from Dakota and sickened; that a number of friends of the similar religious persuasion, who do not believe in medicine or physicians, suffered from the disease, and that in November there was a recurrence of the disease, it having appeared in five families in all. Considering all these outbreaks in their practical bearings it becomes apparent that upon the individual physician or citizen rests a most serious responsibility, in view of all that depends upon inaction based upon doubt, resistance to the action of those who are endeavoring to take positive steps, the assumption owing to professional standing of an attitude of infalli-

bility, inimical to the public interests as judged by the results, or based upon a religious belief so irrational that, did it become general, would mean a country plagued with smallpox, and every other communicable disease, cut off from commercial communication with neighboring countries of the world, and would wither and paralyze the hand of that progress in science and medicine which during the past century has made fatal epidemics so largely impossible, owing to the elucidation of the natural laws which connect cause so clearly with effect in disease.

Only to-day has another illustration of this danger developed, where a woman from Dashwood, an exhorter of the Dowieite sect, has appeared in the Jordan district in the Niagara peninsula, carrying the disease apparently to another family of that community, and going about amongst the people, endangering the health and welfare of a whole township.

It is hardly necessary to say anything further in connection with this point, that if outbreaks have been associated with doubt in the mind of the physicians as to the nature of the disease those other outbreaks which have been allowed to spread where families have not reported disease, owing to a belief that it was chickenpox, may to some extent be relieved of moral responsibility in the matter.

4. The next point demanding reference is the much discussed one of vaccination. It is the *bete noir* of the family physician and the health board. The family physician, if he suggests it, finds on short experience that he is looked upon as either soliciting for an extra fee, that he is viewed with suspicion as wishing to commit some scientific experiment aginst the peace and well-being of the household, or that he is conjuring up unnecessary fears against a disease, which kills very few, and besides is not likely to come their way.

Local Boards of Health and councils, in addition to the fear of being looked upon as in league with the health officers, are further fearful of being held wasteful of public funds if they supply vaccine and pay public vaccinators.

The mildness of the disease and prompt stamping out of it in the past are principally, I believe, responsible for these difficulties, since it has been the experience of your Secretary that the great body of the people in the presence of general exposure to smallpox of a severe type, are ready to be protected by vaccination, and indeed are believers in its efficiency as proved for a hundred years.

Medical Health Officers, as from Ottawa, and many other cities where numerous cases have occurred, have once more repeated the oft-told tale of the protective virtues of vaccination, but the latest London statistics from the hospital ships may be quoted as amply illustrative.

Thus in 233 vaccinated cases there were 47 deaths or 20 per cent. of deaths.

In 97 unvaccinated there were 58 deaths, or 60 per cent. of deaths.

In 19 doubtful cases there were 11 deaths, or 57 per cent. of deaths.

In the 349 cases we have a table by ages, the 19 being added to the vaccinated :

Age.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 5 years	23 { vaccinated 0 ; un- " 23	19 { vaccinated 0 ; un- " 19
" 5-10 years	19 { vaccinated 1 ; un- " 18	10 { vaccinated 0 ; un- " 10
" 10-15 "	39 { vaccinated 23 ; un- " 16	9 { vaccinated 1 ; un- " 8
" 15-20 "	55 { vaccinated 41 ; un- " 14	8 { vaccinated 1 ; un. " 7
" 20-30 "	99 { vaccinated 81 ; un- " 18	21 { vaccinated 11 ; un- " 10
" 30-40 "	59 { vaccinated 53 ; un- " 6	20 { vaccinated 16 ; un- " 4
Over 40-55 "	55 { vaccinated 41 ; un- " 14	29 { vaccinated 16 ; un. " 13

Familiar as the tale told by these figures is to us, yet for the public a general comment on them may be made. It must first be remembered that until quite recent

years the proportion of all persons vaccinated in England was nearly 90 per cent. of the children born. Hence so far as the native born are concerned the chances of exposure of vaccinated persons was 9 to 1.

Remembering this, we find that not one vaccinated child under five years took smallpox. Of 23 unvaccinated under five years, 19 died or 80 per cent., and of 18 under 10 years 55 per cent. died.

The wearing out of the complete protection of vaccination after 10 years begins to be seen, for the vaccinated cases to unvaccinated is greater, or as 23 to 16, under 10 to 15 years, but the death rate is as 1 to 8.

The story is repeated for successive years with the same results. Remembering that the class of population in which most cases have occurred has been that in the poorer districts, it is surprising that the protective qualities of vaccination are so apparent since so many patients would tend to fall victims to pneumonia, etc., in all these ages, if attacked with any disease.

As to how far the Provincial Board of Health in this Province should go in calling upon health boards everywhere to insist upon a general compulsory vaccination has been a matter of serious consideration. Remembering that school boards everywhere are empowered, and when called upon, the boards of health are required to demand certificates of successful vaccination, and recalling that under the Smallpox Regulations, vaccination is compulsory in every municipality where smallpox exists, it does not seem that more could be done at present than to press on all boards in such places where the outbreak seems to be in any great danger of spreading, to see that such compulsory powers are being carried into effect. The thoroughness with which local work has been done has been exemplified in very many outbreaks, but the particulars as far as they are known will be found in the table, also given. From this it appears that at least 200 distinct introductions of the disease have occurred, and that, including the three large outbreaks, there has been but 8 cases to an outbreak. At least 30 outbreaks occurred where there was but the first case, 15 where there were but two cases, so that it is apparent that very prompt action has been taken in a very notable proportion of outbreaks. Remembering the fact that the Medical Health Officers are with the exception of four cities all in regular practice, that very few of them receive anything more than nominal remuneration, and recollecting that the office is, so far as dealing with smallpox, and indeed any other contagion is concerned, a direct injury to practice, it may be asserted without any question that there is no class of citizens who at the present moment is rendering either the same amount or quality of service to the community with the same certainty of abuse, whether he succeeds well or ill, as are our local Medical Health Officers.

To the gentlemen in question the people owe debts of gratitude which it is feared will not be repaid in honoraria; but there will be some satisfaction in having assisted in stamping out a disease which a century ago was the scourge of the world.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE,

REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF BURFORD, OAKLAND AND WINDHAM.

By C. H. Hodgetts, M.D., Medical Inspector.

To the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health :

Sir,—After a most careful investigation of all the cases in the above named townships in the vicinity of the Village of Scotland, I beg to report as follows :

The total number of houses inspected was thirty-four (34), which includes one in the City of Brantford, and one in the Village of Princeton, in which were living one hundred and fifty four (154) persons, male and female, of whom 92 were unvac-

cinated and 62 vaccinated. Of the latter number only two within the last seven years, the vaccinations having recently been performed by Dr. Anderson.

There had been in all since the beginning of the outbreak 98 cases, 81 being variola and 17 varioloid, of the latter 9 were "varioloid sine eruptione," while the remaining 8 had the disease in an extremely mild form. It will here be noticed the great difference between the vaccinated and unvaccinated who contracted the disease—13 of the former having the eruption as against 88 per cent. of the latter, and of the vaccinated affected none had been vaccinated within the last seven years, while a number were over twenty years ago, and a few over 40 years. Of the total population 36 per cent. had smallpox since its first appearance in Scotland.

Attention is directed to a few important facts relative to the spread of the disease amongst the unvaccinated as well as to the immunity shown by the vaccinated, although the operation had been performed at periods more remote than 7 years, in some instances over 40 years ago. In nine houses the total number of inmates was 46, none of whom had been successfully vaccinated, and all these persons had variola. In seventeen houses the only persons who did not contract the disease were the 36 persons who had at some previous date been successfully vaccinated, whilst only eleven who had never been vaccinated had at the time of my inspection, July 6th, been free from the infection and of eight of this number it is yet too early to speak, as the period of quarantine had not expired and in the case of the remaining three the exposure had been very slight indeed.

A number of persons claimed to have been vaccinated, but careful examination in every case failed to find even a trace of the typical scar. So common has it become for the public to say they have been vaccinated, although on close questioning they own "it was not successful" or "has left no scar," that I discriminated, distinguishing between "vaccination and "successful vaccination." Too often do medical men perform the operation and immediately issue a certificate, thus certifying to what they do not know is a fact, for judgment cannot be passed thereon until about the 9th day, and it cannot be claimed that the patient has been vaccinated until we have had all the typical reaction due to the vaccine virus.

It is a regrettable fact that in this district, which is one of the oldest settled portions of the Province, in a community numbering 154, that 60 per cent. were unvaccinated. My investigations lead me to the conclusion that this is but a fair sample of the condition of the population at the present time—it is only in parts where a smallpox scare has recently existed that a more satisfactory state is to be found—here we find sixty (60) of the 98 cases were 20 years old and under, and all were unvaccinated. Certainly a more rigid enforcement of the law by the local authorities, as applied to school children is greatly to be desired ; indeed, the spread of the disease in rural and perhaps other districts is largely due to the increasing unvaccinated element. The general complaint I meet with on this subject from M.H.O.'s is the growing indifference of both the public and medical men to this most essential operation. The mildness of the present outbreak is a large factor in producing this lamentable condition, and the public have yet to learn that the person who has been successfully vaccinated and revaccinated is far better protected against the more severe form of the disease than I believe is the unfortunate who has suffered from it in its present form.

Of the thirty-four houses inspected the sanitary surroundings were in all respects better than any I have ever inspected ; in only two the sanitation was somewhat inferior to the rest, and in each house the only immune was the vaccinated person. A striking instance of the protective power of vaccination was that of the Rev. ——'s family. Here the father and mother, whose parents were wiser than themselves, in having them successfully vaccinated, slept with one or other of their children during their illness, but proved immune, whilst others unvaccinated contracted smallpox from the baby during its illness.

The measures recommended to and adopted by the Local Boards of Health were briefly as follows :

(a) The immediate quarantining of the houses at present infected by the presence of cases of variola. Ten in all.
(b) The enforcement of compulsory vaccination.
(c) The cleaning with perchloride solution 1-1000 of bedding, linen, etc., also the houses themselves with their subsequent fumigation with formaldehyde by the Medical Health Officer.
(d) The closing of the churches within a given radius for an indefinite period.
(e) In no case was permission given the quarantined to collect milk or berries.
(f) The retention of a medical man to attend all cases, Dr. Anderson of Scotland being appointed.

The first case happened in the Johnson family, the daughter had visited for a portion of a day at a house of Mrs. E. —— in Brantford, at a date early in April, where "chickenpox" existed; she returned the same day to Scotland and in two weeks time was taken ill and the disease ran its course; she returned to school, spreading the disease to the children, it reaching the adults at a later date.

In tracing up the Brantford case it was found that the E —— family contracted the disease from the D —— family, who were neighbors, and the father of this latter family brought it from London, Ont. We were thus able to trace 12 cases in three households in this city; the only person escaping was the mother, who had been vaccinated. Some of these cases had been seen by medical men, who had failed in coming to a correct diagnosis. Just how far the disease spread in Brantford I am unable to say; but the example of Scotland is a fair sample, and it may not be far from the facts to infer that the cases on the Indian Reserve found their origin closer at home than Sudbury.

Before closing I would refer to a most important fact, viz., the lack of knowledge on the part of many medical men of what constitutes a successful vaccination. This is in the main to be attributed, I believe, to the use during the past few years of "vaccine" inferior in quality and producing no constitutional disturbance and but little local inconvenience—producing what the manufacturers of the product as well as some American authorities claim and teach is a "successful vaccination"—due to the virus being "aseptic." So simple and mild is the operation that it has grown in favor among the ignorant and indifferent of the profession, who through the representation made by the manufacturers have been taught to regard as "ex cathedra" all they print. The result to-day is that thousands in the Province as well as many thousands more in the States and Canada are living in a fool's paradise, innocently believing that they are really vaccinated and are protected against smallpox. For the protection of the public, for the education of the profession as well as for the sake of vaccination itself, the Board should at once issue bulletins on the subject, along with a description of smallpox as it is seen to-day.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully submitted, C. A. HODGETTS.

REPORT ON SMALLPOX.

BURFORD DISTRICT.

Report No. 2, by C. A. Hodgetts, on the Same District.

Revisiting the above district some two weeks later I found as follows :

At Burford, about one mile from the village, a fresh case, who contracted the disease at Niagara Camp, sleeping in the same tent as the patient Eddy of Scotland. The patient had been placed in a tent which was situated in a well isolated spot.

Dr. Johnson, M.H.O., reported that nearly all the houses had been carefully cleaned under the supervision of himself or Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Anderson reported that of the previously quarantined houses only two now remained infected, but there were two new houses in quarantine—one a case from

Niagara Camp through infection from Eddy, and the second house where a man Eadie contracted it at his brother's previous to quarantine being placed thereon.

It would appear that the complaints reaching the department are made without good reason. The officers and the public of the district are fully alive to the necessity for the stamping out of the disease and the results in Burford speak for themselves.

I am pleased to report that the quarantine officer of Oakland Township reports no fresh cases and that he is cleaning up the last house.

In company with Dr. Bell, M.H.O., Windham, six houses were visited in the township, five of these being new houses since my last inspection, but clearly places where the disease had been present for some weeks unknown to the local authorities; now that they have been quarantined there is little fear of further spread.

The Medical Health Officer, Townsend, was interviewed regarding some mild cases in his district, which he considered chickenpox, but of which there is every reason to believe the infection came from a case in Burford Township.

The Carpenter family in Walpole were visited, but the Medical Health Officer had visited the house that day and begun the cleaning up process.

I am pleased to report that the Medical Health Officer, Brantford, has cleaned up the three houses referred to in my former report.

In addition to the cases previously examined I saw twenty others in seven houses, with a total population of 37, all of the 20 had never been vaccinated; in three families all the unvaccinated had been ill, and in the remaining four houses were eight unvaccinated, leaving only nine vaccinated out of the thirty-seven.

Respectfully submitted, CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., Inspector.

THE QUALITY OF VACCINE LYMPH AND OF VACCINATION.

By the Secretary.

(Abstract from Quarterly Report Ontario Provincial Board of Health, April 26, 1900.)

The importance of this subject would be an excuse for again referring to what has been written about so often. The Vaccination Act demands that a child shall, within three months of birth, be taken to the medical practitioner for the purpose of being vaccinated, and the practitioner is required to vaccinate the child. Upon the eighth day following the vaccination the child shall again be taken to the practitioner by whom the operation was performed, in order that he may by inspection ascertain the result of the operation. If successful, upon inspection the practitioner shall give a certificate to that effect.

Fortunately in this matter modern science has developed nothing leading us to the belief that the law of thirty years ago calls for a practice no longer tenable. Bovine vaccine and glycerinized lymph are capable of producing the old typical clinical phenomena caused by the use of humanized lymph, and we have a right to claim the following as representing our beliefs in the matter of vaccination and the part it plays as a prophylactic against smallpox.

It is hardly necessary to say that the whole value of vaccination depends upon its ability to protect either against infection with smallpox or to modify the virulence of an attack, should it occur. That such results have followed vaccination, the history of a hundred years has proved. These two points in the experience of twenty years having been absolutely demonstrated in hundreds of outbreaks and thousands of cases, the question to be determined is,—upon what factors in vaccination such satisfactory results depend. Briefly, these are :

1. A normal vaccine, that is one where the assumed microbe of the disease is actively present.

2. The use of a vaccine when fresh and active.

3. The absence of extraneous microbes in the vaccine.

4. The careful inoculation of patients and subsequent treatment of the wound.

The question arises at once, what is normal vaccine? In our experience it is a lymph which produces a history of evolution of the vesicle exactly as set forth by Prof. T. A. Ackland, one of the officers of the English Royal Commission of 1893 to 1896 to enquire into alleged injuries due to abnormal vaccinations, and which is found in Allbutt's System of Medicine, Vol. II. Its stages are: (1) Scarification and immediate inflammatory reaction, subsiding within a few hours; (2) on third or fourth day, pale red papules appearing, which, during the next five days, develop into compound vesicles, becoming pustules by the ninth day; (3) vesicles distended with lymph, and plump at first, and as the lymph thickens, the centre becomes depressed, forming a scab and surrounded with distinctly raised marbled border; (4) an area of redness and inflammatory thickening of tissue around the pustule of an inch or more in diameter; (5) a decrease from tenth day of the inflammatory area and a drying of the scab, which falls by the twentieth day; (6) a cicatrix, usually with a hard scar centre, with rays more or less distinct.

The same article gives a table showing variations in the development of the pock, most of which, it states, however, are slight, such as abnormal rapidity or delay in the evolution of the vesicle. In the same work, in another monograph by Dr. M. Copeman, dealing more especially with the morphology, chemistry and preparation of vaccine, he here points out how bovine lymph has in England taken the place of humanized, and then proceeds to speak of glycerinized lymph. He speaks of the practically constant presence of extraneous microbes in lymph, and notes his experiments as early as 1891, which proved that a 50 per cent. solution in water of chemically pure glycerine to one part of vaccine pulp, set aside from light for a few weeks removes all saprophytes as well as tubercle bacillus and streptococcus. Thereafter, follows the satisfactory statement that in vaccine thus properly produced, "We have then a preparation, which, while even more efficient as vaccine than the original lymph, can be produced entirely free from extraneous organisms," and he points out how scientific workers in France and Germany have borne out these statements. Referring to the operation on the calf, Monkman points out that on the fourth day the pustule is mature, and that the lymph is then taken and treated, thereby showing that with glycerinized lymph the evolution of the vesicle is the same as with the lymph unglycerinized. It may be further remarked that in the experimental work of Chambon and Menard, of the Animal Vaccine Institute of Paris, the history of normal vaccination is the same as that given above. The immunity of bovines and of children and of monkeys thus vaccinated to revaccination is not only relative, but for several years practically absolute. Of the protective qualities against exposure to smallpox of vaccination in the persons of physicians and nurses, it is unnecessary to dilate, as we have personal knowledge of the facts in the case of hundreds during the past twenty years, as well as the protection up to the fourth day after exposure by immediate vaccination of exposed persons. Copeman gives many illustrative examples of the same fact. That in a whole series of cases with relatively inert vaccine, such immunity does not exist against even mild smallpox has been brought to our knowledge in different outbreaks within the last few years; and, further, that those with no cicatrices from a previous vaccination, within periods from a month to a year, have been revaccinated with perfect success.

Copeman, speaking of the necessity for efficient vaccination, points out in a study of recent statistics, compared with those of former years, "that we are taught a variety of lessons, of which the most important is that while infant vaccination affords an almost absolute immunity from smallpox up to ten years, to do so it must be efficient." Absolute immunity, he further states, is practically obtained with a revaccination after ten years. He points out that the more closely the vaccination of patients in recent epidemics has been studied, the more obvious has it become that a deplorably large

proportion of the nominally vaccinated have been most inefficiently vaccinated, and are consequently almost unprotected against smallpox, and says: "So long as medical men, in their mistaken good nature, are found ready to yield to the ignorance or vanity of applicants for vaccination, and to make only one, or perhaps two, insignificant insertions of lymph in a child's arm, and to certify cases of that kind as successfully vaccinated, so long shall we have to struggle against the fallacies and sophistries of anti-vaccinationists." Asking, further, how efficient vaccination is to be secured, he states: "That the Local Government Board prescribe that public vaccination shall in all ordinary primary cases produce at least four good-sized separate vesicles not less than half an inch from one another. The total area of vesiculation of any one part at the end of a week should not be less than half a square inch.

In a statistical study by Dr. Thorne Thorne, of 13,775 cases in the London Smallpox Hospital, in two series, the following results for the second series, from 1852 to 1867, or in 10,661 cases are given:

Stated to have been vaccinated—

	Percentage of Deaths.
With no cicatrix	39.4
With one cicatrix	13.8
With two cicatrices	7.7
With three cicatrices	3.01
With four cicatrices	0.9

He further points out that of 13,775 admitted, vaccination was very defective in 11,172, of whom 1,072 died. Of 1,079 reasonably good, 21 died; and of 1,505 with good normal marks, only 13 died. Such statistics can be duplicated from many sources.

In conclusion, it may be stated that we have yet to learn of any facts which can alter the biological, clinical, and statistical evidence upon which the Royal Commission of England, after seven years of investigations, based its conclusions, which are essentially those set forth in the preceding references, and which in every detail, whether biological, clinical or statistical, are supported by our own experience.

The urgency of the situation demands that this Board make public its views on a subject which the public have been ignorant or careless of, and that it impress its views in the most positive manner upon local health authorities in all parts of the Province.

REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS BY THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS.

October 6th, 1901.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Your Committee, in view of the renewed interest taken in the causes of the prevalence of tuberculosis in man and animals, and in the enormous mortality due to it, more than 100,000 deaths having occurred from it in the United States in the census year of 1900, believes it to be the duty of this Board to indicate, as briefly as possible, its views as to the most practical direction in which the public, physicians and public health authorities in Ontario can take action towards lessening the prevalence of a disease the cause of so great suffering, mortality and family and economic loss to the community.

*In the recent address by Prof. Robert Koch, the eminent bacteriologist, who will ever remain illustrious as the discoverer of the bacillus or germ of the disease, he refers, in the first paragraph to tuberculosis as a preventable disease: and it is pointed out by the writer that this fact became self-evident by the fact that its cause had been discovered. Referring to the fight for its prevention, Dr. Koch says: "Such a conflict requires the co-operation of many, if possible of all, medical men, shoulder to shoulder with the State and the whole population."

In the paragraph on "Special preventive Measures needed for Various Diseases," he points out how these may vary for different diseases, and cites plague, cholera, hydro-

*Address at International Congress on Tuberculosis, in London, 1901.

phobia, leprosy and tuberculosis, and states what this Board has expressed and referred to in its circular issued in 1900, that "Sputum is the main source of infection," and that the lungs are the chief source of this disease. In the next paragraph he refers to the "Differences between human and bovine Tuberculosis."

This difference was noted by Prof. Cruickshank in 1889, and more recently by other writers, notably Prof. Theobald Smith of the Bureau of Animal Industry of Washington. Prof. Koch's conclusions have gone further, however, than some others in seeming to assert that the difference is not only in morphology or appearance, but that the two diseases are different in essence, and that the bovine disease is not communicable to man. The view so subversive of what for over ten years has been a general belief, has not been accepted by many, who are, however, ready to admit with him that infection of the human from the bovine, is not as frequent as from the prevalence of bovine disease, and the common use of the meat and milk from cattle might be expected.

Some of the reasons why some refuse to accept his conclusions are:

1. That the human germ, accustomed to a temperature in man of 98.4 degrees has its optimum or best growing temperature at this point, while, the normal temperature of the cow being 101 degrees, the bovine germ finds its optimum at the latter point; and that, in keeping with the well-known fact of the great variability of these simple forms of vegetable life under different environments and the multitude of generations of any germ within a short period, it is reasonable to suppose that the bovine germ, taken into the human body with milk, may live for days and weeks on the mucous surface, undergoing variation in successive generations, and may, as other germs do, even the human germ itself, find an entrance into the tissues whenever through a congestion or abrasion of the mucous surface, an opportunity arises.

2. That this assumption is probable, is seen in the fact that of the thousands of people dying of other diseases, a percentage of post-mortems up to even 90 per cent. shows that such have been attacked at points of the mucous membranes, by germs, which have not succeeded in causing any general disease of the system.

3. That in consumptives who constantly swallow their own sputum, only a few relatively have tuberculosis of the intestine; and it is the same fact illustrated by Prof. Koch's experiments, that hogs fed with bovine tuberculosis become infected in the neck, glands, etc., but not necessarily in the intestines.

4. That, as argued by Lord Lister, very few tuberculized persons, even children, who of necessity must swallow with food in infected rooms, and in the mucus from the mouth and nose, the germs of the human disease, are attacked in the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines.

5. That some diseases, as for instance anthrax, the most sudden and fatal of all diseases, do not attack human beings with the same readiness or near the same fatality as it does cattle; while smallpox, a disease so readily communicable and so fatal in man, is not taken at all directly by cattle, but yet has been shown by various experimenters to be, through a series of transmissions from calf to calf, at length capable of producing mild smallpox or cowpox in cattle.

6. That the bacillus tuberculosis, like all other micro-organisms, varies greatly in the virulence of the germ from different patients in animal inoculations, and in the degeneration of the germ in laboratory cultures. This fact is supported most strongly by Prof. F. Hueppe and Weleminsky of Berlin, who both combat strongly Koch's position, since, though differing still more from bovine tuberculosis, they have succeeded by making successive cultures in grafting avian or bird tuberculosis on animals.

7. It is a recognized law that the anti-toxin or serum produced in the blood of animals by the presence of the germs of one disease is a specific only against germs of that disease; but it is found that the anti-toxin (tuberculin) produced by the bacillus tuberculosis, (even from a mild germ propagated in the laboratory for years through successive cultures), is equally delicate in diagnosing the presence of tuberculous nodules in man and in cattle.

8. Experiments made in Berlin (on smaller animals), under the direction of the Commission of 1901, have not established any difference between human and bovine tuberculosis.

9. Prof. Virchow, the great German pathologist, refers to occasional cases of peritoneal tuberculosis of such enormous extent as to lead to the suspicion that they may have been due to bovine germs, though holding that the transmission of bovine to man is probably not very common.

10. Many seemingly authenticated cases of infection of veterinarians and others through wounds of the hands and by use of known tuberculous milk are reported.

Prof. Koch dealt fully with the subject of bovine tuberculosis, quite incidentally, in his most practical paper, in which he desired to press home that it is the human sputum which is the great source of human infection, and points out how, though the well-to-do classes may by large houses and careful nursing protect against the dangers of infecting inmates, yet it is quite different amongst the poor, who may live in two small ill-ventilated rooms.

He asks, "How can the necessary cleanliness be secured under such circumstances? How is such a helpless patient to remove his sputum, so that it may do no harm?" Thus, while families are infected and die out, and, as he says, the people say the disease is hereditary, "So it is the over-crowded dwellings of the poor that we have to regard as the real breeding places of tuberculosis," and says it is gratifying to see how in all countries efforts are being made to improve the dwellings of the poor.

The statistics of tabulated deaths for Toronto in 1898 too sadly confirm this statement, as do those from all sources.

The advice given in the circular issued in 1900 by your Board very fully recognizes this fact, when it refers :

1. To the need of supplying isolated wards for consumptives in public institutions.

2. That in private families there should be as much isolation as possible, and special care taken to destroy expectorations.

3. That vacated rooms should be thoroughly disinfected.

4. That Local Boards should make rules for the notification of cases of consumption; while at the same time it points out that this is not an order that houses should be placarded, but that Boards may assist householders especially the poor. by supplying printed rules and directions for limiting the dangers of infection.

5. To the need for municipalities establishing sanatoria for giving aid to persons. especially the poor, affected with tuberculosis.

Prof. Koch's arguments in his address all lead up to this latter point. which is referred to in the paragraph on "The need for Hospitals for Consumptives." He says : "I know very well that the execution of this project will have great difficulties to contend with, owing to the considerable expense it entails," and points out that "its execution opens a wide field of activity to the State, to municipalities, and to private benevolence."

As, however, this cannot be done at once, Prof. Koch argues that notification be made the law in order that such aid already referred to may be given to householders.

His concluding section deals with the special subject of Sanatoria, or Cure-Homes for Consumptives, since, as he points out, the disease is curable in its early stages.

Quoting from the report of the German Central Committee for the establishment of sanatoria for the cure of consumption, he states that 5,500 beds will be at the disposal of those institutions at the end of 1901, making it possible to treat 20,000 patients every year. And then, referring to statistics of cure, points out that 4,000 persons would leave these cured, and the balance having their lives greatly prolonged with profit to their family and the State.

Your Committee is constrained to ask: How in this Province, where on every hand trade, commerce and agriculture are prosperous, and where our population has increased slowly, can we afford to neglect so potent a means of not only saving life, and increasing population; and, furthermore, preventing the loss of time, labor and expenditure, incidental to the sickness and death caused by the annual occurrence of 3,000 deaths from this disease.

Your Committee would present as a part its report the resolutions adopted unanimously at the recent meeting in Buffalo of the American Public Health Association, representing the advanced scientific opinion on this subject, of the sanitarians of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and would desire to draw particular attention to the practical recommendations contained in them.

Thus, of 2,264 deaths, in which the occupations of 691 men were given and of 337 females, with 1,237 under 15 years or with no occupation given, it was found that excluding 172 business men, which includes 81 clerks, etc., 26 professional men, 14 gentlemen and 8 public officials, 837, or the balance, includes those earning a daily wage or wholly unable to individually maintain a long struggle against disease.

In concluding its report, your Committee would quote the concluding words of Prof. Koch :

"If we allow ourselves to be continually guided in this enterprise by the spirit of genuine preventive medical science, if we utilize the experience gained in conflict with other pestilences, and aim, with clear recognition of the purpose and resolute avoidance of wrong roads, at striking the evil at its root, then the battle against tuberculosis, which has been so energetically begun, cannot fail to have a victorious issue.

Resolutions of American Public Health Associations.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the advances of sanitary science, the mortality from tuberculosis continues to be appalling. It has been demonstrated that by the application of proper measures this mortality may be diminished rapidly, and to a great degree. Therefore, every effort should be made by sanitarians to carry into effect all reasonable methods which have been shown by experience and research to be efficacious towards this end ;

Resolved, That the increase of tuberculosis in cattle and swine, as shown by investigations of recent years, and by meat inspection statistics, is a serious matter from a commercial as well as sanitary point of view, and calls for more systematic attention from those responsible for the integrity of the food supply, and for the protection of the public health ;

Resolved, That this Association is of the opinion that sufficient facts have not been offered by Prof. Koch or other investigators to prove that human and bovine tuberculosis are different diseases ; it is further of the opinion that the variability under different environment common to micro-organisms may, on further investigation, be found sufficient to account for the differences that have been noted, and that the germs of those diseases may yet be proved to be closely allied or identical. Irrespective of the question of the communicability of bovine tuberculosis to man, the inspection of animals and premises is absolutely necessary in order,

1. That the meat and milk of animals suffering from this and other constitutional diseases be not used as human food.

2. That the sanitary condition of dairies, stables, etc., as regards cleanliness, water supply and ventilation may be maintained.

3. That the health of dairymen and other handlers be closely supervised to prevent the spread of diphtheria, scarlet fever, human tuberculosis, etc., through the milk supply.

Resolved, That this Association, while desiring to express its positive opinion as to the importance of dealing with animals and their products, as indicated in the preceding resolutions, does at the same time insist upon the necessity for dealing with the still greater dangers now universally recognized of the transmission of tuberculosis from one person to another by continued personal association through inhalation of the air of infected living rooms, the contamination of clothing, handkerchiefs, and similar objects with sputum and other secretions, and would therefore urgently recommend that municipalities adopt regulations, as follows :—

1. Against expectoration on pavements and in other public places.

2. For the compulsory notification by physicians of cases of tuberculosis, in order that literature may be supplied to householders and municipal aid given where necessary to lessen the dangers to the families of infected persons.

3. For the establishment of municipal sanatoria for the benefit of persons and families of limited means.

4. For the regular inspection of tenements, factories, workshops, schools and other public institutions to promote cleanliness, ventilation and other sanitary conditions.

(Adopted.)

The proper course for Executive health authorities to assume seems to your Committee to be this: That, whilst ready to listen to all that Prof. Koch and others have to say, and whilst waiting for the further developments which we may expect from the investigations of the Commissioners which have been appointed, and of other scientific bodies, we should not relax any of the vigorous inspection that has been recommended for meat and milk. And our Board unites with Prof. Koch and others in the continuance of efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis from tuberculous patients by dealing properly with sputa and by providing for the proper care and comfort of those suffering from consumption and forms of tuberculosis, especially amongst the poor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT ON BERLIN SEWAGE FARM.

October 6th, 1901.

By the Committee on Sewerage.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

In consequence of a notice by the solicitor of the town of Berlin, that the township of Waterloo has issued a writ against the town for polluting the creek flowing to German Mills, with a request that your Board would interest itself to prevent a suit if possible, your Secretary wrote to the solicitor to state that if appealed to, your Committee would visit the town and try to obtain such facts from the two parties to the suit, as might possibly be of assistance in aiding it in making suggestions, with a view to at once improve the working of the Farm and to prevent litigation.

Having therefore been requested, your Committee visited Berlin on September 26th and took informal evidence of the chief facts in relation to the working of the sewage farm, which are herewith appended.

From the facts set forth, several conclusions may be drawn.

1st. That for the amount and character of the sewage, the area of the sewage beds, constituted as they are largely of gravelly clay, is insufficient for dealing with the sewage without much greater labor being given them than has been the case up to the present.

2nd. That with the addition of the septic tank of the size indicated, and the two artificial sand-bed filters, the area of the beds is insufficient, certainly in winter and in wet weather.

3rd. That with nearly eight acres devoted to cultivation, and receiving but little sewage, there has been a difficulty, even in dry weather, in filtering the 325,000 gallons daily, of sewage supplied.

4th. That in consequence there has been, from time to time, a direct pollution of the stream, with night sewage of a relatively pure character.

5th. That so far as the flooded areas of the beds giving off effluvia of a noxious character are concerned, such may become a nuisance to the persons living within little or greater distances from the sewer farm.

6th. That, while speaking generally, the best managed sewage farms are seldom free from certain odors, yet the Berlin Town Council must show that it has been taking every reasonable means to limit the effluvia from such farm before it can fairly claim protection against actions brought against the town, for causing pollution of the stream and effluvium nuisances.

Your Committee desires, therefore, to indicate some of the chief reasons for the unsatisfactory operation of the sewage farm, and at the request of the two parties referred to, would make suggestions with a view to improving the working of the farm, which will, it is hoped, not only be satisfactory to the Board, but also productive of improved results in the operation of the farm.

It will be remembered that the Town of Berlin has an unusually large number of manufactories, all of which pour wastes into the sewers, and that as the system of sewerage is separate, the sewage arrives at the farm in a highly concentrated form.

The following is an analysis of average samples of sewage submitted.

	Parts per 100,000.			Total solids.
	Chlorine.	Free amon.	Albumens. (organic.)	Mineral.
Lawrence, Mass.....	4.8	1.2	0.4	Total in suspension { 43.0 / 8.2
Worcester, Mass	4.2	0.55	0.17	Total in suspension { 43.4 / 9.9
Exeter, Eng.....	5.0	3.7	0.212	(04.7 m. 52) Total suspended .. { 54.4 / 14.5 24.5 m-10.0

Such are fairly typical sewages, without anything unusual, such as excessive chlorine, etc., but Berlin varies from some in certain particulars, especially in the reception of waste tarry products from gas works, in the exceptionally large relative amounts of organic refuse, both animal and vegetable, from tanneries, and in the effluent from one rubber factory.

Now, it happens that in all these establishments, wastes are given off which have elsewhere, and seemingly here, been found to be germicidal in action, and which very notably affect the nitrification of sewage which goes on in what is called domestic sewage.

Thus, there may be seen every day at certain hours. the tan-colored washings from hides, which have been taken from the vats for further finishing. In one tannery foreign hides are largely used, which, in the experiments of Massachusetts. are shown to have had arsenic used in the curing process. A third tannery, using the lime process, probably does no harm, and any lime solution going down is likely to be beneficial rather than otherwise.

The tarry products of the Gas Works may also be seen floating on the surface and giving their peculiar odor to the sewage in every part of the field ; while, as in the Rubber Works, it is understood that carbon bisulphid is used, sulphuretted products are given off, which in oxidation become an active germicide.

What has been done. The original farm comprised some 10 acres, laid off in beds, levelled and surrounded with embankments, each of about one acre in extent. These were all underdrained at a depth of about three feet, and the beds were flooded with sewage in rotation. Those having preserved the natural loam on top supplied a fairly good effluent. and filtered at a fairly rapid rate. Other beds which had to be graded as the farm was enlarged, had left a surface of clayish soil without organic matter and, though underdrained. did not have any upper humus to either absorb or assist in nitrification. Such beds were usually utilized for the tannery sewage, and always presented ponds filtering away slowly and losing much by evaporation.

Some of the better beds years ago grew good cabbage, but this was given up as the area required for simple filtration increased. Any such beds, in which the trenches over the tiles were filled with tanbark, have been rendered largely useless as filters, the waters passing downwards very slowly. As there has usually been but one ploughing of the surface of these beds annually, and no systematic record kept of the amount of water applied to each bed, or of the frequency of application of sewage, no data are available for really estimating the amount of work done, either as a whole, or comparatively by the several beds.

The growing needs of the town induced the Council in 1900 to accept the Provincial Board's approval of the Engineer's plan, of a 75,000-gallon septic tank, and two artificial filter beds of gravel and sand.

These have been in continual use for some nine months, and the great bulk of the sewage has passed, day by day, through the septic tank, and thence been distributed to the older beds, or to the artificial beds. It was noted at first that the septic tank seemed, not only to be of great service for holding back suspended matter, but, also, that the effluent from it was almost wholly soluble, and passed downward through the filters much more rapidly than the raw sewage. It was further found, that the artificial beds not only handled a very large amount of sewage proportionately, but that they also, after some time, gave a clear and better effluent than did any other beds.

Observation seems to have shown that from some cause, whether the notably increased flow of sewage during the past year, nearly 100,000 gallons, or some substances present in the sewage, the scum or mass of decomposed sewage which floats on the septic tank, supported by the gases of fermentation, has not lately formed, as at first, and as such especially indicates the decomposition of nitrogenous products going on through the microbes present, the conclusion is arrived at that the tank is not performing the amount of work it should.

The following table of analysis shows the amount of decomposition of sewage in samples taken on October 2nd.

Parts per 1,000,000 parts of water.

—	Color.	Odor.	Number of microbes per c.c.	Free ammonia.	Alb'mnoid ammonia.	Nitrogen as nitrates in water.	Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine
Tank sewage..	Redish grey	Sulp. hydrogen	1,200,000	6.375	28.5	44.156	1200.1	810.0
First filter ...	Greyish	"	139,050	5.10	1.35	31.626	27.0	900.
Second filter..	"	"	202,950	0.5625	1.95	1.9572	38.25	885.

Assuming that any properly filtered sewage should have an average reduction of organic matter, to the extent of from 70 to 80 per cent., it will be noticed that the effluent in this case should show an equal reduction, had the tank sewage been the same as that flowing directly from the town. The raw sewage from the sewer was not, however, sent at the time.

An illustrative case of disposal of practically the same amount of sewage, at Stratford-on-Avon, is given by Dr. L. Barwise, M.H.O., of Derbyshire, England, in his recent work on "Sewage Disposal."

The population of the town is 9,000 ; volume of sewage, 270,000 gallons. The sewage was run into a tank with precipitant added, over night, removing roughly, as usual, about 50 per cent. of the organic matter. Thence it is pumped, during ten hours, over nine acres of sand and gravel, levelled and underdrained (six to twelve yards apart) and is laid out half for irrigation and half in ridges three feet wide and furrows one foot wide and nine inches deep.

Five acres of clay land is occasionally irrigated, being sown with rye-grass. Another ridged ground is planted with mangolds and cabbage. Sewage is supplied intermittently.

The effluent contains 0.056 parts of albumenoid ammonia per 100,000, well within the provisional standard of 0.100 per 100,000. The author quotes, after reviewing reports, that a standard of 0.15 parts per 100,000 of albumenoid ammonia, and 1.5 of oxygen, absorbed at 80 degrees F. in four hours, is one which may fairly be demanded as the quality of effluent from sewage farms, the nitrification to be shown by the effluent containing at least 0.25 parts per 100,000 of nitrogen as nitrates. We may fairly, then, enquire what measures may be applied to improve the Berlin Sewage Farm? In reply your Committee

would suggest the following as likely to maintain the Sewage Farm in a sanitary condition, if carefully carried out:

1st. The Town Council should, by resolution, place the management of the farm under a regular engineer, and, while accepting his suggestions, make him responsible for the conduct of the farm.

2nd. Require of the tannery-owners, the construction of a roughing filter of coke on their own premises, whereby tanbark extract would be filtered out, and any arsenic present removed by combination with the small amounts of iron salts usually present in coke. The upper layer of the coke can, with the organic deposit left, be from time to time removed, and burnt in the furnaces. The soluble organic materials remaining in the effluent therefrom can then be allowed into the sewage and treated with the domestic sewage.

3rd. Require a similar coke filter to be used for removal of the tarry products of the Gas Works; these being hydro-carbons, may also be removed with the upper layer of coke and burnt in the furnace. The effluent therefrom may be then received in the domestic sewage.

4th. Require the sewage from the rubber works to be passed over a filter of powdered haematite, or over sand with lime added to the sewage, whereby the sulphur compounds will be deposited as sulphites.

By these measures, which, it will be seen, can only with difficulty, and then imperfectly, be applied after these have become mixed in the common sewage, we have a sewage similar to domestic sewage to be treated, and in which microbic decomposition can be set up readily. The results of these processes would have to be watched carefully, analyses of different effluents being carried on frequently.

5th. Extend the septic tanks to at least twice their present capacity; it being remembered that the Exeter, England, tanks, for instance, are large enough to hold a whole day's sewage. By this means not only will the work of decomposition be very greatly increased, but the expense of removing sludge from them will be lessened.

6th. Multiply the artificial sand-bed filters to the extent necessary to give an effluent from them, as well as the several other beds which may receive occasionally charges of sewage of a standard equal to that already set forth as practical.

7th. Cultivate flat beds frequently, so as to promote the nitrification of deposits by the thorough aerating of the upper layers of the beds, and frequently pass the cultivator through the rows of cultivated crops, which may be grown in summer with profit.

8th. Until such additions to the works as are here indicated, have been made, secure the temporary use of such neighboring land upon which sewage may be pumped, and thus be prevented from flowing into the creek.

While the town has held the distinction of being the first in Ontario to have established sewage disposal works, it has, through the yearly changes of management, under the different chairmen of committee, suffered necessarily from the want of continuity of plan in the development of the sewage farm; much too small amounts of money have been set apart for it, while the amount of sewage has greatly grown and its character has increased in complexity. The fortunate accident of no pumping at the sewage outfall, makes it an easy matter for the town to add to the expense of development such an amount as the several suggested extensions may require; while the fact must not be overlooked, that like town waterworks, extension and development is always inevitable in a rapidly growing town like Berlin.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. KITCHEN.

PETER H. BRYCE

W. J. DOUGLASS.
per P. H. B.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, 1901.

Enquiry into conduct of Berlin Sewage Farm at a meeting of Dr. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer, and D. Kitchen, Chairman of Committee on Sewers of Provincial Board of Health, with the authorities of the Town of Berlin, and there being present Mr. Schafer, Reeve of Waterloo Township, Dr. Roberts, Medical Health Officer, Mr. Cressman of the Board of Health, Mr. Lehmon Shirk, Mr. Daniel Weber and Mr. Peter Shirk from the township.

(Dr. Kitchen in Chair.)

Dr. Kitchen stated the object of the enquiry, it being made at the instance of the Town of Berlin, in consequence of a writ to restrain being served by the Council and Board of Health and a private complainant, Mr. Lehmon Shirk of German Mills.

The following is a statement of the main facts relating to the operation of the Sewage Farm, got from the Mayor, members of the Sewer Committee, and Mr. Baetz, foreman of the Farm :

Dr. Herbert Bowlby, Mayor : Am Mayor of Berlin and have been in Council for several years and was Chairman of Sewer Committee in 1900 ; knew the method of working the farm, which was then and is now as follows : (1) Farm consists of twenty acres of land, laid out in beds of 3-4 and 1-2 acres in area, all with subsoil drains, graded, and with dykes around each bed; carriers from main sewer are arranged to discharge sewage on to beds in succession, under the charge of Mr. B. Baetz, foreman of the Farm.

(2) These beds consist of a gravelly clay and covered in some beds with a loam composed of fertile humus.

(3) There is also a septic tank, constructed in 1900, under the supervision of Mr. M. Davis, Engineer ,of 75,000 gallons capacity.

(4) In addition there were two filtering beds, constructed in 1900, of coarse stone and gravel, with field tiles in bottom to extent of three feet in depth, and of a superficial area of 50 x 75 feet ; the working of the farm and tank and filtering beds is as follows : As the sewage reaches the end of the main sewer it enters a manhole some seven feet in diameter and of about nine feet in depth, from which it empties into the first part of septic tank, called the grit chamber, which, as chamber is filled, flows into compartment No. 2 of tank, which has several divisions therein; then over a weir, flowing into carrier to beds, sometimes to the new gravel filter beds and at others to the ordinary beds; this tank contains some 75,000 gallons, or about six hours flow of sewage, there being about 328,000 gallons of sewage per day, an increase of 12,000 gallons over 1900; the septic tank is covered and is not a source of effluvium nuisance; the septic tank is cleaned regularly the grit chamber, by an elevated pump, worked by horse-power, every two weeks, and the compartment No. 2 by allowing sewage therefrom to flow to No. 1, being cleaned when necessary; this has been done three times during 1901, January 30th, March 14th and August 1st. The contents of tank is hauled away to farm and used as fertilizer. The sewage as it leaves the septic tank flows as dirty water, at times brownish from tannery water, and carrying but little suspended matters; when turned on to gravel filter the effluent appears clear, much like swamp water, of a roily tint, except when tannery water comes through it is not so good and smells a little; this water empties in creek; these two beds hold a charge of sewage for about two hours each, each bed holding about 15,000 gallons each, each being about 50 feet square by 75 square; after two hours water is drawn off and bed rested 24 hours; when these two beds are filled we turn sewage on beds as mentioned in plan in succession; each bed would receive a dose of sewage once in four or five days, those beds being flooded which are not used for cultivation; those which are used have been in 1901 four in number, viz., No. 3, No. 4, No. 10, No. 11; on No. 3 Swede turnips, No. 4 sugar beets, No. 10 sugar beets, No. 11 mangolds, No. 5 carrots were tried not successfully; the beds Nos. 3, 4 and 5, under cultivation, are useless for filtration, the underdrains being clogged; Nos. 10 and 11 filter fairly well; the beds of sugar beets of 3.75 acres will probably yield 2,500 bushels of beets; turnips are poor; mangolds, to extent of one acre, are good; the cultivated beds are scuffled occasionally; each has been done four times since planted this spring, and they are hoed; the other beds were ploughed in order, each bed since spring, No. 1 three times, No. 2 once, No. 6 three times, No. 7 once, No. 8 twice, No. 9 twice; these were not scuffled or harrowed: Mr. Baetz has a horse which is used for cultivation and working of pumps; ploughing

is paid for by day work, when required; the ploughing is about six inches deep, to gravel over tiles; after ploughing the filtration is, I suppose, twice as fast, but effluent is not so clean, sewage will appear in tiles some two hours after a ploughed bed is flooded, but is better and does not appear as quickly if bed is not ploughed; Nos. 10 and 11 give cleanest effluent except gravel beds; the water which flows from tiles sometimes smells strong of gas liquor and of tanbark smell at times; there are no fish in creek that I am aware of; the smell from beds is noticeable at times quite far away, but I do not mind it; generally at 9.30 to 12 in forenoon the tannery water comes down, as I can tell by its red color; it goes through the tank, but I separate it by putting it in Nos. 10 and 11, if I have room, if not, in 9 and 8; this comes down every day when they work; the gas liquor comes down at any time, as I can tell by the smell and oil on top; I do not do anything with that (different); the solution from Erbs' Glove Tanery is whitish, lime being used; this occurs every day about an hour; in forenoon about twelve some blue dye water comes down, not every day, two or three times a week; the new beds will take the color out best.

Dr. Roberts asked Mr. Baetz how many times the septic tank was cleaned? He stated three times. Would the sediment be above the partitions? No. Is the smell so bad that it makes you sick? No. It must have been, if at all, the first year, when I had to take a smoke.

Mr. Cressman asked: Why is it if water comes out so clear that it comes so bad down the stream? I do not know. Mr. Cressman says this is most of summer.

(Mr. Baetz is employed all the year at the Sewer Farm; the sewage sometimes runs directly from the beds into the creek in winter.) "I have allowed this at night when the sewage is clear, and only when the beds are full; when the rains come the beds get too full and we may not have room enough, and we may then let in night water."

Would the cultivated beds, if in proper shape, and not cultivated, use all the sewage? They would use some more, but not so very much more.

Statement of Claim—Describing statements of complainants.

(1) Pollution of Snyder's Creek. Claim to clear stream.

(2) Town of Berlin, by construction of sewers, has polluted and has allowed firms and persons to connect with drain.

(3) Flushing drains to creek.

(4) Town buildings pollute said creek.

(5) Filth deposited on land of riparian owners.

(6) Shirk says, "land and mill depreciated and family health endangered."

(7) Board of Health and plaintiffs have long protested.

(8) State that in 1891 farm for disposal established causing accumulation on farm and makes effluvia endangering health; they have demanded some efficient means of purifying; defendants have been appealed to in vain; located in Waterloo Township and Local Board have right to abate nuisance.

(9) Establishment of works caused and causes a nuisance and plaintiffs claim relief, and Mr. Shirk damages.

The following statements were made:

Dr. Roberts: There is one question this gentleman, Mr. Baetz said, the farm is composed of twenty acres, eight acres is for cultivation. Does he mean that the balance is in use for sewage? Yes, by examination of the plan you will see.

I have been connected with the Board of Health eight or nine years, and it has been a bugbear to the township ever since. My impression is this: In the first place it was a mistake to put the farm where it was put, it is not a gravelly soil; in the second place there was a faulty construction; in the third place it has not been cultivated as well as it should have been; and, in the fourth place, I think the construction of the septic tank was a failure, it should not have been called a septic tank at all, but a catch basin. As long as you have the chemicals from the tannery and gas factory, it is absurd to expect bacteria to break up your solids. I may say that the Board of Health of the Township of Waterloo have been patient and long-suffering with the Town of

Berlin ; every year since I have been connected with the Board of Health, the people down the creek have been complaining very much of the state of the water, and have urged us to do something in the matter. We have met and seen a committee of the Council a number of times ; we have also had the Provincial Board of Health here before and we always got an abundance of fair promises ; they would say, "Give us time"; we gave them time, but things have been going from bad to worse. I have taken the evidence of the people down the creek, and they are still in this state of affairs and worse than ever. We knew that the construction of sewer farms in Canada at least was experimental, that is why we were patient with the people. We expected, after waiting som time, that things would be better after the septic tank was constructed, but I am sorry to say it is no better. If we do not act, the Board of Health would be a laughing stock to the Township of Waterloo.

Dr. Kitchen asks : Do you find any difference regarding the health down the stream ? No, but two cattle died this year; the people are compelled to go from the doors on account of the odor, and the water is not fit for the cattle to drink.

Dr. Roberts continues : One fault I think in regard to the management of the farm in my estimation is that a certain man is appointed Chairman of the Sewer Committee, and after getting into the working of the farm thoroughly, election comes on and another man is appointed, and the whole thing has to be gone over again ; that is detrimental to the working of the farm.

Mr. Clement asks : In what respect do you think the farm has not been thoroughly worked this year ? It has been better worked this year than before, but result no better, rather worse.

Mr. Abram Cressman stated : I live on the second farm below the sewer farm, about a quarter of a mile from it, and my house is about fifty rods from the creek.

Dr. Bryce asks : Do you notice any odor from the farm at times ? Yes.

When ? When wind is blowing from the west.

At all times of the day ? Generally when the wind comes from that way, a little all the time.

When is there most? In close, foul weather the odor is worse.

I supose you regard it as very disagreeable ? Yes ; sometimes in the night when we have the windows open and screens on, we wake up and notice the smell, and it has caused me to wake up.

Supposing you go down to the creek in the day, do you notice it particularly at that time ? Not any time unless you stir up water and then a little.

Do cattle drink water? Yes, ours do.

Without any noticeable result? Cattle do not seem to do as well as in Wilmot where we had a fresh water creek. Now tell us if you noticed that this smell has been as bad as other smells? Much worse.

In respect to the odors? The state of the creek, color of the water; sometimes it would look like soap-suds, other times a darker color again, always some color.

Is the water very clear ? Sometimes; sometimes cannot see down in water; where we cross the bridge the water is clear, but below sewer farm is not clear.

Before the sewer farm was established I understand the tannery poured their refuse into the creek, was water colored then ? Not like it is now.

Dr. Bryce asks : How long have you been on your farm? I have been there twelve years.

Mr. Clement would like to know whether thickness of water is due to tanbark or to refuse material or filth? Do not think the color wholly due to tannery matter, but due to other substances. This, however, is mostly in winter time that I have seen solids.

Mr. Lehmon Shirk stated : I live about two miles down below Sewer Farm.

Do you notice that the water there is discolored or dirty or filthy more than it should be ? I think it is.

Does the water there have any odor ? Yes.

What kind of a smell; is it like carbolic acid or creasote or like tannery smell or like a smell from a barnyard or what is it like? It smells like sewage.

Have you noticed any particular sickness there? No, not especially

Does the pond rise and fall in season? It is sometimes higher and sometimes lower.

Are there any fish in the creek? Last year there were lots of fish and many came to the surface dead, but there are no signs of fish now.

Is there a deposit on the land that is exposed on the shores of the pond ? Yes, there is; it is of a slimy substance.

When you start the mill in the summer time, is the smell almost unbearable? Yes, it scents the whole mill; it is worst when we start it.

Is the smell same as sewage? Yes. It is far worse in winter time, as there is no escape for the odors. (He never noticed any odor in the flour or wheat.)

Mr. Daniel Weber called : When did you lose cattle ? This summer.

Where do you live ? In German Mills.

You live down stream ? Yes; two miles.

How many cattle did you lose ? Two.

Were they on flats ? Yes.

Drinking creek water ? Yes.

When did they die? One died in July and one in September.

What was the matter with them ? Doctor says anthrax ; comes from sewage, he says.

Was it the spleen of your cow that was sent to Dr. Minchin ? Yes.

Which one died of anthrax ? Last one. They were dead within twenty-four hours after they took sick. Did not see the veterinary after the post-mortem. I had eleven cattle in the field at different times, but have not turned cattle in since two animals died in September. I am afraid to. This is first summer that cattle have died.

To Dr. Bryce I think the first cow was a case of anthrax; the veterinary said so. The spleen was examined by Board of Health. but did not get report from Dr. Bryce ; the second was also sent to Toronto, but no report. I have been bothered with bad color in other years ; this year it is worse; odor is bad when weather is damp, and when wind blows from pond; do not use water for other purposes except for cattle.

Peter Shirk stated : I do not live in neighborhood of creek, but have noticed bad odors from creek in passing along the railway and highway.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

By the Committee on Sewerage.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewerage desires to present a brief report on the present status of the work of sewage disposal as it exists in the Province.

During the last twenty years many special reports on this subject have been prepared, dealing with either the general principles of purification or some special method which has been adopted in some particular instance.

These have ranged from the broad irrigation of lands for growing Italian rye grass to chemical methods for precipitating sewage or electrolytic processes of sterilization with subsequent deposition of sewage.

With the progress of modern ideas relating to the decomposition of organic matter through the agency of nitrifying microbes, the attention of Government and municipal health authorities everywhere has been turned to the study of these biological processes, with the result that on every hand experiments are being carried out or experimental purification plants installed to test the practicability of this natural process for dealing with sewage under all or any conditions which may occur in any town or city.

It will be evident that in this as in any other matter there may be so many varying conditions and climates as regards soils, meteorological conditions, character

of the manufacturing processes in the different places, that no hard and fast method can be made suitable to every case.

Probably the greatest immediate difficulty in dealing with the sewage of many of the larger cities lies in the fact that in all of them the sewers first built have been with a view to dealing with storm water as well as with house sewage. However good an end may thus have been served in rapidly removing the water from the streets, it has not wholly served the intended purpose, since in almost every city the main sewers, however large, have at times proved unable to carry away the water in the heaviest rainfalls, thereby causing the flooding of cellars and other damage, but they have created several other objections.

1st. That the cost has greatly delayed the adoption of general sewerage systems.

2nd. That the sewers which during the greater number of days are dry weather sewers, have but a small portion of their area filled with water, and hence are filled with foul air, largely the result of a microbic decomposition.

3rd. That these gases being kept from passing upward through the soil pipes, since few towns have adopted the outside vent to the house sewers, are forced out of the manholes, creating ill-smelling and dangerous nuisances at the street level.

4th. They have enormously increased the difficulty of the problem of dealing with the sewage at the outfalls. In order that the problem of sewage disposal, apart from forcing the sewage into lakes and streams, may be dealt with economically and effectually, it is apparent that it will be necessary to consider how some of these difficulties incident to combined systems may be lessened; while it is apparent that the very necessity for dealing with the sewage in any new plants, will inevitably prevent new towns adopting any but the separate system.

Taking the City of Toronto as our largest city, in which the evils of the combined system exist, it will be apparent that if the traps were taken off the house drains and each allowed to be a ventilator to the sewer, that the removal in this way of sewer air would result in the sewer air being largely replaced by fresh air passing in at the manholes, and at once removing the ill-smelling gases discharged at the feet of the passer-by.

The second, and by far the most immediate necessity, is for checking at once the enormous waste of water by placing a meter on each water service. If by this means the waste of water could be reduced by 50 gallons per head daily, still leaving 50 gallons, or 20 more than is allowed the citizens of most English cities, and a few American ones, it is quite clear that the economy in the cost of pumping would leave an amount which would go far to pay the interest on the expenditure necessary for disposing by some proper system of the sewage at one or more sewage outfalls.

To make the case plain, it is found that the coal consumed in Toronto in 1900 amounted to 12,000 tons at a cost of $38,668.54, or reducing this amount by one-half, there would be enough to pay interest on nearly $750,000 at 3 per cent.

It is simply amazing that year after year such primary principles are neglected, keeping the tax rate high and making it more difficult for the people to proceed to the second point of adopting some adequate scheme of sewage disposal. If in addition in the case of Toronto the amount yearly wasted in dredging the slips were added it is probable that sewage disposal works could be carried on without any outlay greater than that wasted to-day in unnecessary pumping. But this is only the beginning of the economy, for if the amount of sewage passing into the sewers were reduced by 50 per cent. the amount of liquids to be dealt with as sewage would be reduced by one-half.

Proceeding, however, to the problem of sewage disposal, it may at once be said that to-day there are but two methods of sewage disposal being considered anywhere, viz., that of disposal on sewage farms of wide enough extent to enable purification to take place without any local nuisance, and the cultivation of crops to repay in whole or in part the outlay, and that of tanks where the sewage is allowed to decompose, thereby becoming largely liquefied, the liquid containing the organic matter in solution, being subsequently carried to areas of land for purification, cultivation of crops being

carried on at the same time; or to make filters of sand, gravel, cinders or coke, there to be purified by aerobes, completing the nitrifying or purifying process during filtration, a series of beds being flooded at regular intervals.

That these methods are practicable may be seen at the experimental station of Lawrence, Mass., where the work has gone on without interruption for 10 years; and in several towns of that State, while in Ontario we have examples of what may be accomplished in the Sewage Farm at the London Asylum for the Insane; at Berlin, at Stratford, and in the works just completed at London.

An illustration of the best which may be expected from chemical filtration can be seen in the costly plant at Hamilton.

Now, what has been said might lead the ordinary reader to conclude that the whole matter is a simple one, and given the necessary preliminary conditions it is comparatively so. But like any other work the success will depend upon intelligent, systematic and continuous attention to details. For instance, in the Sewage Farm at Berlin neither of two necessary conditions has up to the present time existed. First the soil utilized for the sewage farm is a calcareous clay, although the location of the farm is such that all the sewage can be carried there by gravity, and, second, it can scarcely be said to have been managed at all, the farm having for ten years passed from the supervision of one chairman of committee to another, with the result that each usually managed to undo much that his predecessor had learned to do from experience. No records have been systematically kept and no intelligible history of the farm is obtainable.

And yet much has been learned of what ought not to be done and something of what must be done.

On the other hand, at the London Asylum there has been the same management under the superintendent, a gentleman of highest intelligence and unusual executive ability, with a farm foreman, the same for 12 years. As a result the sewage farm, irrigated by the sewage from a population or village of 1,200, produced in 1900 a gross revenue of nearly $2,000.00, the amount of land used being about 6 acres. It is probable that no where in the world can be found results greatly superior.

With these two illustrations it might be thought that everything depends on soil and management. These are undoubtedly large factors, but in practice it is found that the problem is by no means as simple as this. For instance, taking the town of Berlin as an example, it is found that the contents of the sewage of manufacturing towns vary notably from that of house sewage alone.

In that case tarry products from the gasworks escape into the sewers with their germicidal qualities, the lime and tannin, and the arsenic, etc., used as preservatives, from tanneries, being also allowed to go directly to the sewers; the sulphur compounds from the rubber works being further added to these other constituents, while the dyes from several kinds of manufactories complete the germicidal materials which go to the septic tanks.

In other towns, as for instance, Worcester, Mass., the sewage at certain hours is so distinctly acid that a trained attendant is required to add from time to time such amounts of alkalies as are necessary to neutralize the acid sewage.

Clearly then the question of sewage disposal is one requiring (a) a thorough practical knowledge of the engineering, geological and agricultural conditions likely to be most suitable to any given conditions; (b) an equally intelligent knowledge of the chemical and biological conditions necessary to keep the sewage in any given case in a condition most favorable for a rapid and natural decomposition by biological processes, and (c) a consecutiveness of thought and purpose in the oversight and management, so that the trained operator will learn thoroughly at least one particular plant, so that economy in management with a maximum of good results may legitimately be expected.

The municipal council, however, which by law is required to adopt such means as will prevent the pollution of the adjacent stream by its sewage, may very naturally ask, How are they to be expected to be equal to such things ? The answer of the law is

that the means of abatement must be found by the person who creates the nuisance. It might further be said that a town should not erect industries until they know that they can prevent them from becoming nuisances.

All these answers might equally be given with regard to methods for dealing with contagious diseases, and perhaps with more reason since there are some 2,500 trained physicians in the Province supposed to know all about how to deal with smallpox and other diseases. But as a matter of fact the Government, through this Board, gives constant and great service to municipalities through its officers and laboratory, and there can surely be no logical reason why, if it can be found practicable, in the more difficult and complex biological and chemical problem we are considering, some assistance should not be given, both to improve works already established and to advise in the operation of new works, which with our rapidly growing industries must from year to year be instituted.

The coming year is likely to see the work taken up in three or four cities, smaller towns will be introducing sewerage, and your committee feels that a great step forward in the Board's work would be gained if the Board were placed in a position, first, to gain for itself all the available knowledge as to the methods being adopted elsewhere in working out these problems to a successful issue, and thereafter to give our cities the benefit of our knowledge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

E. E. KITCHEN.

W. J. DOUGLAS.

REPORT ON THE EXTENSION OF THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF AMHERSTBURG.

By the Committee on Sewerage.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewerage begs leave to report as follows on the proposed extension of the sewerage system of Amherstburg.

It will be remembered that in the report of 1900 the sanitary condition of Amherstburg was reported upon and the evils associated with undrained cellars were then pointed out. It was further indicated how, by a proper intercepting sewer being carried down Main street to a point well below the waterworks, the sewage might with safety be allowed to discharge into the river.

The proposed sewers then referred to were approved, and are found very satisfactory. It is now proposed to extend the system by constructing a lateral sewer along Rankin street to discharge into the main sewer.

The town is flat, and it is desirable that sewers be utilized directly, or with tiles laid in the same trenches for subsoil and cellar drainage.

The report of last year approved of the sewerage extension on condition that a plumbing by-law be adopted, and put in operation by the Town Council.

Your Committee now recommend approval of the present proposed extension of the sewer along Rankin street, under the same conditions as attached to the approval of the plans in the matter of the Dalhousie street sewer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PETER H. BRYCE, M.D.

E. E. KITCHEN, M.D.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWER EXTENSIONS IN PARIS.

By Dr. E. E. Kitchen, for Committee.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your Committee visited the Town of Paris on August 2nd to examine into the proposed new sewer, which is to be built on Main stret, and will be used largely for the new buildings on this street, which have been erected during the past few months to take the place of those destroyed by the great fire of last year. The representative of your committee was met by Dr. Dunton, the very efficient Medical Health Officer, and Messrs. Brown & Patterson, members of the Local Board, and Mr. John Kay, the contractor.

The following facts have been learned and are now tabulated the better to enable you to understand the case :

1st. Paris is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, divided into upper, lower and station districts, but under one municipal council.

2nd. The town has already a private sewer, from the Arlington Hotel, running down William street into the Grand River. Also the sewage of the public school back of the hotel runs into this sewer.

3rd. The proposed sewer is 365 feet long and extends down the centre of Main street, intercepting the Arlington Hotel sewer, and terminates in the centre of the Mill Race. It will be built 12 feet deep, and consist of 15-inch salt glazed pipe.

This main sewer will not only receive the sewage from the Arlington 9-inch-pipe sewer, but also from 15 stores along on either side. Perhaps by the time the sewer is laid down this number may be increased to 20.

Of these 15 connections 8 will be made of 6 and 8 inch pipe and will enter the main sewer at an acute angle, while the remaining 7 will be of 6-inch pipe, and will enter the lateral sewers before they reach the main sewer.

5. The Race (Mill) is a covered archway, reaching across the street, and through its walls the main sewer will be carried about 8 feet to its middle. This race is supplied by Smith's Creek, a branch of the Grand River, which supplies power for the electric lighting, etc., owned by the town, after its discharge at the wheel. On the day of visit it was running swiftly and about 1 1-2 feet deep. When the wheel is in operation I was told it would be 2 feet deep.

6th. The storm water on William street is discharged into the Grand River by a sub-sewer and a surface sewer, while Main street is discharged into the Mill Race by a surface sewer.

7th. The sewer will be flushed by the fire hose, the town having a large and splendid water supply, with great force.

8th. This change of Arlington sewer into Main sewer will largely reduce the great nuisance at present caused by the discharge into the river at the bridge.

9th. Calculating that 100 people on Main sewer and 50 at hotel and 150 pupils at school, in all 300 people will be making use of this sewer, and that each person will use 100 gallons daily, the maximum amount and 3-10ths of a pound of organic matter, it will be seen that the amount of sewage going into the fast-running Mill Race (covered) and passing into the river will not be such as to create a local nuisance.

In view of the above facts your committee would recommend the approval of the plan of the proposed sewer and extension. They would likewise recommend that the approval of the Board be made conditional upon the adoption by the Town of Paris of the model plumbing by-law, such as that set forth in the pamphlet published by the Provincial Board of Health in 1897. It must also be understood that so soon as dangers from pollution of the river are evident the Town Council as a condition of this approval must take such steps to prevent such pollution by filtration or otherwise of the sewage as will meet the views of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. KITCHEN.

REPORT ON THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM OF THE TOWN OF COBOURG.

By the Committee on Sewerage.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—Your committee on sewerage begs to report on the proposed sewerage system of the Town of Cobourg. It will be perceived from the plans that a number of old sewers have, from time to time, been constructed dealing with a limited amount of sewage. The council now propose to complete the sewerage of the town by constructing a general system of separate sewers to discharge by a common outfall into the harbor.

The problem to be considered by your committee is whether such an amount of sewage can be safely discharged into the harbor, first, so as to create no local nuisance or serious filling of the harbor; and, second, whether the deposit of such sewage into a harbor such as that shown on the map is likely to be dangerous through contamination of the town water supply.

Your committee assumes that the sewage from a town of 10,000 must ultimately be dealt with, which, assuming that 7,000 population is sewering to the main outlet would mean that about 1,200 pounds of organic matter would be discharged daily into the harbor, and about as much more inorganic matter. While in practice it is found that the organic matter rapidly decomposes and comparatively little of such deposit tends to accumulate, yet the mineral matter might after some years require that the harbor be dredged.

This does not become a serious matter from the standpoint of health. The real question at issue is what dangers to the public will result from pouring such an amount of sewage into the end of a harbor protected by a breakwater for 1,000 feet, from carrying the sewage toward the intake of the waterpipe. Your committee is of the opinion that, owing to the position of the outlet of the harbor, as regards the intake pipe of the waterworks, that in the nature of things the element of danger from the direct current of sewage being carried direct to the waterpipe is largely obviated, since a southwest wind will hold the water in the basin and a northwest wind will carry the sewage out into the lake. But the danger would to some extent be present if a northwest wind, blowing for a time thereby carrying the water from the basin out into the lake, veered to the southwest, thereby carrying sewage, possibly to the waterpipe. Of course, its diffusion and dilution would probably in such case be very great, but this, as proven by experience, cannot always be depended on.

Your committee, therefore, while not convinced that any practical danger will for the present, not perhaps for years, arise from the drinking water being polluted with sewage, would approve of the disposal of the town sewage in the basin or harbor, through a pipe carried into deep water with the express provisos :

1st. That at any time when the Provincial Board of Health is convinced, through evidence gained from the outbreak of typhoid or other water-borne disease or from analysis, of the pollution of the town water supply the town will be prepared to adopt such measures as will purify the sewage or take the water supply from such point as will be free from the danger of pollution.

2nd. That a model plumbing by-law be adopted by the town as a condition of approval of the sewerage system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. BRYCE.

E. E. KITCHEN.

THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL OF SUBURBAN HOUSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

By Dr. P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Secretary.*

To the President and Members of the Ontario Architects' Association :

Gentlemen,—It gives me pleasure in complying with your invitation to prepare a paper on some sanitary problem connected with your work, to present a paper on the title indicated, as being of extreme importance, connected as it is directly with the problem of "Pure Air in Houses," which I discussed before you last year.

As we are well aware, there is a more or less marked difference in the air of country places and of towns and cities, indicated by a small excess of carbonic acid (Co2) in the latter and the absence of ozone, or oxygen in a nascent condition, due to the excessive presence in towns and cities of organic matters on the surface, in houses, lanes, manure heaps, drains and so on, constantly undergoing decay or reduction to simple compounds by the action of various living organisms, especially bacteria, which utilize oxygen in their biological processes. Sometimes they find this oxygen in the organic compound itself, especially in the azotic or nitrogenous compounds, but also in the carbon compounds of a starchy character; in other and under ordinary circumstances, they utilize the oxygen free in the air. As will be supposed, there are different species or classes of this minute form of largely vegetable life, some of which do not thrive in free oxygen and air and some forms which live within the bodies of animals and external to them in free air as well.

To the first class Pasteur long ago gave the name an-aerobes or microbes living apart from air, and the second he called aerobes or those which require free oxygen for their development.

The two classes have properties differing more or less from one another, one especially peculiar to an-aerobes being the liquefying of organic compounds by growing into these and really dissociating their solids, as, for instance, gelatine, forming, of course, by-products during the process both of gaseous and liquid character. The constitution of these chemical compounds varies; that of the gases being principally Co2, H2O, H2S, and many highly organized volatile compounds, such as those given off by the breath of man and animals, those from the many foods and fruits, which develop during their mellowing and decay, and especially the extremely unpleasant emanations given off from putrefying meat, fish and the solid wastes, which pass off to the sewers as excreta, and kitchen and house wastes of every sort. It is a fortunate fact that the products of aerobic decomposition are less disagreeable and injurious than those from an-aerobic decay, since such are those which are most constantly exposed to air from surface decomposition of outside matter everywhere. With these preliminary remarks it will be easy to see something of the nature of the problem to be dealt with in disposing, safely and conveniently of the house wastes which go by the name of sewage, or those matters which are conveyed by water into underground pipes or sewers.

It is the experience of every local health officer, and a source of constant difficulty to the Provincial Board of Health,that in those towns where a sewerage system does not exist and in many houses in the suburbs of towns, even where such systems are, in rural districts and in the large temporary summer resorts, hotels and cottages, the problem of what to do with excretal matters, both animal and vegetable, has been everywhere, if not difficult, yet the most constant one which the local boards have to deal with in the matter of nuisances, and which in many cases proves the most constant danger to the household immediately interested, and where streams or lakes are polluted, not unfrequently has become the occasion of some sudden and serious outbreak of typhoid fever or diarrhoeal disease. The fact that 253 examinations of water were made during the past season by the Provincial Health laboratory shows that the causal relationship between polluted water and typhoid and diarrhoea

*Paper read at the Annual Convention of the Ontario Architects' Association.

is well recognized, and general observation, as well as laboratory work is quite agreed as to the direct connection between such pollution and some accumulation of decomposits of animal or vegetable matter. Privy vaults, deep pits, or cesspools, constant contamination of the area around the house pump with kitchen washings and slops of every kind, hotel stables and barnyards, soakage from slaughter houses, the wastes from cheese factories and creameries and the heaps of refuse from canning factories, and indeed every kind of manufactory in which organic products are used, may become direct means of pollution to wells and sources of public water, and many are moreover the cause of serious injury to health from their creating effluvium nuisances.

Now, perhaps, gentlemen, as it may be only occasionlly that as architects you are called upon to deal with more than one of these sources of ill-health, viz., this one of the disposal of house sewage, including excreta, kitchen and chamber wastes, in places where there are no public sewers, it is most essential than some general principles should be laid down and acted upon with a view to the safe, economical and aesthetic method of disposing of such organic wastes.

Probably every one here accepts the theory that in the economy of nature nothing can be lost, or that matter is indestructible, and perhaps all will, in a general way, agree that whatever is yielded by the soil, as, for instance, the potash, phosphates, ammonia and so on, which are contained in the grains and other fruits of the earth, should be given back to Mother Earth for her goodness to us. So in spite of man's foolish waste and ignorance, they ultimately are returned to her, but at an enormous cost of time and energy. Carried to the sea, sewage will form deposits ultimately forming new land, or in solution will become the food of microscopic vegetable forms of many species of the deeper ocean planton and of the larger plants of the ocean littoral, which in turn become the food of the microscopic infusoria and finally the food of fishes, molluscs and other sea animals, and so is brought back finally as food to man. Were we intelligent and careful we would see to it that not a single pound of organic waste matter is allowed to decompose out of its place, in other words, to so act as to return to the earth every ounce of C, H, O and N, which taken from the humus or upper layer of soil is year by year being used up by cultivation and must be returned there, if fertility of the soil is to be maintained.

As, however, it is found in practice in most parts of this country that there is a lack of appreciation of the manureal value of such materials, and that the adoption of what is known as the dry-earth system in houses and institutions has not proved free from objection, owing to neglect to supervise it carefully, owing to its cumbersomeness, and as, moreover, it does not do away with either the need for water pipes and a supply of water being laid on in the better houses, or of the need for disposing of the kitchen and chamber wastes, in any case it is evident that the growing appreciation of modern conveniences in houses is demanding some systematic method for dealing with all house wastes, whether for kitchen or closet by the water-carriage system.

I propose, therefore, to indicate how in practice such a system may be established, at once efficient and economical. In the Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health for 1898 a chapter is devoted to "The Biological Principles Involved in the Purification of Sewage," which to those interested will be found to contain a very full discussion of the scientific principles of this whole matter. There will be found a table giving the average analysis of town sewage. While probably less concentrated than the sewage of a single house, since it would contain water from factories, from sub-soil drainage and so on, yet it will very well serve as an illustration of the contents of sewage. It is as follows :

(1) Solid matters in suspension—

(a) Organic	20	Grains per gallon.
(b) Mineral	10	" "
Total	30	" "

(2) Solid matter in solution—

(a) Organic.. ... ...20 grains per gallon.

(b) Mineral.. ... ...50 " "

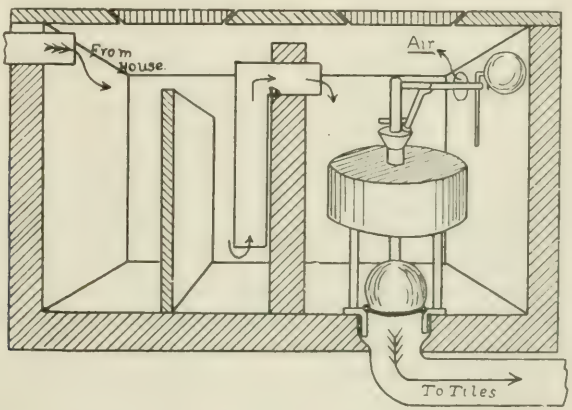
Total ....70 " "

Or expressed in parts to 1,000,000 such a sewage would yield :

Total Solids.	Solids in Suspension.	Chloridne.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia
1,428.0 parts	428.0 parts	120.0	50.0 parts	10.0 parts

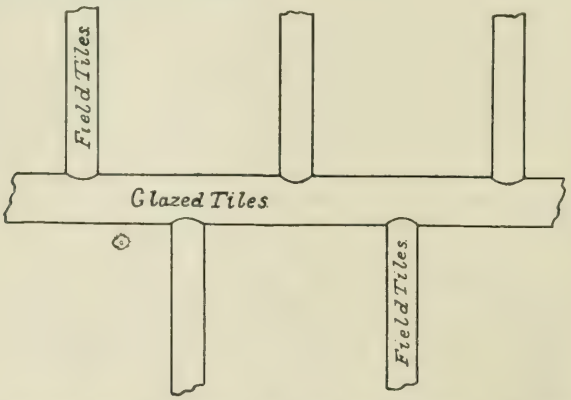
Assuming what is in experience ample, 20 gallons per head per diem of sewage, it will appear that for an ordinary dwelling with 10 inmates, with a water supply laid on, there will have to be disposed of daily 200 gallons. By reference to the analysis it is clear that half the organic matter, or that in suspension, could easily be removed by any crude filtering method, as by a screen, a grit chamber or even by passage over coke or some readily destroyed material, should it become clogged.

Assuming, however, that all the materials are carried to a common receptacle or tank at the end of the house sewer, there will be deposited daily 8,000 grains of organic matter, whether suspended or in solution, and 12,000 grains of mineral matter or altogether some 3 pounds, of which two-fifths is organic, or is capable of undergoing decomposition, most of which will gradually be carried away when dissolved in the 200 gallons of water daily passing into the receptacle, the balance of carbon gradually being deposited in the tank. Of the mineral matter 50 parts are in solution, as potash, lime and other salts, which will likewise be carried away in the water. It thus appears that some 100 grains of insoluble mineral matter will deposit in the tank daily with small amounts of carbon, or in 365 days for such a household not more than 10 pounds of mineral matters will have accumulated. That such is true may readily be proved by anyone caring to make the experiment, as I have done, that such a tank at the end of a year has not had a total deposit of solid matter, greater than can be held in a half-bushel measure. If the balance, then, after decomposition, is capable of being carried along with the 200 gallons of water daily, it is clear that nearly all of it is capable, like any other soluble material, of soaking away into the soil with the water, if the conditions are favorable.



I have had drawn up for your inspection the diagram of a tank, which is intended to deal with such materials in a way to give the organic matter an opportunity to decompose, the water carrying the soluble materials, being gradually removed from the decomposing tank, which we may call the septic tank—the word septic meaning putrid or decomposing—to a second tank, whence it may be discharged by a simple

apparatus, at such intervals as may be found practical to produce the best results. The question then arises: In what manner can we dispose of this organic matter in solution, conveniently and in such a way as will not create a surface nuisance, or a pollution of ground water? Let us assume that by a series of sub-surface tiles, laid in a proper manner, we can distribute the 200 gallons over an equal number of feet of surface. It is plain that each square foot would receive 1 gallon of water daily. As soils vary in their capacity for water, from a coarse sand which will hold in its interstices not more than 25 per cent. of its volume of water, to a tenacious clay which holds 75 per cent. of its own volume of water, it is apparent that if one gallon of water were poured on the surface of a cubic foot of dry soil, there would not be any water leaking away from the bottom of even a coarse sand, since a cubic foot of water equals 6.25 gallons; so that it requires 1 1-2 gallons to be poured on such foot of dry sand before it begins to drain away from the bottom. A dry clay would hold three times as much before it began to leak. . In practice it will be seen that two four-inch tiles, laid side by side, would distribute such water fairly well over the surface of a cubic foot of earth; and also that the water contained in them soaking out of the open joints and pores of the tiles would rapidly dispose of the small amount of water received by each tile daily. In practice it is found that in any ordinary porous sandy soil or sandy loam, tiles filled twice daily will rapidly dispose of the charge of soluble sewage poured into them; and, lifting up tiles after several years' use I have found them lined only with a fine stain of black carbon, the volume of the tile not being materially lessened. I have further found that even heavy clay soils with an occasional underdrain have been quite adequate to dispose of the amount of sewage poured into them from an institution of 125 inmates.



It may be proper now to briefly describe the method of construction of such a system of tanks and sub-surface tiles. As in any system of house sewerage it is convenient to arrange all the fixtures so as to discharge into one soil pipe. These being brought out beneath the ground floor through the foundation, or, if the house be on a hillside, it may occasionally be possible to bring them out under the cellar floor so that the washtubs there may be discharged into them—if this unsanitary place for the laundry be adopted—the soil-pipe will be led to the top of a tank made of brick and cement in a manner similar to that shown in the diagram. If most convenient, this tank can be built directly against the house to save iron pipe and to prevent its appearance on the lawn, since, as will be seen in a moment, it is necessary that the discharge pipe of the tank on level ground be not more than a foot beneath the surface. The capacity of this tank in the case we are discussing will be such as to hold in each compartment 100 gallons, to be discharged twice daily. It will be seen therefore that a compartment 2 x 3 x 3 feet will nicely hold 100 gallons, or a tank of interior measurement 4 feet long by 3 wide and 3 deep is adequate for two compartments each holding 100 gallons.

The arrangement of the interior of the tank is shown in the diagram. As in all sewage tanks, the plan is adopted of having several divisions, the sewage becoming less dense as it passes from one to the other, thereby aiding to make that discharged from the valve chamber as thoroughly liquid as possible.

It will be seen that from compartment No. 1 to No. 2 the fluids are drawn off by an overflow pipe from about midway beneath the surface since at the bottom will be found sediment, while the whole surface is covered with the decomposing matter, which appears to the eye a solid mass, but is really the organic material kept floating by the contained gases of decomposition. The liquids, which pass over of course contain a large amount of organic matter in solution, being composed especially of ammonia (NH3) and carbonic acid (CO2) combined as ammonium carbonate with the sulphur compounds as ammonium sulphide. These are held in the second compartment until 100 gallons have accumulated, at which moment the flush valve operates automatically and discharges in a minute or two the contents of the tank into the sub-surface tiles. It is apparent that the size of the tanks may be made such as to deal with 1,000 gallons quite as readily as with a 100.

The sewage thus discharged must, it is evident, be carried to tiles so laid that each tile will get its own share of sewage and no more. It is apparent that with a rapid discharge the tiles laid on an exact level will each receive this amount, if together they hold exactly 100 gallons, provided the air which is in them be displaced. It is found in practice that in a loose soil the air from tiles laid near the surface readily gives place to the water, if discharged under the head in the tank. Where the soil is level, as of a lawn or garden, it is apparent that the matter is a simple one. If on a slope it is equally apparent that some careful detail work will be necessary in order that the tiles may, at the same time, be kept at the same depth beneath the surface and also receive each its own share of sewage. To complete the description of the tank it is apparent that as some gases, in excess of what are in solution, may be given off into the space over the sewage, it will be necessary to prevent them from accumulating and forcing themselves through the cover of the tank. This is obtained by making the cover of rough boards, and if thought proper they may again be covered with earth and sod. The gases, if any pass outward, will be absorbed by the soil. In addition to this, however, it is necessary to provide for the ventilation of the tank. This is done by a 4-inch goose-neck leading from the distal end of the tank, which admits cold fresh air and thus will displace the warm gases of decomposition which are carried up through the soil pipe to be discharged above the roof as in ordinary house plumbing in cities where the separate sewerage system is in operation. It may be asked, what ultimately becomes of the organic matter carried away in solution ? In reply I would say that through the action of the microbes of the soil the ammonia salts are rapidly nitrified—that is, are changed into nitrates or nitric acid, which at once combines with the lime and potash salts of the soil and thus has become a neutral salt in a condition to act as plant food for the grass or vegetables growing above it.

The following table by W. D. Scott Moncreiff, from the Ashstead, England, experiments, 1895, illustrates the change :—

Effluent from cultivation tank.

Chlorine	Free N H 3	Albuminoid N.	Oxygen. Consumed	Nitric Nitrogen	Total Oxidized N	Total N of all kinds
9.0	12.5	10.3	9,843	0.12	0.12	12.46

From final filter tray after complete nitrification.

7.5	0.25	0.2	0.58	9.0	9.0	0.6

As the tank arrangement from which these experiments are taken was essentially a tank of this kind, except that, instead of the microbes of the earth to do the work Moncreiff had arranged a series of artificial filters holding pieces of coke over which

the sewage from the septic tank flowed, by which means the liquids for anyalsis could be obtained, there is nothing different in principle to the system we are discussing.

Little more need be said, I think, to make it clear that in these results of the study of biological processes, which convert oxganic matter back to its original constituents, we have not only a practical lesson of how to apply science to our every day needs and convenience, but we may also see how economical is Nature and how wholly wise in her operations if she does not have man attempting in his ignorance to violate some of her primary laws. To me it daily seems more true, the more that I try to comprehend the meaning of the process of Nature in this fine old world of ours:

"That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void
When God hath made the pile complete."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POISONS.

By J. J. Cassidy, M.D.

Toronto, January 9, 1902.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—In the December, 1901, number of the Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery editorial notice was given of bulletin No. 76 from the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, which gives analyses of 100 specimens of canned salmon, collected in June, 1900, at different parts of the Dominion. The chemist of the Inland Revenue Department examined for evidences of mineral poisoning, and did not make any search for ptomains. It is satisfactory to learn from the bulletin that the proportions of lead or other metal found in the samples of fish analysed were so small that symptoms of poisoning could not have been caused by minerals.

Symptoms of poisoning from the dietetic use of canned salmon do, however, occur, and so accurate an observer as Professor Vaughan of Ann Arbor University, has reported a case in his book entitled Ptomains, Leucomains, Toxins and Antitoxins, 1896, p. 56, which shows that a healthy man after eating canned salmon was affected with gastro-enteritis, and that a subsequent examination of the incriminated fish revealed a micrococcus present in great numbers. This organism, grown for twenty days on a sterilized egg, produced a most potent poison. The white became thin, making markedly alkaline and ten drops sufficed to kill white rats.

According to Mr. MacFarlane, who prepared bulletin 76, the number of cases of disease apparently attributable to the use of tinned goods would average about 138 per annum in the whole of Canada. The total number of cases which terminated fatally amounted to fifteen in the above-mentioned average period. In conversation with Dr. J. J. Mackenzie, late bacteriologist of this Board, he expressed the opinion that if proper assistance were supplied to your present bacteriologist he could make examinations when required, of such samples of tinned fish as might be considered causative of illness, viz., gastro-enteritis. A medical health officer may not be consulted at all on such a case of illness; the ordinary medical attendant may not order an analysis, and when the question comes under the notice of the legal authorities an examination is out of the question as the suspected fish has been thrown away. I think that in cases of this kind it is the duty of the medical attendant to secure a sample of the suspected fish. Owing to the wide area of territory affected, including the Province, we think such examinations should be made in the laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. CASSIDY.
E. E. KITCHEN.

PART III.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICERS OF CITIES.

SUMMARIZED REPORTS OF COUNTIES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

BRANTFORD.

REPORT OF DR. F. G. E. PEARSON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I herein submit to you a report of the sanitary conditon of the city for the year ending October 31, 1901.

Mortuary Statistics.

As the death rate is the principal indication of the health of a community, I am pleased to note that as far as we are concerned the death rate for the past twelve months is the lowest for a number of years, viz., 219 deaths (exclusive of still births), which, in a population of 16,685, give a rate of 13.18 per thousand. Among the causes are found : Typhoid fever, 10, three of which are from last year's cases; scarlet fever. 1; diphtheria, 1; cholera infantum, 4; pneumonia, 12; tuberculosis, 24; menengitis, 2; all other causes, 165.

Contagious Diseases.

Taking into consideration the total number of this class of diseases for the sanitary year. viz., 136 cases, with 12 deaths, 3 of which deaths were, as above stated, from cases included in last year's report, it is my pleasant duty to state that it is the lowest record for the past eight years, and, compared with last year, when 216 cases and 15 deaths occurred, I think the showing very satisfactory.

Smallpox.

During the past summer it became the onerous duty of this Board to deal with an outbreak of smallpox, which at first threatened to be of a serious character, but from which we escaped with 17 cases and no fatalities, although a number of them were of a rather serious type. In this limited number I think we have been fortunate, when it is considered that infection was first launched in one of the large manufacturing concerns of the city, where between five and six hundred fellow employees became exposed, and again, infection was not confined to a single source, for no less than nine distinct centres had to be controlled, while at the same time certain cases supposed to be convalescing from chicken-pox, had freely mingled with the public before detected. These cases, as with all the others, were promptly isolated, premises disinfected, and as far as possible those exposed vaccinated and quarantined, but not before possible danger had occurred. Among other difficulties that we met with was the fact that lapse of time had bred a feeling of security from smallpox. Vaccination, the most potent preventive against it, had been neglected, and scepticism had grown up, so that even with the disease in our midst it was with great difficulty, unaided by compulsory vaccination, that we accomplished as much as we did, and there yet remains a large number unvaccinated, who, as far as smallpox is concerned, are not a protected community, therefore it is inevitable so long as this state of affairs remains that we cannot rest secure from possible re-occurrences of the disease.

Before leaving the subject I wish merely to give a couple of observations from our late outbreak, viz., Among all the cases occurring there was but one who could show a typical vaccination scar, and this was over fifteen years old. Again, the virtues of vaccination were demonstrated where, in a family of seven persons, three unvaccinated all developed the disease, after which the other four, who were vaccinated, were allowed to mingle freely with those infected, even eating and sleeping together, yet not one of them contracted the disease.

Typhoid Fever.

During the last year the total number of cases of typhoid reported was 67, with seven deaths, the lowest record for the past four years, and as compared with last year, when 112 cases and nine deaths were reported, is, I am sure, a very satisfactory decrease. Thus, without going into the causative factors of this disease more than to state that impure drinking water and defective sewerage are the most important. I will note the proportion of cases from the various water supplies, viz., city 17, wells 29, city and wells 21, while, as in preceding years, we found that repeated tests demonstrate the purity of the city supply and the impurity of the wells. Therefore, I would urge this Board to follow up the action already begun, and section by section abolish all wells; at the same time a general extension of the sewerage system should be gone on with, all of which has been outlined in previous reports.

Scarlet Fever.

With this disease it is gratifying to report that we have had but 22 cases, with one death, as compared with 59 cases in the year preceding.

Diphtheria.

As with the other contagious disease of the past year, diphtheria has been kept down to a very low record, but four cases, with one death, occurring.

Of measles, chickenpox, etc., we have had but 36 cases, with no fatalities.

Milk Supply.

Among other things, the milk supply has received special attention, and it is gratifying to know that the purity and butterfat are maintained at a good standard, while the stables, etc., for the most part, are well kept and ventilated.

Garbage System.

Before concluding his report I wish to call your attention again to the absolute need of a practical garbage system, and which I hope will be in operation before another year. Another matter which should receive your attention is the need of having the Isolation Hospital finished and made habitable for patients.

Laboratory.

For the past two or three years I have called your attention to the necessity of having in connection with the office a well equipped bacteriological laboratory, upon the needs of which I think you will all agree, and hope that some effort will be made towards its establishment at once.

All of which I submit for your consideration. I am, your obedient servant,

F. G. E. PEARSON, M.H.O.

BELLEVILLE.

REPORT OF DR. R. TRACY MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—The sanitary state of the city for the past year has been fairly good. In all there have been 165 cases of scarlet fever, of a mild type, no deaths; diphtheria, no cases; whooping cough, 13, 1 death; croop, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid fever, 7, all cases contracted outside city limits, with 2 deaths; measles, almost an epidemic, with no deaths; tuberculosis, not reported, but 12 deaths reported; smallpox, no cases, but we had a suspected case in March, which was at once quarantined, and the whole family at once vaccinated; all danger having passed in a fortnight, the quarantine removed, and no further danger; the man, I may say, had been working in a shanty north, which made the case look more suspicious. The son was the party affected, but all appearance of rash disappeared in five (5) days, leaving no marks, and he took from vaccination, so I

considered all danger passed and removed quarantine. Improvements are gradually being made in our sewerage system and water supply, which will have a good effect on the health of the city. Milk vendors have been carefully looked after, and tests as to quality made during the season. The quality of the milk has much improved since, and milk of the very best quality is being sold to our citizens. The inspectors have carefully looked after the privy pit, yards, byres and cellars, inspection at various times during the summer having been made. I am keeping a careful lookout for any suspected case of smallpox now that cold weather has set in, and the Board has a house that can be got on short notice for any such case, but I trust we will not require one. I have tried to get the School Board to compel each child to produce a certificate of successful vaccination before being admitted to school, but so far have not succeeded, but I shall continue to press the point.

R. TRACY, M.D., M.H.O.

KINGSTON.

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1901.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the provisions of the Board of Health Act, I beg to report as follows :

1. I acknowledge the compliment paid me in including me as a member of the Board of Health for the year 1901.

2. Associated with His Worship the Mayor and Medical Health Officer, I attended the conference held at Ottawa in February last, under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of tuberculosis.

3. The conference was attended by medical practitioners and members of Provincial and Local Boards of Health from all parts of Canada, and undoubted benefits will result in time from the deliberations and discussions which took place.

4. Three points were distinctly and forcibly made : 1. That consumption or tuberculosis is communicable; 2. that it is not hereditary; 3, that in early stages it is curable.

5. The ravages of this plague will be understood when it is known that in Canada alone one-fifth of the mortality is attributable to consumption. During the last year between 7,000 and 8,000 of the deaths which occurred were traceable to this dire disease, and in the United States for the same period, 170,000.

6. In some parts of Canada, and very near us, smallpox broke out. Your Board of Health most anxiously strove in the performance of their duties to accomplish two definite objects : (1) To adopt the statutory and prescribed remedies, namely, vaccination and isolation; and (2) to guard against any unnecessary alarm.

7. When it is reflected upon that the presence of one patient in our city tainted with smallpox would entail a necessary expenditure of about $1,000, the economic portion of our citizens especially must feel grateful that we have been spared this visitation.

8. Your Board, in their anxiety to prove equal to any emergency, which might unfortunately arise, made energetic efforts to procure the disused Military Hospital, in the adjoining Township of Pittsburgh, to be fitted up for patients. The Council of the Township of Pittsburgh were visited by myself, and humanely gave permission to the Board of Health to use it for the purpose.

The Government, however, through the Military Department, refused to grant permission.

I would strongly recommend that renewed efforts be made to procure that building.

It is the most suitable that can possibly be obtained, and it is so situated as to preclude all possibility of contagion.

9. I append copies of the reports furnished by our Health Officer during the present year, from which it will be observed that the health of our city is in a satisfactory condition.

(Signed) JOHN McINTYRE.

Dated 30th November, 1901.

Summary of contagious fever cases reported to November 14, 1901.

Months.	Typhoid fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Memb. croup.	Measles.	Total.
January	2	3	14			17
February	1	6	17			24
March	1	1	19			21
April			17	1		18
May			7			7
June			4		1	5
July	2					2
August	6	1	2			9
September	12	2	1	1		16
October	4	5	6			15
November		1	3			4
Aggregate	28	19	88	2	1	138

HAMILTON.

REPORT OF DR. W. F. LANGRILL, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to herewith submit to you the annual report of the Health Department for the year ending October 31st, 1901.

There were reported 428 cases of infectious disease of all classes. Of these 93 were diphtheria, with 25 deaths, a mortality of 26 4-5 per cent.; 58 were typhoid fever, with ten deaths, a mortality of 17 1-4 ; 88 were scarlet fever, with four deaths, a mortality of 4 1-2 per cent. These percentages of deaths are unduly high, as mild cases are not always reported. There have been more cases of typhoid fever in the city than the register shows as 71 have been treated at the City Hospital alone. Hitherto some physicians have not known that the law required them to report cases of typhoid. I have endeavored to remedy this. It is not necessary to placard where typhoid exists, but a thorough inspection of the premises should be made to discover if possible if there be a pre-disposing cause in unsanitary environment, and have it removed. It is also desirable that all cases of true typhoid fever should be reported as a test of the purity of water supplied the city. A familiar quotation has been paraphrased thus: "Show me a city's statistics of typhoid fever and I will tell you the character of its water supply." Pure water and a high typhoid rate are quite incompatible. In a work by Mr. John W. Hill on "The Purification of Public Water Supplies," a list of 68 cities in Europe and America is given, stating the source of supply and death rate in 1896 from typhoid per 100,000 population. They range from Amsterdam and Munich, with a rate of three deaths per 100,000 to St. Petersburg, with a rate of 142 . The rate for Hamilton this year per 100,000 is 18.5, so we occupy a comparatively good position, but by no means the best. Some other cites were as follows :—Berlin (Germany), 5; Vienna, 5; Paris 11; London, 14; Brooklyn, 15; Edinburgh, 16; New York 16; St. Louis, 19; Buffalo, 20; Detroit, 20; Toronto, 28.5; Boston, 32; Cleveland, 43. From the report of the Provincial Board of Health for last year I find that our rate is lower than that of other

cities of Ontario, but when the excellent geographical position Hamilton occupies is considered, drawing its water supply at such a long distance from any point of contamination by sewerage, it seems to me that our death rate from typhoid fever should be lower than it is. There is an evil somewhere in the water system, either in the source of supply or the mode of filtration and storage.

Ninety-eight cases of diphtheria, with 25 deaths, is not large, compared with other cities, but it is a sad loss of life from a preventible disease. While unsanitary surroundings predispose to it, it is almost always communicated from one person to another. Rigid quarantine is the most effectual means to stamp out the disease, and such is carried on as far as possible by this department, but the difficulty is that there are many cases of diphtheria so mild that it is impossible for any physician to diagnose the case from the clinical signs. Owing to the mildness of the attack the patient said to be ill with ulcerated sore throat or tonsilitis is not isolated, and thus the infection is spread until in a delicate subject it assumes a malignant form. Such a history has repeatedly been traced out by every sanitarian. Just recently a child died from what the attending physician called laryngitis. When the death report came into my hands to be examined I thought it looked suspicious, and summoned the physician for an interview. He claimed that the disease was not diphtheria, but admitted that two children in the same family had just previously had "a sore throat with some traces of membranes, which disappeared in a couple of days." In the meantime a public funeral had been held, small boys acting as pall-bearers. The sequel was that five neighboring children were infected with diphtheria from these cases, all in a severe form. There is no doubt but that these first cases were diphtheria, but the physician's defence was from the clinical signs, he could not diagnose it as such. Just such excuses will be given, and such results happen, as long as our city is unprovided with a laboratory for the bacteriological examination of swabs from the throat of suspected diphtheria cases. By this method a positive diagnosis can be made within 24 hours. I hope during the ensuing year this Board will fall in line with other cities and establish a well-equipped laboratory for doing this work, as well as for the weekly bacteriological examination of our city water and for the microscopical examination of the sputum of suspected cases of tuberculosis.

The city is to be congratulated that through the philanthrophy of Mr. John Billings, a new wing has been added to the City Hospital, and that by means of the bequest of Mrs. Hunter a separate insolation building for diphtheria has been constructed and is now in operation. During the year 54 cases of diphtheria have been treated at the hospital, and 11 of scarlet fever. In houses of one story, of which there are so many in this city, it is impossible to satisfactorily isolate cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. To take them to the Isolation Hospital solves the difficulty. For this reason I am of the opinion that every facility should be afforded for the entrance of such cases, and their treatment there by their own physician. Were this done, but few cases would be treated at home, and thus the great danger of contagion removed. A more comfortable ambulance should be provided than the one in use, and kept under the control of this Board. The other cases of infectious disease were: Chicken-pox, 113; measles, 10; mumps, 4; no deaths occurring from any of these. Forty-three cases of whooping cough, with four deaths. May 25th a case of smallpox came to the notice of this department, and within a a couple of weeks nineteen cases developed in seven houses in different sections of the city. The disease was of a mild form, similar to that prevalent in other parts of the Province and United States, and had been for a time in the city masquerading as chicken-pox, thus accounting for the number of cases. Owing to the prompt and efficient measures taken by this Board, and its officers the outbreak was quickly stamped out. Only one case spread from the houses under quarantine. The patients were successfully treated at the Isolation Tents, no deaths occurring. From the experience of the spring, this Board has had a good opportunity to feel the need of a proper permanent Isolation Hospital for smallpox, and it is to be hoped your earnest efforts to secure the best available site and erection of building will soon bear good fruit. It is satisfactory that the children attending the public and separate schools, and a large proportion of the employees of factories and shops have been during the year successfully vaccinated ; many

thousands of vaccinations were performed, and I have yet to learn of a single injurious result. To keep the schools efficiently vaccinated I advised the School Board to require a certificate of vaccination from all new pupils. I regret this was not done. From the point of view of the Sanitarian it is a great mistake.

Mortuary Statistics.

Excluding 51 still births, which are not counted in mortuary statistics as deaths or births, 760 deaths have been recorded at the Registrar's Office during the past twelve months. The assessor's enumeration gives us a population of 53,781, thus showing a death rate of 14.5 per 1,000, which is low, and places Hamilton among the most healthful cities on the continent; of these 780 deaths, 428 were males and 352 females, thus showing about 10 per cent. greater mortality in the male portion of the population. There were 197 deaths in children under five years, and of this number 146 were under one year, showing that nearly 20 per cent. of the deaths occurred under one year. The chief factors in the causation of this high infant mortality are premature births, heredity, intemperance, neglect, illegitimacy, unsanitary surroundings and improper food. Industrial conditions figure largely in the neglect of infants, since mothers in employment return as soon as possible after their confinement to their work, and entrust their offspring to the care of older children and others, by whom they are improperly fed and looked after.

There were ten deaths from cholera infantum and diarrhoea; this is a low rate from this cause, and as these derangements of the digestive organs in infants are nearly always due to impure cow's milk it would help to show that the quality supplied the city this year has been generally good. One hundred and fourteen persons reached the three score and ten limit, the span allotted to man, only 14.5 per cent.; fifty lived to be 80 years of age, and four over ninety, the oldest being 99 at the time of death.

Thirteen deaths were recorded of the inmates of the House of Refuge; of these nine were over 70 years of age; six at the Infants' Home, three at the Aged Women's Home, and one each at Boys' Home, St. Mary's Orphanage, and the Home for the Friendless. The death at the Boys' Home was due to diphtheria, where thirteen cases developed; all were treated at the City Hospital. The cause of the outbreak was not discovered though careful enquiry and inspection was made. The disease is thought to have been brought under control and stamped out by immunizing the rest of the inmates with anti-toxin.

Twenty-five deaths occurred from accident, including burns, scalds and railway. Five were killed by the Street Railway.

Among the general causes of death were 40 from cancer, 7 from appendicitis, 75 from pneumonia and 97 from tuberculosis. I call your particular attention to this last-named disease. That rate shows that last year one person out of every eight who dies in this city was afflicted with this scourge of the human race. Perhaps of all subjects which to-day press themselves upon our attention as a Board of Health is that ever present one, the restriction of tuberculosis. It has been proven conclusively again and again that it is an infectious disease, being communicated from one person to another by means of micro-organisms which in advanced cases exist in great numbers in the sputum. A person in the third stage of consumption if no precaution be taken to disinfect his sputum will distribute abroad some millions of these germs every day. How are the ravages of this disease to be diminished? It is generally admitted the seed must have a favorable soil. In this case the soil is prepared by the natural forces of resistance of the body becoming weakened and the great cause leading to consumption is vitiated air. Tuberculosis was unknown among the Indians when they roamed the forests and prairies of this country, but now shut up in small houses on reservations it carries off 50 per cent. of them. Sir F. Broadbent, President of the British Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, has said that if people could be induced to live with their sleeping rooms partly open the deaths

from tuberculosis would be decreased one-half in a year. All of us spend about a third of our life time in a bed room. A French scientist has estimated that there are over the sea but six germs per cubic metre, in a new house (in Paris) 7,000, in an old house 37,000, and in a hospital 78,000. I quote these to show the importance of fresh air. Hence in the homes of our people, in their offices and work shops, in schools, in factories, indeed, everywhere, the problem of how to maintain the purity of the air precedes all others. The need of better regulations for the inspection of plumbing is a point that comes to mind just here. In conjunction with sanitary operations along this line isolation of consumptives as much as possible is required. Germany, a country in the van of medical progress, has demonstrated that the disease can be lessened by the erection of Sanatoria at various centres. The Ontario Legislature has not been behind in this matter and passed an act whereby municipalities may erect Sanatoria for consumptives and receive Government aid in purchasing lands and in the erection of buildings to an extent not to exceed $4,000 and in maintenance granting $1.50 per week for each patient. With 98 deaths from this disease last year facing this Board it is our duty to take earnest and determined action to lessen such a loss of life. The city hospital is not a proper place for consumptives to be cared for and it is time some steps were taken that this municipality should, taking advantage of the liberality of the Government, erect and equip a proper institution for the treatment of consumption. Nature has provided us with an excellent location on the mountain. It is a matter of congratulation that our citizens are becoming alive to the importance of the subject and several public meetings were held during the year, but beyond forming an Anti-Tuberculosis League and passing resolutions nothing was done. Many requests have been made to this office during the year to disinfect rooms and houses after death by consumption; this has been done in every case where asked. Some method of notification should be adopted, so that it may be done in all cases.

The scavenger system gives fair satisfaction; the chief fault I find is that citizens do not provide suitable receptacles for garbage; many think any old box, no matter how large, can be handled by the scavengers. The bi-weekly collection during the summer months was not taken advantage of by the citizens as it should. Mixed garbage continues to be dumped at various points within the city. There is no question it would be a great improvement in the appearance and health of these localities to have ashes collected in one receptacle and used in making land, and vegetable and animal refuse in another, to be burned in a proper incinerator.

I append the Health Inspector's report, also forms showing how diseases and deaths are distributed by wards.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the generous and kind treatment I have received from your hands since my appointment as Medical Officer. I also wish to commend the Sanitary Inspectors for their faithful and honest work in the discharge of their several duties, ever willing at all times to assist me. Respectfully submitted,

WALTER F. LANGRILL, Medical Health Officer.

Hamilton, 22nd November, 1901.

To Dr. W. F. Langrill, Medical Health Officer:

Sir,—Below please find synopsis of the work done by your three inspectors from the 1st day of November, 1900, to 31st day of October, 1901, inclusive. Yours respectfully,

No. of inspections made	5,270
No of Privy vaults notified to be cleaned	714
No. of Privy vault permits issued for new ones	8
No. of Privy vault permits issued to contractors to clean	1,241
No. of Privy vaults abolished	75
No. of cesspools notified and cleaned by contractors	26
No. of cesspools, permits issued for new ones	1

No. of cesspools abolished	11
No. of dry earth closets notified to clean	35
No. of sewer connections to make	27
No. of sewer connections found defective	82
No. of foul drains to abolish	5
No. of stagnant waters to abolish	21
No. of dirty premises to clean	13
No. of other nuisances to abate	616
No. of complaints unfounded	2
No. of houses placarded	131
No. of houses fumigated	188
No. of milk licenses issued	190
No. of milk samples collected and tested	570
No. of milk dairies found in clean condition	7
No. of dairies found in fairly clean condition	7
No. of shops found in clean condition	77
No. of cow byres found in clean condition	24
Now of cow byres found in fairly clean condition	42
No. of cows found in dirty condition	2

WORK DONE BY YOUR SCAVENGERS.

No. of team loads of garbage and refuse collected	10,124½
Burnt at Crematory—	
No. of dogs	329
No. of cats	204
No. of fowl	55
No. of goats	2
No. of pigs	3
No. of rabbits	4
No. of barrels and boxes of fish	62
No. of loads of used rags, etc., from the city hospital	54
No. of bedding, etc., from infected houses	18

Infectious diseases by months.

Disease.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	16	3	4	7	8	9	3	4	7	4	7	16	88
Diphtheria	9	13	5	2	12	2	5	6	8	6	13	12	93
Typhoid Fever.	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	13	13	11	58

Table showing number of Infectious Diseases during past six years.

Year.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.
1896	47	60	116
1897	205	63	41
1898	214	162	36
1899	123	99	75
1900	144	86	61
1901	88	93	58

Infectious Diseases by Wards.

Ward.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Small Pox.	Total.
1	20	14	7	12	1	0	6	60
2	4	5	8	20	3	7	1	48
3	9	6	5	49	0	20	2	91
4	10	15	11	8	4	9	8	65
5	23	13	5	4	1	2	1	49
6	18	22	9	4	0	0	0	53
7	9	13	13	16	1	5	1	58
Total.	93	88	58	113	10	43	19	424

Deaths from Infectious Diseases by Months.

Month.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia.	Total.
November	4		4		8	2	18
December	2				8	7	17
January	2				8	13	23
February				1	8	13	22
March	4	1	1		12	10	28
April	1			1	14	9	25
May	2		1		7	4	14
June	2		1	1	8	7	19
July	1		1	1	6	3	12
August	2				5		7
September	3	1	1		6	5	16
October	2	2	1		7	2	14
Total	25	4	10	4	97	75	

Deaths from Infectious Diseases by Wards.

Ward.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Total.
1	3			10	13
2			1	12	13
3	2			14	16
4	3	2	1	16	22
5	6	3		15	24
6	7	1	2	14	24
7	4			12	16
Total	25	4 in hospital. Total 10	4	4 in hospital, address not given. Total 97	

LONDON.

REPORT OF DR. T. V. HUTCHINSON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the sanitary condition of the city during the year ending Nov. 15, 1901, and other matters affecting the public health.

The number of deaths during the year was the same as last, viz., 510. It is also a singular fact that the number of stillborn and premature births was also the same as last year, i.e., 18 and 12 respectively.

The death rate for the city during the year was 12.5.

There is a very satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths from preventible and infectious diseases. There were 36 cases of typhoid fever, with only 5 deaths. Of diphtheria there were 70 cases reported and 8 deaths. Scarlet fever 50 cases, with 4 deaths. This is the lowest number of deaths from typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria the city has had for many years.

Cancer caused the death of 30 persons, as compared with 17 last year. This disease is becoming more and more prevalent every year.

There were 13 deaths caused by violence, of which 5 were due to railway accidents and 1 to poison.

Four persons reached the ages of 92, 99, 102 and 104 respectively.

Consumption.

There is also a very satisfactory reduction in the number of deaths from consumption, namely, 48 as compared with 60 last year. This is perhaps due to the better understanding by the people of its contagious character, and the adoption of more careful sanitary precautions and isolation. The number of deaths from consumption in Ontario last year was 2,360. This is about one person in every 9 dies of consumption. The greater number of these die during the bread-winning period, or between the ages of 15 and 65. Economists place the value to the State of each life at from $750 to $1,000. Taking it at the lowest figure, this represents an annual loss to Ontario of $1,777,000. Add to this the loss of wages and expenses by sickness and the total sum becomes enormous. Consumption among the Jews is comparatively rare, they having about 1 death from this disease where we Gentiles have 5. This has been ascribed to the fact that their dwellings are never dry-swept, but always cleaned by wet cloths. Contrast this excellent sanitary practice with the unsightly trailing skirt, dragged through tuberculous sputa and all kinds of filth, then carefully hung up in closets or bedrooms to dry and the dust disseminated by means of brooms through the dwelling for the inhalation of the inmates.

Unsanitary Police Cells.

I have for the third time to call the attention of the Board of Health to the unsanitary and disgraceful condition of the police cells. In rainy weather the surface water from the streets comes over the lower floors, the roof leaks, the building is dilapidated, rotten, has long survived its usefulness and is entirely unfit for further occupation.

The basement of the Covent Garden Market is in very bad condition. The floor being of brick, it is impossible to keep it clean. Filth finds good holding ground in spite of all that can be done, and the stalls are badly lighted. The floor should be of non-absorbent material, such as asphaltum, which could be readily washed. If this cannot be done the basement should be closed, for in its present condition it is unfit for the storage of food.

Smallpox Invasion.

During the year the city had an invasion of smallpox, the first three cases appearing on January 4 in men who worked in a cigar factory. The factory was promptly closed for three days, while being thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde gas, and no more cases occurred in this place. About the same time a young woman, also a cigar maker, returned to the city from a visit to the neighborhood of a Michigan lumber camp. She escaped, but three persons where she boarded took the disease. There were in all sixteen cases, fifteen of these occurred during the winter, three of the semi-confluent type, five of a less degree of severity and eight comparatively mild. One of the severe cases was that of a farm laborer who came in from a neighboring township with the disease well developed, and sat himself down in a

physician's residence. The doctor was out. He said he had plenty of time, and would wait—and he waited. On the 9th of November a young man, coming from west of Brandon, Manitoba, became so ill that on reaching this city he got off the train to consult a physician. The disease was smallpox. He was taken to the isolation hospital, and discharged in five weeks. Of the above sixteen cases not one had been successfully vaccinated; there were no deaths. Three cases were traced to cigar factories, 1 to Michigan, 1 to Cleveland, 1 to Chicago, the last one coming from Manitoba. In addition to the above sixteen cases fifteen more were discovered scattered through the city; these were of a very mild type, many not having any medical attendance. The source of infection in the majority of these could not be traced, neither could any marks or other evidence of vaccination be found. To these 31 cases the neglect of vaccination brought its own punishment; every unvaccinated person is a centre of danger to his neighbor, and emphasizes the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the act relating to public vaccination.

Sewer System.

The new sewer system of the city is not yet completed; one filter bed is in operation, and does its work thoroughly, the effluent discharged into the river being clear, and, it is believed, a bacteriological examination would show it to be innocuous. The system is entirely successful, and will, as far as London is concerned, put an end to the unsanitary mediaeval practice of turning a sewage into the river. All of which I respectfully submit.

T. V. HUTCHINSON, Medical Health Officer.

REPORT OF DR. C. T. CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN LONDON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following report of Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Health, was received by the City Council on Monday night:

The terms of the city by-laws require that the Chairman of the Board of Health shall by the 1st of December of each year present to the council a report of the actions of the Board and of the sanitary condition of the city. The reports made to our board by its medical health officer and its sanitary inspector assure us that during the year 1901 the general health of the city has been good, that infectious diseases (with one exception) have been comparatively light, and that its death rate has been as low as usual.

Epidemic of Smallpox.

In December of 1900 a case of smallpox was discovered in the city. As it was located in the suburbs, your Board considered that it was doing all that was required by enforcing a strict isolation of the house until the patient's recovery. In the early part of the present year, however, other cases appeared, and we were forced in the interest of the public health to take the more comprehensive measures required by the Provincial laws, even though a large expenditure of public money was involved. A building was rented near the city limits, and a temporary smallpox hospital opened. The building had to be furnished and properly equipped; the commissariat department arranged for, and an ambulance service organized. Few people care to have any dealings with a pest house, and those who do insist on the highest prices. Fortunately, however, your Board has been able to do all that was required, with the aid of its efficient health officer, Dr. Hutchinson, at a cost far below that incurred by other cities. The entire outlay, up to December 1st, including expenses incurred for public vaccination, and for the isolation of suspected parties in private houses, has been $2,120.13.

During the winter and spring there were fifteen patients in the hospital, for several months in the summer there were none, but the Board deemed it safer to keep its establishment ready for any emergency. The wisdom of this course was apparent when a stranger from the Northwest appeared on our streets on the evening of the

9th November, with all the symptoms of smallpox. We would have been in a serious dilemma without the hospital, for he could not have gained admission into any hotel, and the law would not permit us to send him out of the city. There have been in the hospital altogether sixteen patients; many of them were light attacks; only three seriously ill, and no deaths. In addition, we have traced at least as many more cases in the city, which from their mildness were not recognized at the time. Some had no medical attendance at all; and it was only as we tried to investigate the history of recognized cases that we obtained evidence of the others. The first case in the city, so far as we can learn, received the disease on a visit to Michigan. Returning to the city, she went to work in a factory and thus spread the contagion. All of the cases, however, were not from this source. One we traced to Cleveland, another to Chicago; while the last one received it in Manitoba.

The Board of Health at the beginning of the year notified the council that it would require at least $5,000; half of that sum being estimated for the epidemic of smallpox. Our actual outlay for that purpose to date has been as follows: Public vaccination, $60; bonus to owners of property, $300; rent, $150; repairs and furnishing, $272.13; attendance, $614.40; maintenance, $613.60; ambulance service, $120; total, $2,130.13. Accounts unpaid, with the probable expenditure for December, will aggregate about $130. Per contra, we have obtained $80 for rent of pasturage during the summer. Omitting bonus for property and furnishings, the cost per patient has been about $100. In Toronto it was $200.

The City Sewerage.

The new sewer system of the city being now so far completed as to be in partial operation, and the money appropriated for the purpose being exhausted, a brief review of our sewerage work seems necessary in order that the facts connected therewith may go on record.

Twenty years ago our system of sewerage consisted chiefly of three large brick sewers (3 feet by 4 feet 6 inches) on Richmond, King and Wellington streets, aggregating some 13,000 feet, with a number of tile drains connecting. With the adoption of our present system of water supply it was evident that more extensive sewer accommodation would be necessary. Not only were our sewers insufficient, but the discharge of the sewage into the river was a cause of unsanitary conditions that could not be allowed to continue. While this was apparent to many of the citizens, it was emphasized by the complaints made by the neighboring municipality of London West. These complaints, as well as petitions from some of the residents in the town-

of Westminster, were submitted to the Provincial Board of Health, and that body ordered an investigation, which was conducted on June 2 to 6, 1885, the result being that a decision was rendered practically forbidding the discharge of sewage into the river, and ordering the adoption of a more complete and satisfactory system by the city.

From that date until 1895 the local board of health and the council were engaged in spasmodic efforts in the direction of sewage disposal. In 1887 a report was obtained at a cost of $519.40 from Col. George E. Waring, one of the most prominent sanitary engineers in the United States, but his examination of the condition of affairs had been very brief, and his recommendations were not deemed satisfactory.

As Chairman of a committee of the Local Board of Health I recommended a partial system of chemical precipitation at the termini of the three principal sewers, which, at a small cost, would have so far remedied the evil as to remove all legal grounds of complaint from our neighbors. No action, however, was taken by the council.

In 1892 a very complete report was presented to the council by Mr. Willis Chipman of Toronto, recommending a system of sewage collection and disposal by filtration, at a cost (exclusive of lands and beds) of $90,000. Nothing was done with this report except to print it.

Meanwhile legal complications were arising. Suit was entered against the city by London West, and judgment given against us; but execution was deferred by the

court on the promise of the city authorities to proceed as rapidly as possible with the adoption of remedial measures. Other suits were threatened; some entered, and one of these was also decided against us.

Matters culminated in 1895, when, after repeated warnings, it was plainly intimated to us by the sanitary officers of the Province that further delay would not be tolerated. Action being thus forced upon us, the Mayor, Mr. J. W. Little, and myself, as Chairman of the Board of Health, secured the services of several of the leading sanitary engineers to examine the situation and advise. Plans and reports were received from Mr. Horetsky, the Ontario Government's sanitary engineer; Mr. Chipman of Toronto and Mr. E. A. Goodenough of Boston. Subsequently Mr. Rust, sewerage engineer of Toronto, was consulted as to the size of some of the proposed sewers.

After comparing the several reports, the Board of Health prepared a scheme in harmony therewith, which I submitted for the approval of the council. This proposed two main sewers, draining the northern and southern portions of the city—uniting at King and Ridout streets in a trunk sewer to carry the sewage across the river to a place of disposal beyond the Cove; together with a London South branch sewer for that part of the city, connecting with the trunk sewer at its point of crossing the Wharncliffe road. At the terminus of the trunk sewer the sewage was to be treated by filtration. The estimated cost, including lands, was $207,000.

The council approved the plan and prepared a by-law for raising $150,000 of debentures. It was proposed to supplement this amount by appropriating $55,000, a sum which had accumulated in the working out of the city's consolidated fund. The necessary act was secured at the 1896 session of the Legislature, and the by-law was adopted on the 2nd of September by a vote of 1,716 to 663.

On the 12th of October the Board of Health, after a conference with Messrs. Chipman and Rust, prepared a report arranging the detail of the work, which was approved by the council, and on the 2nd of November the engineering department was ordered to proceed with the construction of the sewers, Mr. Willis Chipman being retained as consulting engineer. The work was divided into sections, and has been completed as follows:

A—From sewage beds to west end of syphon. B—Syphon across the lowlands of the Cove. C—Along Evergreen avenue and Becher street to west bank of river. D—Bridge across river. E—Steel pipe across river to corner of King and Ridout streets. F—Along King, Ridout, Bathurst, Talbot, Horton and Richmond streets to Grey street. G—Along Grey, Clarence and Hill streets to Wellington. H—Along Hill, Waterloo and South to William. J—From King street along Ridout to Lichfield. K—Lichfield, Talbot and Mill to Richmond. I—From Richmond along Pall Pall to Maitland. M—Along Maitland, Central avenue, William street and Princess avenue to Adelaide. N—Adelaide street and Lorne avenue to Ontario. O—Ontario, Queen's avenue, Quebec and Dundas to Egerton. P—Wharncliffe road, from Evergreen avenue to Bruce. Q—Along Bruce to Edward, Edward street, from Bruce to centre of Briscoe, River street, from Evergreen avenue to the river.

The work of sewer construction commenced at the east end of Becher street, December 17, 1896, and the last section was taken off the contractor's hands in March, 1900. The filtration bed was put into operation on Sept. 20, 1901. A regular plan for the sewering of the entire city has been adopted, and all new sewers are now laid down in accordance therewith.

The original plan of the Board of Health was to dispose of the sewage by intermittent filtration. The only change made has been to adopt what may be called rapid filtration, by which very much less land is required, though the cost of constructing the beds is proportionately greater. One filter bed has been completed, but as the money appropriated has been exhausted, the work has stopped. A second bed has been partially finished. This should be completed, and at least one other bed constructed, the amount required being about $6,000. A table of receipts and expenditures of the sewer debenture fund is herewith given, prepared by the city auditor, Mr. Jewell, from which it will be seen that, had the City Council of 1898 not taken a sum of $7,000

from this fund and applied it on street repairs the work would have been fully completed within the limit of the amount originally voted:

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Proceeds debenture issue of $55,000	$ 53,900 00	Sec. A—From beds to west end of syphon	$ 4,602 26
Proceeds debenture issue of $120,000	118,740 00	Sec. B—Syphon	17,585 83
Proceeds debenture issue of $30,000	28,500 00	Sec. C—East end of syphon to west bank of river	10,451 07
Interest, accounts and sundry credits	2,984 02	Sec. D and E—Bridge and sewer to Thames street	13,514 32
Frontage rates capitalized	19,048 45	Sec. F—Thames street to corner Grey and Richmond	15,026 69
Deficit	1,057 10	Sec. G and H—Grey and Richmond to William and Hill	10,505 11
		Sec. J—King and Ridout to Lichfield	21,237 74
		Sec. K—Lichfield and Ridout to Mill and Richmond	18,118 90
		Sec. L. M. N. O—Richmond and Mill to Egerton and Dundas	55,088 83
		Sec. P—Wharncliffe, from Evergreen to Bruce	6,978 02
		Sec. Q—Edward and Bruce to Wharncliffe	4,729 80
		River street	1,193 57
		Engineering salaries	5,551 66
		General expense account	2,406 63
		By-law expenses	707 67
		Printing, advertising and plans	930 99
		Brighton street	710,56
		King street extension and protecting wall	521 03
		Valve house	1,023 00
		Proportion of cost of sewer to Canadian Packing Company's house	202 50
		Land and right of way (80 acres)	17,847 25
		Street repairs	7,058 08
		Gullies, catch basins and manholes	2,450 42
		Fencing grounds	177 72
		Filtration beds ($736 of this not yet paid)	7,109 92
Total	$224,229 57	Total	$224,229 57

Recommendations.

Several matters of improvement in the sanitary interests of the city have been suggested during the year by the Board, but these have not been urged, because the estimates for the year had been prepared. But your attention is recalled to them, in order that they may go before the council of 1902. Among them are the following, and could they all be carried out the sanitary condition of London would be superior to that of any Canadian municipality:

1. That the necessary filtration beds for sewage disposal be completed, the number being at least three.

2. That a permanent isolation hospital be provided for cases of smallpox.

3. That the basement of the market building be placed in proper condition, the present filthy floor being removed and cement laid down.

4. That the police court building be repaired, or a new one erected. The building is a disgrace to a civilized community, and if a new one cannot be constructed the present one should be supplied with ventilation, drainage and heating.

5. That an efficient system of garbage collection and disposal should be adopted.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, Chairman Board of Health.

London, December 2, 1901.

STRATFORD.

REPORT OF DR. JOHN A. ROBERTSON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health, Stratford :

Gentlemen,—I hereby submit the annual report of the health department for the past year. You will find attached the report of the sanitary inspector of the work done during that time.

Contrasting the mortality of the city during the past year with that of the three years previous, we find there is an increase of seven deaths over that of any of these years. This may be accounted for by the number who have died from "old age." Of the number of deaths "old age" stands boldly to the front, there being recorded twenty deaths from that cause. Consumption takes second place, claiming ten victims as its share. Pneumonia stands third in the list, eight having succumbed from that disease.

As a rule we generally find the mortality greater during infancy and childhood than that of old age, but the past year shows that thirteen died under one year old and five between one and ten, whereas forty died over sixty years of age. Tabulating the ages, we find that

11 died between 80 and 90	5 died between 30 and 40
11 died between 70 and 80	9 died between 20 and 30
18 died between 60 and 70	8 died between 10 and 20
9 died between 50 and 60	5 died between 1 and 10
7 died between 40 and 50	13 died under 1 year.

In the different wards we find that there were 11 deaths in Avon ward from all causes, 10 in Falstaff ward, 11 in Hamlet ward, 27 in Romeo ward and 37 in Shakespeare ward.

Number of deaths from Oct. 31st, 1897, to Oct. 31st, 1898, 89.

Number of deaths from October 31st, 1898, to October 31st, 1899, 86.

Number of deaths from October 31st, 1899, to October 31st, 1900, 89.

Number of deaths from October 31st, 1900, to October 31st, 1901, 96.

Premature or still births were not included in these. The slight increase in the death rate was not due to contagious diseases, as only seven deaths have been reported from all these.

It would be well if those registering deaths would be more specific in giving causes, for such vague entries as "inflammation" "decline," "dropsy," etc., fail to place the disease in the class to which it properly belongs. There were cases of scarlet fever reported with deaths. Thirteen cases of diphtheria, with three deaths, were reported, an increase over last year of six cases and two deaths. 97 cases of tphoid fever were reported, with four deaths, an increase of 49 cases over last year. This was due to the dry season, the water in the wells becoming low, and to defective plumbing and improper connections with the sewers. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of having framed and putting in force a suitable plumbing by-law for the licensing of plumbers. Some three or four years ago the City Engineer had same prepared under your instructions, and submitted to the council, but through some legal objections to its adoption it was laid over and has not since been brought up. The

necessity of such a by-law cannot be questioned, for the careless and unsanitary condition with which plumbing has been done is a fruitful source of contagious diseases--a competent plumbing inspector should be appointed to supervise all such work.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the by-law regarding the connecing of house drains with the sewers has not been carried out. No connection should be made without applicaton in writing to the Board of works and its sanction given. such connections to be made under the supervision of one City Engineer or road commissioner. The houses in which contagious diseases were said to exist were examined, the well water tested and the surroundings inspected to ascertain whether proper cleanliness was observed. The cellar drains and sewer connections were examined and it was found that some had no sewer connection, others had sewer connection with no traps and no vent pipe. I shall not deal with the means to be taken for the prevention of death from old age, but must call your attention to the fact that not only in this Province, but throughout all the civilized world steps are being taken to limit the spread of consumption, on account of its prevalence and contagion, and the Provincial Board of Health at the last regular meeting instructed the committee on epidemics to issue a circular, containing, among other instructions a copy of a resolution that the Local Board of Health be urged upon to establish rules for the notification of cases of tuberculosis to the medical health officer or to the Secretary of the local board of the municipality. By carrying out this recommendation the Board would become aware of the number of cases in the municipality and could through the physicians in charge, supply them with short printed rules, explaining the measures to be adopted for the benefit of the consumptive and for the protection of the other members of the household. Such rules to include directions for the destroying of expectorated matter, disinfecting of clothing, dispensing with unnecessary curtains and carpets in the room, proper ventilation, cleansing of floors and walls, the keeping of patients in rooms specially arranged for them, and a thorough disinfection from time to time of the rooms used by the sick. By having these rules carried out the Board, at a very little expense, would assist householders to take steps to limit the danger of infection, and houses once occupied by consumptives could be thoroughly disinfected before other families were permitted to occupy them.

The Legislature becoming aware of the prevalence of the disease, the danger of infection therefrom, its chronic character and unsuccessful results of home treatment, has passed an Act to encourage and assist municipalities in giving effective aid to persons affected with this disease. I would ask your Board to consider the advisability of taking steps towards the establishment of a sanatorium on a small scale, even to accommodate only four or five patients. It would be a nucleus for the foundation of an institution which would develop in size and resources as its needs might require. The co-operation of the different charitable institutions, charitably-disposed persons, religious denominations, societies and physicians might be enlisted and brought about. While dealing with this subject I would like to call your attention to the filthy habits carried on in our midst of spitting on the sidewalks and doorways by pedestrans and loungers about these places in the evenings. Such habits are not only disagreeable and annoying to the community, but dangerous to the public health--sputum is the chief means by which this disease is communicated, and I would ask you to consider and devise some means whereby such could in a manner be controlled. The same may be said regarding all public buildings.

The sewer committee deserve credit for the rapidity with which they are progressing with the disposal works. It is gratifying to know that the success of the system is now beyond doubt and from reports received from the Provincial Board of Health, after recent analysis of the sewage, it is found that the results are nearing perfection. The Provincial Board has expressed itself as perfectly satisfied with the workings of the system and has every confidence in it ultimately, when the additional beds are completed, arriving at the Government standard of purity. Too much praise cannot be given to the Chairman, Ald. Savage, for his untiring zeal, steady observation and intelligent supervision of the works.

In view of the presence of smallpox throughout the Province during the past year and from the fact that vaccination is the only preventative from the disease, I would ask you to consider the advisability of having all children attending school vaccinated. Very little vaccination has been done in the city for the past eight years, consequently a large number of children attending school have never been vaccinated.

I cannot close this report without again, as I have done for over ten years, asking you to render your assistance to procure, in whatever manner you consider practicable, a hospital for the isolation and care of those affected with contagious diseases, as it would prove the chief factor in the prevention and spread of such infection, and the guarding of the interests of the community, as well as securing the better chance of recovery of those requiring treatment. In the absence of any serious epidemic it is difficult to impress upon the public that such might occur at any time, and it is wiser to be prematurely prepared than to be caught napping. Some 63 heads of families in which contagious diseases had existed during the last two years, were approached and asked to express their opinion as to the necessity or desirability of such an institution, and also to state as to whether they would be willing to send their children, were they again afflicted with a severe contagious disease. They almost all admitted its necessity. Some 43 would take advantage of treatment there, and some expressed their willingness to contribute thereto. Eight were undecided and eleven refused. Some of these had only one child and felt it could be treated at home.

I am pleased the public are becoming alive to the advantage of hospital treatment, as is evidenced from the fact that 53 were treated in that institution during the past year. Respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBERTSON, M.H.O.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of the work done for the year ending October 31st, 1901.

I had a letter box put in the health and relief office, City Hall, for anyone having complaints to make, as I have very little time to spend in office, owing to so much outside work. Last April I had two hundred notices printed and posted in the city, in which I had a clause inserted calling attention to anyone having complaints to leave same at health office, and that they will receive prompt attention.

There was scarcely a day but what there were a number of complaints, but I have kept no record of them. I would be pleased if the Board would furnish me a daily journal, so that I could keep a record of every complaint.

I inspected all cellars, yards and lanes in the business part of the city early in the season. I found the majority of cellars in good sanitary condition, and in other cases I had considerable trouble to enforce cleanliness, had yards all cleaned and rubbish removed, and also several closets in rear of stores on Ontario street cleaned and buildings removed, as they were a public nuisance, and could find no one to be responsible as to their sanitary condition.

I also notified all parties having grates on sidewalks to have them cleaned and to use disinfectants freely, as I think they are a source of danger to the public, as mostly everyone, no matter with what malady he may be afflicted, uses them as a receptacle for expectorating. All complaints, from anyone, were promptly investigated, and wherever any nuisance was found to exist prompt action was taken to have same abated. I endeavored to carry out all instructions from your Board or the medical health officer to the best of my ability. I placarded thirty-five dwellings during the year, twenty-three for scarlet fever and twelve for diphtheria. In all cases they were thoroughly disinfected before removing placard; all cases of consumption are also disinfected. In company with the M.H.O. Dr. Robertson and I inspected the milk supply of the city, visited all dairies, inspecting barns, as to ventilation and general

surroundings, took samples of water from wells where cattle were watering as well as that used for washing cans.

I also inspected a number of houses and surroundings where typhoid fever existed, to try to ascertain the cause. I find in a number of cases they were connected with public sewers and laterals trapped but not vented and others where they have neither trap nor vent—nothing that I could find to prevent the accumulation of gas in sewers to escape through cellar connection and from there through the whole dwelling.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE DURST, Sanitary Inspector.

ST. CATHARINES.

REPORT OF DR. E. GOODMAN, CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines :

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of St. Catharines for the year ending the 15th day of November A.D. 1901.

It will be seen by the accompanying reports of the Medical Health Officer, the Secretary and the Sanitary Inspector that the city has been comparatively free from contagious diseases of a serious type during the past year, and that zymotic affections, dependent upon impure atmosphere from defective drainage, unsanitary surroundings, tainted milk, or unwholesome drinking water have not prevailed to any considerable extent although typhoid fever has not been entirely absent. In this connection the Board would strongly recommend the adoption of some method by which the upper reservoir of the city waterworks may be made available for our water supply, for domestic and fire protection purposes, whenever it is found necessary to thoroughly clean out the lower reservoir, which, under present conditions, cannot be accomplished. The Board has much pleasure in recognizing the efforts of the Committee of Public Works of the City Council to extend the system of sewers and drains, which are such important factors in maintaining a high standard of public health. The Board hopes it may be found possible during the coming year to construct a sewer on Church street and to continue the sewer on St. Paul street to a point below the swing bridge leading to the great western hill. The flow of water now at that point is much greater than formerly owing to the increased volume of the Twelve Mile Creek since the establishment of the Cataract Company's works near De Cew Falls. So that no apprehension need be felt of unsanitary results from any accumulation of sewage taking place at that outlet. The present outlet of this sewer into the raceway is in many respects more objectionable. Since my last annual report an additional flush tank has been installed at the junction of George and Louisa streets. This tank, and all the others, are in good working condition, and have been recently inspected by Mr. O'Neill, cleaned out and treated to a new coat of cement in order to maintain their impermeability, and to prevent leakage. In consequence of the rootlets of the willow trees on the Ontario street margin of the park having forced their way into the interior of the flush tank at the junction of Adams and Ontario streets, and also, on two occasions, into the sewer pipe in that vicinity, the Board, with regret, felt compelled to advise the Council to remove these ornaments of the park, as they were a constant source of danger. No additional flush tanks were installed this year, for financial reasons, owing to the expense connected with the isolation and treatment of the three imported cases of smallpox, which were, fortunately, of a mild type. Next year, however, it will be advisable to install at least three more of them where experience has shown that they are needed. These smallpox cases and the attendant expense to the city, and hardship to citizens in whose houses the patients were necessarily quarantined, impressed the Board with the urgent need of an

isolation hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. The small building originally designed for that purpose being at present utilized for the accommodation of friendless and helpless paupers, is not available, and, if it were, is hardly suitable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the council will take steps to meet this requirement on sanitary, humanitarian and financial grounds. The present method of confining patients in the houses where they happen to be taken ill, while at present a necessary course to pursue, is productive of hardship to those other occupants of the premises who are not affected with the contagious malady, but who have been exposed to it, and must, in consequence thereof, be kept isolated until all danger of communicating the virus to others has passed away. It also involves considerable expense, as sanitary guards have to be engaged to keep "watch and ward" night and day, and the infected houses have to be partially refurnished and renovated, to make good the loss arising from the necessary destruction of tainted articles, that if left in situ might convey the disease to others. It is important that the clause of the Public Health Act requiring that all typhoid fever cases be reported to the Local Board of Health should be enforced, in order that steps may be taken to ascertain and, if possible, remove the cause or causes on which the existence of the disease depends, whether from foul surroundings, impure milk, unwholesome well water or other unsanitary agencies.

The Anti-spitting By-law passed by the council at the request of the Board has produced good results already, and if the police will promptly act whenever they observe a violation of its provisions, they will materially aid in abating a disgusting nuisance, and in arresting the spread of tuberculosis. The Provincial Board of Health, following in the footsteps of similar sanitary organizations in other countries, has recommended that all cases of tuberculosis should be reported to the Local Board of Health. It is not intended to give publicity to these cases, nor to placard the houses, but merely to keep a careful supervision of them, to ascertain as far as possible the cause of contagion, and to aid and assist the medical attendants in adopting precautions to limit the spread of the disease by improving the sanitary surroundings. It is considered necessary to disinfect the tainted premises, to destroy contaminated articles of clothing, bedding, etc., that may have become saturated with the secretions containing the tubercle bacillus, that is now generally conceded to be the exciting cause of the fatal malady that carries off in the prime of life such a large percentage of our population. In the absence of suitable sanatoria for the care and treatment of tubercular consumption, everything practicable should be done by the Board and local medical practitioners to instruct the citizens as to the proper course to pursue, and the necessary steps to be taken to prevent the invasion and extension of this disease, the most deadly and insidious of all maladies to which mankind is exposed. As soon as the Board is made acquainted with the existence of any case of tuberculosis within the corporate limits of the city I should recommend, with the concurrence of my colleagues, that a copy of the suggestions of the Provincial Board of Health for the management of such cases be forwarded by the Secretary of our local board to the head of the household of which the patient is a member. I am convinced that these suggestions and recommendations of the Provincial Board of Health are admirably conceived, and would prove of the greatest service if faithfully observed and systematically carried out.

The services rendered by the Medical Health Officer, the Secretary and the Sanitary Inspector have met with the perfect approval of the Board. And the fact that the smallpox was stamped out, having been confined entirely to the two infected houses, should be satisfactory evidence of their efficiency in protecting the citizens from exposure to a dreaded, disfiguring and loathsome disease. The members of the medical profession, the school trustees and the teachers in all the schools of the city have cordially co-operated with the Board in securing the successful vaccination of all those who were found not to be immune, with a fair measure of success. The number of deaths which have occurred in the city from all causes amounts to 174 for the year ending the 15th November, 1901. Deducting from this number the deaths from old age, premature births, accidents, non-residents dying in hospital and suicide,

I find the rate of mortality, calculated upon a basis of population of 10,590, to be 11.80 for each 1,000 of the inhabitants, which is a satisfactory indication of the favorable sanitary condition of the city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. GOODMAN, Chairman Local Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit my report on the sanitary condition of the city for the year ending November 15th, 1901.

It affords me great pleasure to report that the city is entirely free from those contagious diseases which have to be reported to the Secretary.

During the year there has been no serious epidemic. Forty-three cases in all have been reported, with four deaths, not including those from typhoid fever or tuberculosis, compared with one hundred and fifty cases reported, and three deaths, last year.

Of the forty-three cases, twenty were scarlet fever, twenty were diphtheria and three were smallpox.

Of the twenty cases of scarlet fever, only one died, showing the remarkably low mortality of 5 per cent.

Of the twenty cases of diphtheria, three died, of the three cases that died I had personal knowledge that two were of a most malignant type. It would be interesting to know in what percentage of these cases antidiphtheritic serum was used.

This municipality has had three cases of smallpox during the past year. One came from Hamilton, the other two from Princeton, Ontario. All were of the mildest type, with little or no constitutional disturbance. One case was peculiar in that the disease first attacked the mucous membrane of the mouth, the cutaneous manifestations being limited to a half dozen very typical vesicles. This patient was the mother of a child who was first attacked after being in the city three days, having arrived from the village of Princeton to visit friends here. I attribute the peculiarity in her case to the fact that she persisted in defying the instructions and in allowing the child to place his hands in her mouth and to kiss her.

It affords me great pleasure to report that, owing to prompt isolation and vaccination of those exposed to the disease none of our citizens contracted the disease.

When we take into consideration the number of cases in other parts of the Province, the number of cases in the United States, and our proximity to the borders of that country and the Pan-American Exposition, it is a matter of congratulation that we escaped with so few cases.

These cases were all isolated in the private houses in which they happened to be found. This method of procedure was very unsatisfactory to your officers and inconvenient to the owners of the dwelling places. The presence of these cases only emphasizes the pressing need of an available isolation hospital. The need of an institution of this kind is felt not only in cases of smallpox, but also in cases of other contagious diseases. I think it is the opinion of all medical practitioners that there are cases of contagious diseases constantly arising that could be more satisfactorily handled in an isolation hospital, both in curing the patient and in preventing the spread of the disease.

I daresay the members of this Board will be surprised to find that while only one case of typhoid fever has been reported, yet the mortuary statistics show eleven deaths from that cause. I suppose such a condition arises from carelessness on the part of the

medical practitioners. I would suggest that the Secretary be instructed to call the attention of the medical fraternity in this municipality to their duties and responsibilities in this regard.

There was an endeavor on the part of a section of the city press to "raise a scare" on account of a supposed prevalence of typhoid fever in the city, due to impurity of the city water. We can form no exact opinion of the prevalence of typhoid this year, compared with other years, owing to the incompleteness of the returns, but from general inquiries, I do not believe that there were any more cases in the city this year than last, and in regard to the condition of the city water, I may say that the Superintendent of the waterworks submitted several samples to the Government bacteriologist for examination. The report was that our city water ranks No. 1.

The deaths during the past year from tuberculosis were 25, 22 of these were pulmonary, three peritoneal. This is an increase of seven as compared with the previous year. This fact should impress all thinking persons with the hope that the time will speedily arrive when this disease will be treated in Sanatoria specially constructed for the purpose, and when, as strict measures will be adopted to prevent its spread as are usd in the case of all other contagious diseases.

This Board is to be congratulated on being in the very front rank of Local Boards of Health in this Province, in having secured the adoption of a bylaw to prevent spitting in public places, and in recommending the appointment of a committee of the City Council to confer with committees of adjacent municipalities in regard to the erection of a Sanatorium for consumptives.

Several complaints have been made this autumn as to the method of disposal of the refuse material from the various canning factories. This is a question of considerable importance from a sanitary point of view, and it will in all probability be necessary for the Board to formulate some regulations for the disposal of such refuse during this next season.

It seems to me that the system of scavenging in this city can be improved. The objection I have with the present system is that the scavengers are not responsible to anyone for the performance of their duties. They get their pay from multitudinous sources, and in many cases get no pay at all other than the refuse matter to feed their pigs. Consequently we find them sometimes dropping their duties for a time, according to their own convenience.

This can only be remedied by this Board adopting some systematic plan, with definite pay, from a definite source, and with responsibility for doing good work resting in a definite place.

It has been a source of gratification to me as Medical Health Officer to find that a number of new sewerage connections have been established this year, yet the fact remains that there are many dwelling houses in parts of the city where sewerage connections are possible, where occupants must still use the privy pits of olden times. I would impress on this Board the advisability, from a sanitary aspect, of having sewerage connections established in as large a number of houses as possible.

The McLean and Pinder complaints, which have been pending for some time, have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

The Sanitary Inspector has been faithful in the performance of his duties in assisting me in attending to the various cases which came under my notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. SMITH, M.B., M.H.O.

Report of the City Clerk.

E. Goodman, M.B., Chairman Local Board of Health :

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you herewith the annual statement of the number of deaths in the City of St. Catharines, from November 15th, 1900, to Novem-

ber 15th, 1901, and the causes thereof, together with a statement of the number of contagious diseases reported for the same period as per medical returns :

Alcoholic Paralysis	1	Marasmus	4
Anaemia	3	Meningitis	2
Apoplexy	3	Nephritis	2
Appendicitis	3	Ovarian tumor	2
Asphyxiation (gas)	1	Paralysis	3
Asthenia	1	Perforation of Stomach	1
Bronchitis	4	Peritonitis	5
Burn Shock	1	Pneumonia	15
Cancer of Bowel	3	Puerperal Convulsions	1
Cancer of Liver	3	Premature Birth	4
Cancer of Uterus	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	22
Cerebral Hemorrhage	4	Pyaemia	2
Cholera Infatum	5	Scarlet Fever	1
Chronic Salpingitis	1	Senility	7
Congenital Weakness	1	Septicaemia	1
Congestion of Lungs	1	Softening of Brain	1
Consumption of Bowels	3	Spina Bifida	1
Convulsions	1	Still Born	7
Diphtheria	3	Suicide	1
Drowning	2	Syncope	3
Empyema	1	Typhoid Fever	11
Enteritis	6	Total	174
Fits	1	Contagious Diseases Reported :	
General Debility	2	Scarlet Fever	20
Hemorrhage of Lungs	1	Typhoid Fever	1
Heart Disease	10	Dyphtheria	20
Hepatitis	2	Smallpox	3
Inflammatory Croup	1	Total	44
Injury and Accidents	8		
Intestinal Obstruction	1		

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. McCLELLAND, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, St. Catharines, 16th November, 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health of the City of St. Catharines:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector to your Honorable Board, for year ending November 15th, 1901, and would say I have visited and inspected the following places: City and county cow-byres, slaughter and hide houses, city livery and hotel stables, canning and other factories ; and have pleasure in saying all are well kept and in good sanitary condition.

I have regularly tested the milk from the licensed milk vendors and the register has not been below 90. The streets and yards have received my strict attention. The city scavengers have removed 850 barrels of night soil, and they have performed their duties satisfactorily. I have made 890 house to house visits, and have placarded 42 houses during the year, in compliance with the medical returns of contagious diseases. I have fumigated 23 houses where contagion had existed, also the basement of the Court House, the Norris' Ward in the City Hospital and the Free Library.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. BOULDEN, Sanitary Inspector.

St. Catharines, November 15th, 1901.

WINDSOR.

REPORT OF DR. JOHN COVENTRY, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in reporting to you for the year 1901, and in doing so have to repeat what I said in my last two reports, as to the very satisfactory condition of the city's health.

In looking over the Secretary's report, you will notice the very small number of scheduled diseases reported, and I am satisfied he is correct in stating the number would be greater if the attending physicians would do what is clearly their duty, viz., to report all their cases.

Only two deaths from scarlet fever, and one from smallpox, is a record-breaker in the matter of scheduled diseases, and, when it is explained that the smallpox patient was brought in from an outside municipality, the death rate is reduced to two in a population of 12,129. The total death rate from all causes during the year is 15 per 1,000.

Although scheduled diseases have been fewer, other mild epidemics have been present, such as mumps, rotheln and whooping cough. There have been several hundred cases of mumps during the last three months. The form is very mild, and my experience with this disease leads me to the belief that we should not attempt to control it in infancy and childhood, as it generally runs a mild course, whereas it is liable to be much more severe in adolescence and manhood.

Early in the year the School Board adopted a regulation by which, if a child was absent from school a week, readmission could only be secured by a physician's certificate. When no physician had been in attendance I examined the child and gave a certificate. While the result has been highly satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, it has had an unlooked-for effect in securing regularity in the attendance of pupils.

When parents found that their children had to undergo the ordeal of a physician's examination to get them into school again, they have been more careful in keeping them at school. It is perhaps the first time that this regulation has been tried in Ontario, and it has resulted in satisfaction to all concerned.

The public ice supply came under the notice of the Local Board of Health early last summer. Sandwich ice dealers had harvested a large supply, although they had been notified not to distribute it in Windsor for domestic purposes. Under the pretext of using it for cooling purposes, they got consumers to sign a contract not to use it for culinary purposes, and the Board, not wishing to do an injustice to innocent parties who had invested money without knowing the regulations, took no action. A committee of the Board visited the locality from which ice had been harvested and found it to be a bay of shallow water, colored red with dye stuffs from a fur factory near by, and it contained the sewage of Sandwich and Windsor, and was probably contaminated by Detroit sewage as well. This year all parties are warned that ice cut below the Walkerville Wagon Works will not be allowed to come within the municipality for either cooling or domestic purposes.

An examination of 50 samples of milk showed an average of 1.032 specific gravity, the standard being 1.029, and the butter fat averaged 3.87½ per cent., the standard being 3.50 per cent. The test confirmed my opinion that the people of Windsor are being supplied with good milk. A few dealers, who have been supplying water and skimmed milk, have been notified that if they continue to sell an inferior article, their licenses will be cancelled.

The attention of the Ontario and Dominion authorities has been called to the great expense we have been put to in maintaining smallpox patients, who came here from the United States, and our local representatives will be asked to introduce legislation, which will secure a grant of money to such municipalities as have provided themselves with hospitals for the care of these patients. We have been doing this kind of quarantine and sanitary police work for the Dominion for many years, at the expense of the rate-payers of Windsor. It is only reasonable to ask the Government for some assistance, when it is pointed out that they spend thousands of dollars annually quarantining places that are not one-thousandth part as much exposed as Windsor is.

The Inspector, Mr. Grieves, has been indefatigable in the performance of his duty, and as a result much permanent improvement has been accomplished in plumbing and house drainage.

All of which is respesctfully submitted.

JOHN COVENTRY, M.H.O.

Windsor, December 15th, 1901.

December 6, 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to place before you for your consideration the statements required by your by-law, namely :

1. The deaths and their causes reported from the 15th of December, 1900, to the 6th inst., inclusive ;

2. The number and nature of the contagious diseases reported for the same period.

With respect to the first of these tables, a professional man would doubtless reduce the number of causes therein given ; and in respect to table No. 2, I think I am warranted in assuming that all the cases have not been reported—that in some instances, when the attending physician has reported a family in which a contagious disease has been developed, and other members of the same family have subsequently contracted the disease, no report of these latter cases has been made. If I am correct in this, it is plain that for statistical purposes the table is unsatisfactory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

STEPHEN LUSTED, Secretary.

Deaths registered from December 15, 1900, to December 6, 1901, inclusive, showing the causes of death reported.

Accident	5	Heart Disease—various	15
Alcoholism	1	Haemoptysis	1
Anaemia	3	Hemorrhage Nephritis	1
Appendicitis	1	Infantile Convulsions	1
Apoplexy	5	Indigestion—various	2
Arterio Sclerosis	1	Inflammation of Bladder	1
Brain Fever	1	La Grippe	2
Brights' Disease	2	Malnutrition	1
Bronchitis	8	Marasmus	4
Broncho Pneumonia	2	Meningitis—various	6
Cancer	1	Mollities Cerebri	1
Cardeal Slenosis	1	Nervous Exhaustion	1
Cerebral Lesions	1	Non-Assimilation	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	Obstruction of Bowels	1
Concussion of Brain	1	Old Age (Senile Decay)	13
Cholera Infantum	1	Oldema of Glottis	1
Congestion of Lungs	1	Overdose of Morphine	1
Congestion of Brain	1	Paralysis—various	8
Continued Fever	1	Peritonitis	4
Convulsions	1	Phthisis	2
Cystitis	2	Phthisis, Pulmonalis—Consumption	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Premature Labor	1
Cerebral Thrombus and Shock	1	Pneumonia	2
Caries	1	Premature Birth	6
Debility	1	Scarlet Fever	2
Diabetes	2	Septicaemia	5
Diarrhoea	1	Shock	1
Dropsy	3	Simple Atrophy	1
Eclamsia	2	Smallpox	1
Eclamsia and Atrophy	1	Spasmodic Croup	1
Embolism Cerebral	1	Still Born	11
Endocarditis-Rheumatic	1	Suicide	1
Epilepsy	1	Typhoid Fever	5
Epithelioma of Lip	1	Uraemia	3
Found Dead	2	Whooping Cough with Pneumonia	1
Gangrene	1		
Gastritis	2	Total Deaths	183
General Asthenia	1		

Contagious Diseases.

The number of cases reported is	52
The number of houses placarded	41
Number of cases of scarlet fever	46

Number of cases diphtheria 5
Number of smallpox cases 1

The statement of "deaths registered" discloses the number of the above cases that proved fatal.

WOODSTOCK.

REPORT OF MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR YEAR 1901.

To the Mayor and Members of the Council of the City of Woodstock :

Gentlemen,—Permit me to submit the following as my annual report, re sanitary matters, for the year ending November 30th, 1901 :

I am pleased to inform you that the health of our citizens during the year has been above the average. No epidemic has visited our city, and for the past three months only one house has been placarded.

Early in the year every precaution was taken by your Health Board and its officers to encourage a rigid cleaning up, and I am pleased to inform you that our citizens generally complied with our efforts and request, and to-day our city is in as good a sanitary conditon as any city in the Province.

Your Board has adopted a system for the removal and disposal of night soil. We have met with some difficulty in properly enforcing it, but as two or more scavengers have now the proper appliances we fully expect less friction in the future.

Your Board has also placed in conspicious places signs, requesting our citizens to avoid spitting on sidewalks. I am pleased to say that they are generally complying with our request.

Milk has been carefully tested twice during the year, and found to be good; also herds, byres, etc., properly inspected by Dr. Rudd, Vet. His report was very satisfactory.

We congratulate you on the extension of our sewer and cement sidewalk systems, and trust that in the near future the southern portion of our city will have a proper sewer, thereby adding to the comfort and health of our citizens.

An outbreak of scarlet fever, attended by one death, took place at Woodstock College during the summer, and as a consequence the college was closed for two months, thereby entailing a financial loss to both college and many of our citizens. Had we had an isolation hospital, the college would not have been closed.

Smallpox has been very contiguous to our city during the year. Every precaution was taken by our Mayor and your Board to prevent it spreading to our city.

Number of deaths during the year 103, or about 11 per 1,000. Several of those died in the hospital who belonged to outside municipalities. Number of deaths from consumption, 7 (much less than in former years); pneumonia, 14; typhoid fever, 5; diphtheria, 5; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 0; heart disease, 11; cholera infantum, 1, a great decrease; old age, 10.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. McLAY, M.H.O.

Woodstock, November 30th, 1901.

CHATHAM.

REPORT OF DR. W. R. HALL, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Gentlemen,—Nothing of special importance has occurred during the past year on which to report until the smallpox outbreak occurred. Writing at this late date I would say that the smallpox outbreak in the city of Chatham is ended. The last case was dismissed from our Isolation Tents on Tuesday, March 16th, 1902.

The disease was first discovered here on December 17th, 1901, in a family of six persons, named La Bute. Two children were sick with the disease. The father was working at a large factory here, a son in another, and one child attending public school. On December 19th, 1901, a second family of seven persons, named Dauphin, was discovered. In this case two of the children were attending public school. These two families and the people coming from Dover and adjoining townships during the Christmas Holidays infected a number of our citizens.

The Local Board of Health went promptly to work, and rigid quarantine was enforced of all infected persons, and on December 23rd "compulsory vaccination" was proclaimed. On December 25th, 1901, three large isolation tents, and a cook's tent, were raised and furnished, a physician, trained nurses, cook and porter employed; also an additional inspector and several guards.

Total number of cases, forty-five ; representing 74 families, or 24 points of infection, and 104 people or exposed persons in the families. Thirty-one houses were quarantined in all ; 24 houses in which the disease was discovered, and four quarantined for chicken pox and three for exposure to the disease.

Three families resisted vaccination and removal to the isolation tents, as follows: La Bute family, six inmates, five cases ; Dauphin family, seven inmates, six cases ; Hock, family, seven inmates, seven cases ; a total of eighteen cases in three families.

Of the remaining 31 families there were no other cases occurred after the disease was discovered, and precautions, such as vaccination, disinfection and isolation taken. In each of two families two patients were seized at the same time. In one family five cases existed one week before discovered. They were mingling with the public very freely, and a number of people were, I think, infected, but prompt vaccination of the exposed stopped the development of the disease. In each of the other families only one case occurred.

One hundred and sixty-four people were quarantined in all : fourteen of this number were quarantined because they were exposed to the disease.

The total expense incurred in connection with the epidemic will probably be about $3,842.30. For part of this we have assets, worth probably $1,000, which consist of tents, iron beds, bedding, tables, chairs, stoves, dishes and other furniture. Total amount paid for medical attendance, consultations, etc., $602. Amount paid for enforced vaccinations by public vaccinators, $85.65.

Our experience in this epidemic proves the efficacy of vaccination in a very marked degree. In not a single instance did the disease occur where vaccination had been successfully done, but four instances occurred where a vaccinated person escaped when all the other members of the family took the disease.

There were no deaths.

I am yours truly,

WM. R. HALL.

OTTAWA.

REPORT OF DR. ROBT. LAW, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER, FOR THE YEAR 1901.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ending 31st October, 1901. The records show that it has been an exceptionally busy one for the department.

The close of the year finds us with several cases of smallpox of the prevailing mild type in our city. In all, since the commencement of the disease, on August 13th, we have had seventy-three cases, none of which have terminated fatally.

Your Board is to be congratulated on the prompt manner with which you have met this threatening epidemic, having rapidly provided comfortable hospital accommodation and good care for such cases on Porter's Island. The prompt removal of all cases from their homes greatly lessened the spread of the disease, but the great check is your recommendation for a general vaccination, and the provision of means for its ready accomplishment. It is estimated that so many are complying with the order of council that the fear of an epidemic of serious magnitude is greatly lessened; but it is most regrettable that prejudice has prevented so many from availing themselves of this great safeguard against the dread disease. Do what we may, surrounded as we are by the disease on all sides, it will continue to be brought into the city and develop in this unprotected remnant, thus needlessly prolonging a trouble that might be promptly stamped out.

The accommodation for scarlet fever, long overtaxed, is so absolutely inadequate that I trust Council, recognizing the extreme urgency of the case, will now grant us a suitable site, so that, if deemed necessary, we may erect a temporary structure thereon at once, and allow us to commence the erection of a permanent building early next year, so that our next annual report may include one from a thoroughly first-class hospital for contagious diseases, the great need of which has so long been urged by Dr. Robillard.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere appreciation of the kind and ready counsel of Dr. Robillard, whom Council has so wisely retained as consultant in the consideration of the many difficult points that arise in this department. I must also especially mention the good work done by Dr. Craig on Porter's Island, which has been managed most successfully. Despite the number of cases treated not one death has yet occurred from smallpox. I also wish to express my thanks to all the members of the staff and of our office and the hospitals for the ready way in which they have responded to the increased demand made upon them during the busy time through which we are now passing.

Respectfully submitted,

October 31st, 1901. ROBERT LAW, M.D.

Table I.

Total Mortality from All Causes for the Year 1901.

Diseases.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Abcess	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	4
Accident or violence :													
Burn	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	...	6
Drowning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	2	....	7
Electricity	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Explosion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Exposure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Fall	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	7
Poisoning	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Railway	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Shooting	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Stabbing	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Suffocation	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Alcoholism	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Anaemia	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	10
Apoplexy	3	....	1	....	1	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	12
Appendicitis	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6
Ascites	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Asthma	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3
Bronchitis	1	1	....	1	2	7	8	1	2	1	2	....	26
Cerebral Hemorrhage	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	6
Cerebral Tumor	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	10
Convulsions	3	3	3	6	9	6	6	11	11	4	10	1	73
Congenital Defect	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	3	3	1	5	1	21
Debility, Infantile	4	3	7	3	3	5	7	3	14	8	10	5	72
" Senile	2	4	7	4	9	8	6	6	3	4	3	7	64
Diabetes	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4
Diarrhœa and diseases incidental to dentition	1	2	4	5	3	5	3	25	76	30	9	3	166
Diphtheria	3	5	2	5	12	8	3	6	1	1	12	7	65
Dyspnoea	....	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	1	3	1	1	12
Eclampsia	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	6
Eczema	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Embolism	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	4
Erysipelas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Erythema Multiforme	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gangrene	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Gastric Ulcer	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Hemorrhage	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Heart Disease	7	5	6	6	10	8	7	8	5	11	8	7	88
Influenza	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Intestinal Obstruction	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	3	2	....	12
Intestinal Rupture	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Malignant Growth	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	37
Mastoditis	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Measles	....	....	1	1	....	2	5	14	3	2	....	1	29
Meningitis	5	6	3	....	5	....	5	7	1	4	3	....	39
Nephritis	....	3	....	5	4	4	2	4	1	....	1	4	28
Neurasthenia	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Paralysis	2	3	2	....	4	3	3	2	1	1	5	1	27
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Peritonitis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	5
Pomphylyx	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Pneumonia	8	7	12	22	11	10	13	7	2	3	....	7	102
Premature Birth	2	4	6	4	5	2	2	3	7	4	2	4	45
Rachitis	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Rheumatism	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
Scarlet Fever	1	1	....	4	4	8	4	9	5	6	6	4	52
Shock, Post Operative	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	4
Septicaemia	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	4	12
Syphilis	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Tetanus	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Typhoid	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	12
Tuberculosis	4	12	12	15	14	9	11	12	11	6	14	5	125
Whooping Cough	3	3	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	12
Unknown causes	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	10
Total	67	79	89	98	122	105	110	140	170	105	112	76	1,273
Exclusive of Still Births	2	4	13	3	12	6	8	9	5	4	4	3	73

Table II.

Showing number of cases treated in Hospital for Contageous Diseases during 1901.

	Protestant Annex.		R. C. Annex.	
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
Admitted	108	149	166	152
Discharged	90	122	137	126
Died	12	10	22	10
In hospital 1st Nov., 1901	6	17	7	16
Of these from outside	11	8	10	1

Table III.

Showing Infectious Diseases reported during 1901.

Diseases.	No. of cases.
Diphtheria	258
Scarlet Fever	391
Smallpox	73
Total	722

Table IV.

Record of House of Bethlehem for the year 1901.

How disposed of.	No. of cases.
Admitted	241
Placed outside or returned to parents	102
Died	102
Remaining in Home on 1st November, 1901	37

(1) Algoma.	(2) Is there general sanitary inspection? Is it repeated at intervals every year, or is action taken only on complaint.	(3) Contagious diseases, cases of. Number of deaths.	(4) Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Does any isolation hospital exist?	(5) Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians? Are results satisfactory?	(6) Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board.	(7) Does the Board make inspection of public schools? Are new school children vaccinated?
Towns & Villages:						
Gore Bay	No	None	No	No	No	No .....
S. S. Marie	Yes	Smallpox, 44 cases, 1 death; scarlatina, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 1 death; typhoid, 11 deaths; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes	Yes.....	Yes .....
Thessalon Village.	.....	Smallpox, 24 cases, diphtheria, 1 death; typhoid, 5 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	No	Yes	No; no.....
Fort William ..	Yes; yes	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 6 cases; typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 7 cases, 7 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Yes	No	No ....
Little Current..	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 8 cases typhoid, 15 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; yes; for smallpox.	No diphtheria.	Yes	No .....
Townships:						
Billings	Only on complaint.	Smallpox, 1 case.	No	Don't know	Yes	No .....
Cockburn Island	On complaint.	None	No hospital.....	No	No	No .. . ..
Gordon.....	Only on complaint	None	No cases; yes, if necessary.	....	.....	No .....
Hallam	On complaint.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.....
Howland	At intervals..	Smallpox, 60 cases; typhoid, 10 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	No diphtheria.	Yes	No; yes....
Hilton	When complaint is made.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No	No	Yes	No ....
McDonald	.....	None	No	No	Not in use..	No . .....
Nairn and Lorne	On complaint.	Smallpox, 2 cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sometimes .
Prince	....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....	No ....
Sandfield	Action taken on complaint	None	No	....	.. ..	No .....
Thessalon Tp...	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 2 cases tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	No diphtheria.	Yes	No .....
Tehkummah....	On complaint.	None	No	.....	Yes	Yes .....
Assignack	Yes; yes; no.	Typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no	No	Yes	No; no.....

(8) Are forms for notification supplied to teachers and M. H. O.?	(9) Is there public water supply? If from wells give usual depth of water bearing stratum.	(10) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows? Have cases of tuberculosis occurred? and state whether tuberculin test has been used.	(11) Are slaughter houses licensed? How is offal disposed of? Is there inspection of carcasses by any officer of the Board?	(12) Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	(13) Is there a public sewerage system?	(14) State No. and kind of noxious trades. See sec. 72, Public Health Act. How licensed and regulated.
No	Spring water ...	No	No	No	No.	
No	Yes	.....	Slaughter houses not inspected.	Yes	Yes, in part of the town.	None.
No	Yes, from Lake Huron.	No	No, some buried.	No	No	None.
Only physicians.	Yes ; no typhoid	Yes ; no.....	None	Twice a year night soil and garbage are removed.	Yes	None.
To physicians.	Well, 10 to 15 ft. deep.	No	None allowed in the corporation.	Yes.....	No	None.
No	No	None	None	None	None	None.
No	Creeks and wells	No ; no.....	None	None	None	None.
No	Well, no typhoid	No ; no.....	None.			
Yes	Wells, 15 ft	None	No	No	Yes	No.
Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No.
Yes	Springs and Creeks.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	From wells	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells 12 to 16 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
.....	Wells & springs	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Springs, creeks and wells.	No ; no	None	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 ft.; no cases of typhoid.	Cows not inspected; no tuberculosis.	None	No	No	None.
No	Yes, from wells.	No	None	No	No	None.
No	No ; 10 ft. and Bay ; no.	No	No	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Canarvon	No	None	Yes, when it is necessary.	No	Yes	No .....
Garden River etc	No	Tuberculosis, 5.	No	No	No	No .....
S. S. Marie.....	.....	Smallpox, 2 cases typhoid, 1 death; consumption, 2.	Yes	No	Yes	No .....
BRANT.						
City & Towns:						
Brantford	Yes; yes	Smallpox, 17 cases; scarlatina, 21 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 67 cases, 7 deaths; tuberculosis, 24 deaths.	Yes; yes	Yes	Yes	Yes . .....
Paris.	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 4 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes .....
Townships:						
Burford	Yes, action on complaint.	Smallpox, 58 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes	Yes .....
Dumfries, S	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 17 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes, houses placarded; patients isolated.	Yes	Yes	Yes; No ...
Brantford	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 2 cases; consumption, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ...	No	No; no ....
Onondaga	Action only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 cases, 1 death.	Yes, isolation of house.	Yes	Yes	Yes .....
BRUCE.						
Towns and Villages:						
Chesley	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 10 cases; diph., 3 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes	No; no ....
Kincardine.....	Once a year ..	Tuberculosis, 1.	Patients isolated in their homes; no.	Yes; yes...	Yes..	No. .....
Lucknow.....	Inspection in May of each year.	None	Yes; no hospital	.....	No.....	No.....
Paisley..... ..	Yes; yes.....	Diph., 8 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 21 cases; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; when required.	No.....	No.....
Port Elgin	At intervals..	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diph., 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no..	Yes; yes...	Under supervison of attending physician.	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No, wells 15 to 20 feet.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes, typhoid mostly in districts where wells are used.	Yes	None in city....	Night soil regularly removed, garbage before 15th May.	Yes	1 varnish factory, 1 hide storehouse, both outside city.
To teachers by M.H.O	Yes, from springs not this year.	Yes, by veterinary; yes.	None in town...	Not garbage but night soil by contract.	A beginning was made this year	None.
Yes	Wells and springs.	No; yes.....	Not licensed, offal fed to hogs.	No	No	No.
Yes	No; no.....	Yes; no..... .	Yes; no.....	No	No	None.
Yes	Well, 20 to 60 ft.	Yes	No	No	No	None.
No	No; wells	No	One; yes; no...	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No; 12 to 40 ft.	No.....	None in municipality.	Yes.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Yes; also wells; no typhoid.	No; annual.....	Inspected; offal burried; no.	No	No.....	1 tannery & slaughtering hogs.
No.....	Wells, 20 ft	No; no.....	None	Each householder attends to it.	No.....	None.
M.H.O. only	Wells, from 12 to 50 feet.	No; no.....	No; burried; no	Yes.....	No...	1 pork packing house.
No	No; Wells, 10 to 30 ft.	No.....	None	Yes.....	No.....	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Southampton...	Yes.....	Typhoid, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Teeswater.....	Yes; yes	Diph., 1 case ...	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....
Walkerton	Yes; yes	Typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 11 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Wiarton	Yes; yes	Diph., 1 death; tuberculosis, 4.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Townships:						
Albermarle.....	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No; no.....	Yes	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Amabel	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 15 cases; typhoid, 3cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Brant.....	Yes; yes; no.	.....	Yes; no hospital	Yes.....	Yes.....	No; no ....
Carrick	Yes; once a year.	Scarlatina, 10 cases; diph., 6 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; no..... ..	Yes..... ..	Yes.....	Yes; when request is made by parents or trustees.
Culross	Inspection once a year.	Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Elderslee.....	Yes; yes.....	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Cannot say.	Yes.....	Yes; no ...
Greenock.....	General sanitary inspection yearly.	Scarlatina, 10 cases; diph., 1 case, 1 death; typhoid, 8 cases 2 deaths; consumption, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	Yes; not by the Board.
Huron	At intervals ..	Diph., 1 case, 1 death; typhoid 1 case; consumption, 5 cases, 5 deaths.	In diphtheria, scarlatina and smallpox; no.	No.....	Yes; by M. H. O.	No; no ....
Kincardine.....	At intervals and always on compl'nt.	Typhoid, 4 cases; Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes	No cases ...	Yes	No; no ....
Kinloss	On complaint.	Typnoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Linsday and St. Edmund.	....	Scarlatina, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	.....	Yes.....	No .....
Saugeen.....	On complaint.	Typhoid, 1death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	As ordered by M.H.O.	Yes; not always.	Yes.....	Only when required.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Wells, 8 to 25 ft.	No; no	No; burried; yes.	No	No	Slaughter'ng animals, extracting oil from fish.
Yes	Wells, 40 to 70 ft	No	No; offal burried; no.	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes; some wells 14 ft.; no.	No; no	No; cooked and fed to hogs.	Yes	Yes	None.
Yes	Yes	Yes; no	None	Yes	No	None.
No	No; wells, 10 to 80 feet.	No; no	None	No	No	None.
Yes	No; wells, 20 ft; no.	No; no	No; burried; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells	Yes; no	Yes; boiled or burried.	No	No	Slaughter-houses.
No	No; wells, 20 to 30 ft; no deaths from typhoid.	No	No.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 20 to 70 ft	No	No; no			None.
Yes	Wells, 30 ft.	No; no	Only a few small ones.	Yes	No	No.
Yes	No; wells, 20 ft.	No; no	Yes; burried; no.	No	No	None.
To physicians only.	Wells, 20 to 40 ft	No; no	Yes; burried; no.	No.	One sewer in village of Ripley.	None.
M. H. O's. only.	Wells, 25 ft; no.	No; no	No; can't say; no.	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 40 ft	No; no	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 12 ft.	No	None		No	None.
When requested.	Wells; Saugeen river & creeks; no.	No	Yes; licensed; offal fed to hogs; no.	Removed by householder.	No	Slaughter-houses and beef rings all kept in sanitary condition.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CARLETON.						
City and Towns:						
Ottawa	General sanitary inspection.	Smallpox, 73 cases, no deaths; scarlatina, 391 cases, 52 deaths; diph., 258 cases 65 deaths; typhoid, 12 deaths; tuberculosis, 125 deaths.	Yes	Yes; good results.	Yes.....	No; no ....
Ottawa East....	General inspection.	Smallpox, 6 cases; scarlatina, 9 cases, 2 deaths; diph., 3 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes.....	Yes.....
Townships:						
Fitzroy	Action on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No; no ....
Gloucester....	Regular sanitary inspection.	Smallpox, 9 cases; Scarlatina, 30 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no hospital	Yes; yes..	Yes.....	No; 240 children vaccinated...
Goulborne.....	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diph., 12 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes..... ..	No; no ....
Malborough ...	No; no; yes.	Scarlatina, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	As far as possible; no.	Yes	Yes	No; no ....
March.....	At intervals..	Scarlatina, 25 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	No; only as physician directs.	No; no ....
North Gower ..	No.....	Tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No	Yes	Yes.....	No; no ....
Nepean	On complaint.	Smallpox, 31 cases, 1 death; Scarlatida, 25 cases, 1 death; diph., 45 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	None.....
DUFFERIN.						
Towns and Villages:						
Grand Valley ..	Yes; yes; no.	Typhoid, 4 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no ....
Orangeville.....	Yes; repeated at intervals.	Scarlatina, 15 cases; diphtheria, 14 cases; 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes; when used early.	Yes	Yes; yes...
Shelbourne.....	Repeated inspection.	Diphtheria, 13 cases, 3 deaths.	Strict quarantine, ; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; yes...
Townships:						
Garafraxa, E...	No; yes; no.	....	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	Yes	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None in city....	Yes.....	Yes.....	None.
No.....	No : 15 to 20 ft.; no.	Owners have had them inspected; none.	Yes; carted away and buried.	Night soil only.	No.....	....
Not always.	Wells, 12 to 20 ft	Yes.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.
No...	No ; 25 to 50 ft	No ; no.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....	Mfg of dynamite piggery and slaughterhouses.
No....	No ; wells.....	No ; no	None	No.....	No..... ...	None.
No.....	Wells, 20 ft ; no.	No ; no	No ; no	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Wells of all depths.	No ; no	None	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Wells, about 17 ft ; no.	No ; yes.....	No ; no	No.....	No.....	Slaughtering animals.
Yes.....	No ; wells.	No ; no	Yes; carted away by farmers no.	Yes.....	No.....	....
Yes	No ; 30 ft ; no..	No ; no	No ; buried ; no	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Yes	No	None	Yes	No.....	None.
Yes	Artesian wells, 500 ft. deep ; tower system ; no typhoid.	No	None	Not a complete system.	No..... ..	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 60 feet.	No	None	No.....	No..... ..	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Luther, E....	Slaughter houses inspected monthly; other cases on complaint	Typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes ; when used early.	Yes	No; no ....
Melancthon	Action taken only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 7 cases ; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes ; yes...	No	No; no ....
Mono	.....	3 deaths from consumption.	No.....	No.....	No	No .....
ELGIN. *City and Towns* :						
St. Thomas.....	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 57 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; hospital for smallpox only.	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No; no.....
Aylmer	Yes ; yes	Scarlat'na, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 9.	Yes; no.....	No.....	Yes	No; yes....
Port Stanley ...	General inspection.	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 1 death	Yes; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No ; no ....
Springfield	Yes ; yes	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death,	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes	No; no ....
Vienna	Action on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	No hospital.. ..	Yes	No	No ; no ....
Townships .						
Aldborough	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 12 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 6 deaths.	Yes ; no.....	No cases this year.	Yes	Yes ; no ...
Dorchester, S...	Action on complaint.	None.....	No ; no	Yes ; fair ..	Sometimes..	No ; no ....
Southwold	Yes, annually.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No ; no	Used some times.	Yes	Yes ; yes...
Yarmouth	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 7 cases; typhoid, 4 cases ; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 6 deaths.	Yes ; no hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes ; yes...
ESSEX. *City and Towns* :						
Windsor	Going on all the time.	Smallpox, 1 case, 1 death; scarlatina, 38 cases, 2 deaths ; diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 4 deaths ; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Yes ; yes.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No ... .

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No ; wells, 20 ft.	No	No ; buried ; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
No	Wells ; no.....	No	None	No.....	No.....	None.
No	No	No	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No	Yes ; typhoid has not been reported.	No; cannot say...	Only at pork packing establishment.	No.....	Yes	Storage of hides, soap works, tallow melting slaughter-house, gas works.
No	Wells, 8 to 12 ft.	No ; no.....	.....	Yes	No.....	None.
No	Wells, 12 to 18 ft.	No	No ; offal fed to hogs.	No.....	No.....	None.
No	Wells, 50 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	Yes ; buried; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Wells, 20 to 30 ft.; no.	Don't know	None	Yes	No.....	None.
No	Wells ; no typhoid.	No ; no	No ; no	Yes	No.....	4 slaughter-houses.
Don't know.	No ; 25 ft	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.
None.....	Wells, 20 feet ; none.	Yes ; none	No ; offal fed to hogs.	Generally burned.	No.....	None.
Yes	Wells, about 20 ft.; no.	No ; inspection when required.	Yes; offal buried	Yes, from public schools.	.....	... .
Yes	Yes ; no wells..	No ; yes	None	Yes	Yes	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belle River.....	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 3 cases.	No.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No .....
Kingsville.....	Yes; at intervals during the year.	Smallpox, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no.....
Leamington	Several times a year.	Scarlatina, 15 cases, 1 death.	No; no.....	No diphtheria.	Yes	Yes; no....
Walkerville	Yes; by sanitary inspector.	Smallpox, 2 cases, 1 death; scartina, 9 cases; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; yes	Yes; results satisfactory	Under direction of M H.O.	Yes; yes ...
Sandwich	.....	Scarlatina, 6 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 death; typh'id, 1 death.	Yes; no hospital	Yes.....	Yes	Yes .....
Townships:						
Anderdon	When complaint is made.	Tuberculosis, 8 cases, 8 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	By attending physician.	No; no.....
Colchester, S ...	On complaint only.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphth'a, 25 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 10 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 1 death.	No.....	No.....	Yes	No; no.....
Gosfield, N.....	When complaint is made.	Typhoid, 10 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no hospital	Yes; results good.	Yes	Yes .....
Malden	Action on complaint only.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No; no	Yes; yes...	No	No; no.....
Maidstone.....	On complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.	Yes	.....	Yes	....
Mersea	Action taken on complaint.	Scarlatina, 12 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 21 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Not much used.	Yes	Yes; yes....
Gosfield, S.....	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Not required; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No .....
Sandwich, S....	Only on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Rochester	Action taken on complaint	None	Yes; no hospital	No.....	Yes	No; no ....
Sandwich, W...	.....	Typhoid, 1 case.	No.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Tilbury, N	On complaint only.	Tuberculosis....	Yes; no.....	No occasion.	Yes; by M. H. O.	No. .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Wells, 10 ft.; no.	No	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	Yes; lake water and wells; no.	No; no	None	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 50 ft	No; no	None	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes; no	Yes, by M.H.O.	None	Yes	Yes	Not any.
Yes	Yes, ; from river Detroit.	No; no	None	No	In part	None.
No	Wells, from 30 to 60 ft. in a few cases.	No; no	None	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 to 30 ft.; no.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	No	No; no	No	No	No.	None.
No	Wells, 75 ft.; no.	No; no	No: fed to pigs; no.	No	No	None.
	Wells	None		No	No	None.
Yes	Wells; yes	No; no	No: no	Yes	No	None.
To M.H.O.	From wells; no.	No; no	None in the Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No; some surface wells and some artesian; typhoid comes from former.	No; no	No; fed to hogs	No	None	No.
No	Wells, 10 to 15 ft.	No; no	Not licensed; offal generally fed to hogs.	No	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes	Wells, 12 ft.; no.	No	Inspected	No	No	None.
Yes	No; wells about 18 feet; yes, about 3 years ago.	No	None	Yes	No	None in Tp.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Tilbury, W....	Yes ; yes	Typhoid, 1 case.	No.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; no....
FRONTENAC. *City and Towns*:						
Garden Island..	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 21 cases; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	Generally taken to Kingston hospital.	.....	Yes	Yes ; no....
Portsmouth	General inspection.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	Yes ; yes.....	Yes	No.....	No ; no ....
Townships: Bedford...	Action taken on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No contagious diseases in Tp.	Not required.	When necessary.	No ; no ....
Clarendon and Miller.	Inspection on complaint.	None	Yes; no hospital.	.....	Yes	.....
Hinchinbrook ..	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 15 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases.	No ; no	Yes ; yes...	No.....	No ; no ....
Kingston	No regular system.	Consumption, 3 deaths.	No ; no	Don't know.	No.....	No.....
Kennebec	Yes ; yes.....	None	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes ..	Yes	No ; no ....
Olden	Inspection twice a year	Diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 2 cases.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes ; yes ..	No : no	No ; no ....
Oso	Only on complaint.	Smallpox, 6 cas's; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes ; yes	Yes ; yes ..	Yes	No ; yes....
Palmerston, etc.	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 1 death.	Yes ; no	Don't know.	Yes	No children were vaccinated in 1900.
Pittsburgh . ..	Yes; no; action taken on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes ; no	Don't know.	By order of physician in charge.	No.....
Portland	....	Typhoid, 5 cases.	No.	No.....	No.....	Yes .....
GREY. *Towns and Villages*: Durham.....	.....	Diphtheria, 25 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes, by M. H. O.	Schools are inspected.
Hanover	Yes ; yes	Diphtheria, 8 cases.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; no....
Owen Sound....	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 1 case ; diphtheria, 3 cases, 2 deaths ; typhoid, 20 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes	Not often required; results satisfactory.	Yes	No .....

(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	No; wells 125 ft.; yes, from surface wells.	No	No	No	No	None .....
No.....	Lake water used.	No; no	None	Only nightsoil.	No	None .....
No.....	Wells	No	None	Yes	No	None .....
No...	Wells & springs.	No; no	None	Yes	No	None ... .
No.....	Wells & springs.	No inspection	None	Yes	No	None .....
No.....	Wells, 10 to 15 ft.	No; no	None	No	No	None .....
No.....	Wells	Yes; no.....	None	No	No	None .....
No.....	Wells, from 10 to 20 feet.	No	No	No	No	None .....
No.....	Wells, about 10 ft.	No; no	No; offal buried; no inspection.	Yes	No	None .....
Yes	.....	No; no	No; no; yes....	Yes	No	None .....
Yes	No	No; no	None	No	No	None .....
No.....	No; wells; don't know.	Yes; no...	No slaughterhouses.	No	No	None .....
No.....	Wells, 10 to 75 feet.	No	None	No	No	None .....
.....	Wells, 15 to 60 ft.	No; no	None	Nightsoil is removed.	No	None.
Yes.	Waterworks in course of construction.	No.....	No; buried; no.	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes; no.....	No	Yes; boiled and fed outside town limits.	Not thorough.	Yes	Storing hides, tallow melting, tanning hides, m'fg. gas, slaughtering animals.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)
Townships :						
Artimesia	No general inspection.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death ; typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death ; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Isolation carried out when notice is given.	Not used to any extent.	Yes	No ; yes....
Bentinck	Yes; and spec'l inspection when required.	Diphtheria, 1 case ; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes ; no.	Yes ; satisfactory.	Yes	No ; don't know.
Derby.....	Yes ; yes	None	No occasion	Don't know.	No	Yes ; no....
Egermont	No ; action taken on complaint.	Typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No ; no	Yes ; yes...	No ; only by order of Dr.	No .....
Euphrasia	On complaint.	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 6 cases ; diphtheria, 13 cases.	Yes	Yes ; fairly so.	Yes	No .....
Glenelg	On complaint.	Diphtheria, 8 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death,; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 1 death.	Yes ; under attending physician's directions.	Yes ; no ...	Yes	Yes ; no....
Normanby	Partial inspection.	Scarlatina, 1 ; 1 death ; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death ; typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death.	As well as circumstances will permit; no hospital.	Yes ; results good, when used early.	Yes	No .....
Osprey	Action on complaint.	Typhoid, 8 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes	Yes	No .....
Sarawak	.....	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	No ; no	No cases ...	Not required.	Yes . .....
Sullivan.....	Yes ; yes	....	Yes	... .	Yes	Yes ; no....
Sydenham	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes ; yes	No	No ; no	Yes .....
HALDIMAND.						
Towns and Villages :						
Caledonia	No ; only on complaint.	None	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes ; by M. H. O.	No .....
Cayuga	Yes ; yes.....	Typhoid, 9 cases.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	No	No ; no.....
Dunnville	None during the year.	Scarlatina, 3 cases, 1 death ; diphtheria, 1 case; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Isolated in residence.	Yes ; yes...	Under the supervision of attending physician.	Not this year.
Townships :						
Canboro	Only on complaint.	.....	.....	.....	.....	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	No ; about 35 ft.	No ; no.....	No	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells, about 20 ft.	No ; no.....	No; no	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells, 15 to 40 ft.	No ; no.....	Yes; don't know.	No	No	Two slaughter houses, licensed.
Yes	wells, about 20 to 30 ft.	No; none	No ; only one slaughter house.	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 ft.....	No	No	No	No	No.
Yes	No ; wells.....	No; no	No	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells, 13 to 35 ft.; no.	No; no	Yes ; offal cooked ; no.	No	None	No.
Yes	Wells	No	No ; offal fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; no typhoid.	Yes; no	Yes	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells.....	.....	Yes	No	No	None.
.....	Wells, from 10 to 40 ft.	No, no	None.....	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 18 ft.; no.	None	No; offal fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No	No ; very few wells, mostly rain water used.	No	No ; no.....	No	No	None.
None this year'	Yes; no typhoid.	No	None in municipality.	No	No	None.
.....	No	No	No	.....	.....	.....

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cayuga, S.....	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes	Yes	No .....
Cayuga, N	.....	Smallpox, 2 cases.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	Yes	Think not..
Dunn	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.	No; no.....	Yes; yes...	No	No; no ....
Moulton.	No; no	Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	No; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Rainham.....	.....	Tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No	Don't know.	No	No .....
Sherbrooke	Action on complaint.	None	No occasion	No	No contagious diseases.	No .....
HASTINGS.						
Cities and Towns:						
Belleville.....	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 25 cases; diphtheria, 13 cases.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes .....
Madoc	Yes; yes.....	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes; no ....
Trenton.....	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 4 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes; no ....
Tweed	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, a few mild cases; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no	Yes; no....	M. H. O. attends to it.	Yes; no ....
Stirling	Yes; yes.....	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No ....
Townships:						
Carlow	No; only on complaint.	None	No.	Not reported.	No contagious diseases	No; yes.....
Dungannon	No	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; no .....
Faraday.....	Sanitary inspection annually.	None	Yes; no	No	Yes	No; no .....
Hungerford	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 7 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon.....	No	....	No; no	Yes; yes....	No	No; no .....
Limerick.	On complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	No; no	Some physicians use it	No	No; no .....
Madoc.	Action taken on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case.	.....	Not required	Yes	No; no .....
Marmora and Lake.	Action taken on complaint.	Smallpox, 1 case.	Fairly; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; no .....
Mayo	.....	None	No cases.....	No	.....	General vaccinati'n last year.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	None	No	No	None.
No	No; wells and cisterns.	Think not.....	There are none..	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 to 24 ft.	No; no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	No; 5 to 15 ft.; no.	No; no	No; said to be cooked and fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	No	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No; 12 to 16 ft..	No	None	No	No	None.
Yes	Waterworks; yes	Yes; no	None in city limits.	Yes	Partially ...	None.
No	No; 15 to 30 ft..	No; no	No; no	Yes	No	None.
No	Waterworks and some wells.	Yes; no	None...	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells only	Yes; by veterinary surgeons; no.	No; carted away; no	No; only by householders.	No	None.
No	No; 25 ft	No	Yes	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells &streams; no.	No	No; carted away; no.	No	None.....	None.
No	Wells; 12 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	Water from wells; from 10 to 30 ft.; no typhoid.	No; none.....	No; fed to hogs, no.	No	No	None.
.....	.....	No; no.....	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	Wells	No	No; don't know.	No	No	None.
No	Springs generally.	No	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No; about 20 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp	No	.....	None.
No	No; from 15 to 25 ft.	No	None in the Tp.	No	No	None.
No	Wells; from 3 to 50 ft.	No	None in Tp	.....	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
McClure, Bangor and Wicklow.	Only on complaint.	None	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	By M.H.O.	No .....
Sidney	Yes, as to schools, factories & slaughter houses.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 12 cases, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 6 d'ths.	Yes; no	Yes	Yes	Yes; no ....
Tyendinaga	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 5 cases.	When necessary; no.	I think so .	Yes	None.....
Rawdon.....	Yes	Typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 6 cases.	No.	Yes; yes....	Yes	No .....
HURON.						
Towns and Villages:						
Bayfield.....	Yes ; only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case; typhoid, 7 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	No cases ..	No	No; no .....
Brussels..	Yes ; twice a year.	Diph., 2 cases; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no	No	Yes	Yes.....
Clinton	Gen'ral inspection every spring and repeated at intervals.	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 8 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 d'ths.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; no	Yes	No; no; the Board will not agree.
Goderich	Yes ; at intervals.	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 10 cases; tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	No ; no	Yes; yes....	Yes, in some cases.	No; no .....
Seaforth	Yearly inspection.	Scarlatina, 14 cases; typhoid, 10 cases; tuberculosis, 2 d'ths.	Yes; yes.....	No.....	No	No .....
Wroxeter	No.	None	No.....	No.....	No	No .....
Wingham	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No .....
Townships:						
Ashfield.....	Only on complaint.	....	No ; no	Don't know.	M. H, O. or attending physician.	No; no .....
Colborne	Only on complaint.	None	No ; no	Think so ...	Yes, by M. H.O.	No; no .....
Goderich	On complaint.	Typh.id, 1 case.	None	No.....	Yes	Yes; no ....
Grey	Yes ; action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; no .....
Hay	School houses, slaughter houses, etc., inspected.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	Once during June; no.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	Wells; no	No ; no	None		No	None.
No	No	No	No		No	None.
No	Wells; various depths; cannot say.	No	No; fed or buried ; no.	No	No	None.
No	No	No	No	No	No	No.
No	Wells	No ; no	None	No	No	None.
Yes	No; Wells; 12 to 35 ft.; no.	No ; no	None in town	Yes	No	None.
Yes	Yes ; wells, 40 ft. ; artesian wells, 125 ft. ; no.	No ; no	No ; fed to hogs; no.	Yes	No	None.
No	Yes	No	No ; fed to hogs; no.	No	Yes	None.
No	No; wells; 15 to 30 ft.; no evidence that such was the case.	None within municipality.	None within municipality.	Each householder attends to his own.	No	Rendering tallow.
No	No; wells ; no.	No	None in the municipality.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells ; 12 to 30 ft. deep.	No ; no	None	No	No	None.
No	Wells	No	No ; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells; 30 to 40 ft.	No ; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	Wells ; don't know.	No ; no				
Yes	No; no	No ; no	No ; don't know ; no.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells from 20 to 100 ft.	None in Tp	No ; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Howick	Yes ; yes ; no.	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 6 cases.	Yes ; no	Yes	Yes	No
Hullett	Action taken on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No	Not commonly used.	No	No
McKillop	On complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	No ; no	Don t know.	No	Yes
Stanley	Yes ; action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes ; no	Yes	Attending physician gives directions.	Partially
Stephen	No ; no ; yes..	Smallpox, 24 cases; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes ; yes	Yes	No ; no	No
Turnberry	Yes ; on complaint.	Typhoid, 3 cases.	In so far as isolation at homes can be carried out ; no.	Don't know.	Under direction of M. H. O.	No : about 450 vaccinated during the summer.
Usborne	Action taken on complaint.	Scarlatina, 9 cases, 1 death ; diphtheria, 2 cases ; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 2 deaths.	No hospital; isolated as far as practicable in their homes.	Yes ; yes	Yes	Yes ; no
Wawanosh, E	Action taken on complaint.	None	No hospital			No
Wawanosh, W.	When complaint is made.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no hospital	Yes	Yes	No; yes
HALTON.						
Towns and Villages :						
Acton	General and on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No	No cases reported.	Yes	No ; no
Georgetown	General sanitary inspection.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No hospital, tent provided if required.	Yes; yes	Yes	Yes; no
Oakville	Yes ; yes ; no.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes ; no	Yes	Yes	Yes; no
Townships :						
Nassagawega	No ; no	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case.	No ; no	No cases	No ; no	No; no
Esquesing	Yes ; yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
HALIBURTON.						
Townships :						
Anson & Hinden	Only when complaint is made.	None	Yes ; no	No occasion.	When necessary.	No; no
Dysart	No	Scarlatina, 4 cases.	Yes ; no	No	Yes	No; no
Glanmorgan	No ; no ; only on complaint.		Yes, house infected is isolated.	No; no	Yes	No; no

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells 20 ft. deep ; no.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 20 to 30 ft.	No; no	No ; no	No	No	None.
	Wells, 20 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; no	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells 12 to 120 ft.	Yes	No; fed ; no.	No	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes	Wells, 20 to 25 ft.; no.	No; no	No ; boiled and fed to pigs; no.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 16 to 55 ft.	No; no	No ; offal is fed to hogs or buried.	No	No	None.
		No	None in Tp.			
Yes		No	None			
No	Wells, about 20 ft.	No; no	None in town	No	No	None.
Yes	Waterworks	None in village	No	Yes	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 14 to 30 ft.	No	No; offal buried.	No	No	None.
No	Yes; 30 ft.; no.	No	No ; don't know; no.		No	No.
	Wells	No			No	
No	Wells, 12 to 20 ft.; no.	No ; no	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells 20 ft.; no.	No ; no	No ; none ; no.	No	No	None.
No	Wells	No ; no	No	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lutterworth....	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis 2 deaths.	No	Yes	Yes	No; no.....
Minden	Only on complaint.	Typhoid, 12 cases; tuberculosis, 4 deaths	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes	....
Monmouth	No ; no ; yes..	None	No ; no	Yes	No	No; no .....
Stanhope	On complaint.	None	Yes, in house ; no.	No cases....	Yes	No ....
KENT.						
Towns and Villages:						
Bothwell	General inspection and when complaint is made.	Typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death.	No	Yes	Yes	No .....
Dresden.....	Yes ; not unless ordered by the Board.	Scarlatina, 2 cases ; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; yes....
Ridgetown	Action only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes ; no.....	Yes	Yes	No .....
Thamesville	When complaint is made.	None	No; no	Yes; yes....	Under instructions of attending physician.	No; no .....
Tilbury	General inspection.	Smallpox, 5 cases ; scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death.	As well as possible in private houses.	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes; yes....
Townships:						
Camden	Action taken on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No ; no.....	Yes; yes....	No	No; no .....
Oxford	On complaint.	Tuberculosis, 14, chiefly Indians.	Yes ; no.....	Yes; yes....	M.H.O. sees provisions enforced.	Yes .....
Raleigh	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death ; diphtheria, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes ; no.	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; yes ....
Romney.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	No hospital ; no contagious diseases.	Yes ; yes...	None to disinfect.	No ; no....
Zone	Yes ; yes.....	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ; no ...
LAMBTON.						
Towns and Villages:						
Alvinston	Yes	Scarlatina, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 death.	No ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; no ...
Arkona	Once each year	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; no ...

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	None in Tp....	No	No	None.
No	Spring water; no.	No ; no	None in Tp....	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells and springs ; no.	No ; no	None in Tp....	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; no	None in Tp....	No	No	None.
No	Wells, about 14 ft.	None	None in town limits.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, about 30 ft.; no.	None kept in the corporation.	None in town ; meat inspected by sanitary inspector.	No	No	None.
Yes	From wells, 10 ft. deep.	No	Outside of corporation.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	No; drive wells, 15 ft.	Yes	No ; no	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells 10 to 12 ft.	No ; no	No	No	Yes	None.
No	No ; cannot say.	No; yes	No ; don't know; no.	No	No	Some slaughter houses.
Yes; yes....	No ; wells, good water.	No ; no	No	No	No	None.
Yes	No; wells, 90 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells 120 to 140 ft.; no.	No dairy system here ; no.	No	No	No	None.
No	Yes ; about 10..	No ; no	No ; fed to pigs.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells 12 to 14 ft.	No ; no	Offal fed to hogs	Yes	No	No.
No	No ; about 20 ft.	No ; no	None in the village.	Yes, by each householder.	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Petrolia	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 10 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 3 ; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; no ...
Sarnia	General inspection in the spring.	Scarlatina, 4 cases ; diphtheria, 1 case ; typhoid, 5 deaths ; tuberculosis,9 cases, 9 deaths.	Yes ; yes	Yes ; yes...	No	No ; yes ...
Thedford	Regular inspection annually.	Scarlatina, 1 case	Yes	Don't know.	Yes	Yes , yes...
Point Edward..	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case	No ; not required.	Don't know; no cases.	Yes	No .....
Bosanquet.....	On complaint.	Scarlatina, a few cases ; typhoid 1 case ; tuberculosis,6 cases, 6 deaths.	No	Not used...	Yes, by M. H. O.	No ; no ....
Brooke	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 18 cases; typhoid, a few cases ; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Only by placarding ; no.	. .....	Don't know.	No ; no ....
Enniskillen.....	General inspection; on complaint.	Scarlatina, 5 cases ; diphtheria, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	House placarded ; no hospital.	Yes ; yes...	Yes, in some cases.	No ; no ....
Euphemia	On complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 cases.	No ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	No	No ; no ....
Moore	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases ; typhoid 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes ; generally.
Plympton	No ; action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 3 cases.	No ; no.....	Yes	No	No ; no ....
Sarnia	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 6 cases,3 deaths; typhoid, 4 cases,2 deaths; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No ; no . ..
LANARK.						
Towns and Villages:						
Lanark	Yes ; every spring.	None	No ; no	Used if required.	No contagious diseases	No ....
Smith's Falls ..	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 2 deaths ; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	No.....	Yes	Yes	Yes ... ...
Townships:						
Bathurst	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death.	Yes ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No .....
Darling	Action on complaint.	None	No ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	No	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Waterworks....	Yes, twice a year.	No ; offal fed to hogs.	Yes	Partial	None.
Partially so.	Yes	Yes ; no	None in town ..	Yes	Yes	1 oil refinery ; 1 hide warehouse; 1 gas manufactory.
....	No ; from wells 25 to 60 ft.	Yes ; no	None in town ..	.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Partial ; some wells 22 ft.	No ; no	None in the corporation.	Yes	No. ...	None.
No.....	Wells ; yes ; 1 case typhoid.	No ; no.....	No ; offal carted away.	.....	.....	None.
No...	No ; 10 to 70 ft.	No...	No ; buried ; only when complaint is made.	No.	No.....	None.
No.	No ; wells 50 to 100 ft.	No.....	No offal is fed to hogs.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.	No..... ..	None.
Sometimes..	No wells ; yes, 1 case.	No.....	No ; offal is fed to hogs.	No.....	In some villages there is.	Some slaughter houses.
To M.H.O. and physicians only.	No ; wells 15 to 30 ; no.	No ; no cases reported.	No ; offal fed to pigs and burned ; no inspection.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No..... .	Yes	No ; burnt ; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	No ; no.....	No.....	No systematic inspection.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Waterworks ; no typhoid.	Yes	None allowed in corporation.	Yes	Yes	None.
No.....	No ; wells.....	No	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Wells 18 ft.: no.	No ; no	None in the corporation.	No.....	No.....	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dalhousie & N. Sherbrooke...	No ; no ; only on complaint	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes	No cases this year.	No, under M. H. O's. instruct'n.	No ; no ....
Drummond.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	Houses placarded; no hospital.	Yes; yes ..	Not usually.	No .....
Elmsley, N.....	On complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes	No; no ....
Lanark	Inspection every spring.	Diphtheria, 20 cases; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes	No; no ....
Lavant.....	Only on complaint.	None	.....	.....	.....	No; no ....
Ramsay.....	Yes ; on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes ; cannot say.	No	No; no ....
Sherbrooke, S ..	Only on complaint.	Smallpox, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	No diphtheria.	Yes	School children are not all vaccinated
LENNOX & ADDINGTON.						
Towns and Villages.						
Bath	Yes ; yes.....	None.....	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes	No .....
Napanee	General in the spring; action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 17 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	Under direction of attending physician.	Yes ; yes ..	No	No ; general vaccination this year.
Adolphustown..	Yes	....	Yes	.. ..	No	.....
Amherst Island.	No ; no	Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	No ; no	Has not been tried.	Yes, in case it is required.	No .....
Denbigh, A.&A.	Action taken when complaints are made to Board.	Scarlatina, 30 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death ; typhoid, 1 death.	As well as circumstances will permit.	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No ; no ....
Ernestown	Only on complaint.	Typhoid, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 10 cases, 8 deaths.	No ; no	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Only on complaint ; no
Fredericksburgh South	When complaint is made.	None	Yes; no.....	..... .	Yes	School children are generally vaccinated
Kaladar, A.&E.	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 4 cases; scarlatina, 10 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 9 cases, 4 deaths ; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.... ...	Yes ; yes...	Yes, by doctor in charge.	No ; no ....
Richmond.....	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	No.	Yes	No ; no ....
Sheffield	Action on com plaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases ; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death ; typhoid, 7 cases; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Isolated in their homes; no hospital.	Partially ...	Yes, by M. H.O.	No ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	Wells & springs; no.	No ; no	None in township.	No.....	No..... .	None.
Yes	Wells, 30 ft.; no typhoid.	No cases have occurred.	No; no	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, various depths.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells.....	No; no	None in township.	No	No	None.
No	From wells and springs; no.	No; no	No; fed to pigs .	No	No	None.
Yes	From wells, 20 to 25 ft.; no typhoid.	No; no	No systematic inspection.	No	No	None.
No	Yes, Bay of Quinte; no.	No	No; fed to pigs .	Yes	No	None.
Yes	Not for drinking purposes ; 25 ft.; think not	No ; not to my knowledge.	No; no	No	About 4 blocks only.	Gas works ; 1 tallow melting ; 1 slaughter house.
.....	. .. .	.....	..... .	No	No	None.
No	No; lake water and some wells.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, from 10 to 20 ft.	No; no	None in township.	No	No	None
Yes	No; 20 ft ; yes..	No; no	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells; no ..	No; no	No; no	No	No	None
No	No; about 12 ft.; no.	No; not known ..	None in township.	No	No	None.
No	No; no	No; no	No; yes	No	No	None.
No	No; from wells 10 to 15 ft.	No inspection	Not licensed ; don't know; no inspection.	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
LEEDS & GRENVILLE.						
Towns and Villages.						
Brockville.....	Yes; yes.....	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 24 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 15 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Yes.....	Yes, very strictly.	Yes; yes...
Cardinal.....	Yes.....	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Kemptville.....	Sanitary inspection.	Tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	No.....	No cases...	Not been necessary.	Yes.....
Prescott.....	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 20 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Yes; no.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes; no....
Townships.						
Crosby, N.....	General sanitary inspection.	None.....	No hospital.....	No.....	Yes.....	No; no....
Crosby, S.....	Only on complaint.	.....	No.....	Cannot say.	No; no cases	No.....
Edwardsburgh..	No.....	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes..	Yes.....	No.....
Elmsley, S.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	No.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	No; no....
Gower, S.....	Action on complaint.	None.....	Not aware of any.	No.....	No.....	No.....
Leeds and Lansdown Front..	Action taken on complaint.	.....	No necessity; no.	Yes; yes...	Not in all cases.	No; no....
Oxford.....	No.....	None.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Yonge & Escott Front.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
LINCOLN.						
Cities and Towns:						
St. Catharines..	General and systematic; carried on from day to day.	Smallpox, 3 cases; scarlatina, 20 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 20 cases, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 22 cases, 22 deaths.	Yes; no, but one is being built.	Yes; opinion somewhat divided, but generally favorable.	Yes.....	Yes.....
Beamsville.....	Once a year and on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	No.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Port Dalhousie.	Yes.....	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....
Townships:						
Caistor.....	At intervals...	Typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 1 death	No; no.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....
Gainsboro.....	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 10 cases.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Grantham.....	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes.....	Don't know.	No.....	No; no....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Yes; very few wells.	Yes	No; boiled and fed to hogs; yes, by veterinary inspector.	Yes	Yes	Tannery, Oak Belting Co., Light & Power department, gas works.
No	Yes; no typhoid.	No; no	No; not permitted within corporation.	No	No	None.
.....	Wells; no;	No	None within corporation.	No	No	None.
No	Yes; no	No dairy in town .	None within corporation.	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 ft.; no	No	No offal fed to pigs.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 30 ft.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells, various depths.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 40 ft.	No, none reported.	No; buried or burned.	No	No	No.
No	No	No	None	No	No	No.
No	Wells, 12 ft.; no.	No.....	No; burned and fed to hogs; no	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 20 ft.	No	No	No	No	No.
No	Wells	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Waterworks....	Yes; every month; no.	No, but under supervision of sanitary inspector.	Yes	Yes	Three tanneries, one soap factory, two hide houses.
Yes	Waterworks; none reported.	No	None in the corporation; no.	Removed on complaint; no system.	No	None.
....	.....	No	.....	....	No	None.
Yes	Wells and cisterns; no.	No; no	No; boiled; fed to hogs.	Only householders.	No	None.
No	No	No	No.....	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 12 to 30 ft.	No; no	No	Don't know.	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grimsby, N.....	When complaint of nuisance is made.	Diphtheria, 8 cases; typhoid, 6 cases.	Yes.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No .....
Grimsby, S.	General inspection.	Scarlatina, 8 cases; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes, if necessary.	No, but is carried out under instructions.	No .....
Louth	General sanitary inspection.	Typhoid, 6 cases.	Yes	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; no....
MIDDLESEX.						
Towns & Villages.						
Ailsa Craig.....	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death.	Partially; no hospital.	No	Generally left to medical attendant.	No; yes....
Glencoe.....	General inspection and on complaint	.....	No; no	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No .....
Parkhill.....	Annual inspection and on complaint.	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 12 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes	Yes.... ...	Yes .....
Strathroy	On complaint only.	.....	No	No	Yes.....	No .....
Townships:						
Adelaide	.....	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 2 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	Sometimes..	No; majority are.
Caradoc	Yes; twice yearly.	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 5 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	Yes.	Whenever inspector complains.
Delaware	Twice a year and on complaint.	Scarlatina, 5 cases; typhoid, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no hospital	Yes; yes...	No	No; no ....
North Dorchester	On complaint only.	Smallpox, 5 cases; diphtheria, 10 cases; typhoid, cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes	No .....
Ekfrid	On complaint only.	Tuberculosis, 3 cases.	No; no	Not used ...	Generally ..	No.....
London	No; on complaint.	Smallpox, 11 cases; scarlatina, 9 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 4 deaths.	No; no	Yes; yes...	Sometimes..	No; no ....
Lobo	No; on complaint only.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	No	To a certain extent....	When complaint is made.	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	Wells, 20 ft.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	No; from 10 to 100 ft.	No; no	No; offal buried; no.	Yes	No	None.
No	No; from wells, 15 to 30 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No; 2 to 10 ft.; not of late.	No; do not know.	None in municipality.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	About 20 ft.; a few rock wells, 150ft. in depth;	No; no	None inside corporation; no.	Yes; scavengers employed by Board of Health.	Not a complete one.	None.
Yes	About 120 feet to rock; operated by wind mills.	No	None in municipality; no.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	None, unless canning factory.
No	No; from 20 to 60 ft.	On complaint only; not known to have occurred.	No; 2 fed; 3 by sanitary officer	Yes; by private parties.	No	None.
Yes	No; 20 ft.; yes.	No; no	No; generally fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; from wells, 15 ft.; yes.	No; not observed.	2 Licensed; fed; no inspection.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 30 ft.	No	Yes; boiled and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; 12 to 20 ft.; none during year.	No; no	No; no	No	No	Slaughter houses.
No	No; wells, 40 ft.; no.	No; do not know.	Yes; after inspection, fed to hogs; no.	No	No	2 Bone boiling; licensed.
Not lately.	No	No	No; no	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Metcalfe	On complaint only; schools and cheese factories at intervals.	Scarlatina, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Think so ..	No	No .....
McGillivray ...	Yes.....	None.....	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes..... ..	No .....
Nissouri.....	Yes; 3 times a year.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	No; none	.....	No	No .....
Westminster ...	Cheese factories, etc, inspected yearly.	Smallpox, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 3 cases.	Yes; no.... ...	Yes; yes...	No	No; no ....
MUSKOKA.						
Towns and Villages:						
Bracebridge	Yes, on complaint.	Smallpox, 2 cases; Scarlet fever, 3 cases; diphtheria, 23 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes ...	Yes	Yes; not as a rule.
Port Carling ...	.....	None.....	Yes, if necessary; no.	No occasion	Yes, if required.	Yes .....
Townships:						
Cardwell.....	No, on complaint only.	None.....	Yes	No..... .	Yes	No .....
Chaffey	.....	None	Yes; no.....	Yes; no ...	Yes..... ..	No.....
Draper.	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.	....	Yes	Yes, when necessary.	No.....
Medora & Wood.	... .	Smallpox, 1 case.	Yes, at their homes.	No.....	Yes	Yes .....
Monck	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.	No	Yes.... ...	Partly so...	Some are vaccinated.
Muskoka.... .	No action except when contagious diseases exist.	Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	No .....
Oakley	Action on complaint.	No; no	No....	Not required.	No	No. ....
Ryde	Action on complaint.	None.....	Yes; no	.....	Yes	No.....
Stisted	No.....	None.....	No	No	Yes	No.....
Macaulay	Only on complaint.	None.....	No occasion	Don't know.	Yes	No .....
Watt	Yes; repeated on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	Rock wells, 60 to 120 ft.; no.	No, no	None in municipality.		No	None.
Yes		No				
Yes	No; 20 ft.	No; can't say	Yes; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; 30 ft.	No; no	Yes; don't know.	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes; no	No; no	Yes	Yes	Yes	2 tanneries, 2 slaughter houses.
No.	Some wells; mostly lake water; no.	None	Yes	Yes	No	None
Yes	No; no typhoid.	No; none	None in Tp.	No	No	None
No	No; yes	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None
No	Wells, 12 ft.; no.	None	None in Tp.	No	No	None
No	Wells, 10 to 20 ft.	No; no	No; buried	No	No	None.
Don't know.	Supplied from wells, 10 to 24 ft	No	No	None.	No	None.
No	Wells	No	No; offal fed to pigs; no.	No	No	None.
No	No	No; none	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No	No	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 4 ft.; no.	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	Wells, about 4 ft.	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	From wells; no.	No; none	No; no	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NORFOLK.						
Towns and Villages:						
Delhi	Inspection twice a year.	Scarlet fever, 20 cases; typhoid, 1 case: tuberculosis, 3 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no.	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no....
Port Dover.....	Action on complaint.	Typhoid, 2 deaths; consumption, 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	No cases ...	No	No; yes....
Port Rowan....	Once in each year.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No; no	Yes; yes...	No cases....	No; some .
Simcoe	General, and on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case.	Yes, except typhoid and tuberculosis.	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no....
Waterford	Yes, once a year.	Typhoid, 1 death	No; no	Don't know.	No	No; no ....
Townships:						
Charlotteville ..	General inspection.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no....
Houghton.....	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No; no	Don't know	Yes..	No; no ....
Middleton.....	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.... ...	No .. .. ,.	No	No .....
Townsend	No	Typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	No	Don't know.	Yes.....	No ....
Walsingham, S.	.....	Smallpox, 1 case, diphtheria, 7 cases; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	No	Yes..	Yes.....	No .....
Woodhouse.....	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 3 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Only partially; no.	Used by some physicians; yes.	No..... ..	No inspection unless complaint is made; 85 per cent of children vaccinated
NORTHUMB'LAND AND DURHAM.						
Towns and Villages:						
Bowmanville ...	Yes; yes; and repeated at intervals.	Diphtheria, 6 cases; typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death; consumption, 2 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	No; partial.	Yes, new school children are not compelled.
Brighton	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 1 death.	Yes, except typhoid and tuberculosis.	Don't know.	Yes..... .	M.H.O. inspects schools; no.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No; wells 20 to 35 ft.	No dairy cows here; no.	None in the village.	No	No	None.....
No	No; wells, 15 to 20 ft.	No; no	No; offal fed to hogs.	No	No	None.....
No	Wells, about 27 ft.; no.	No dairy cows here.	Not allowed within the corporation.	No	No	None.....
Yes..... ..	Artesian wells, 10 to 30 ft.; no.	No	None in municipality.	No	No	Canning factory; gas plant.
No	Wells & springs.	No	None in the municipality.	Night soil removed ev'ry spring	No	None.....
Yes.....	No; wells; no..	No; occasionally..	No; buried and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.....
No	Wells, 15 to 20 ft.	No; no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.....
No	Wells, 5 to 30 ft.	No	Yes; yes.....	No	No	None.....
No	No.....	No	No	No	No	None.....
No	Wells, 18 ft.; no.	No	No	No	No	None.....
No	No; depth of wells varies; not definitely.	No; no	Yes; boiled and fed to hogs; no.	No	No	Slaughtering of animals; cheese factories, hog pens in connection.
Yes.....	Wells, usually from 25 to 30 ft.; no.	Yes; no cases of tuberculosis reported.	No; but under the control of the Board; offal buried; no.	Yes	Yes; in the congested part of the town.	Slaughtering of animals.
Yes.....	Wells, 15 to 20 ft.	No	No; no inspection.	No	No	None.....

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cobourg.....	Yes	Scarlatina. 33 cases; diphtheria. 1 case; typhoid, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes, as far as practicable; no hospital.	Yes; under supervision of sanitary inspector.	No	No .....
Colborne	General in spring, then on complaint	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Hastings	Yes	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No	No occasion to use it.	Yes, if necessary.	Yes; yes...
Millbrook	Yes	Scarlatina, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes	Yes .....
Port Hope	Yes	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death; typhoid, 3 cases, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 7 deaths.	No	Don't think so.	No	No; yes....
Townships:						
Alnwick..... ..	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes; isolated in their homes.	Yes; yes...	No	No .....
Brighton	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 40 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 12 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 7 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 7 deaths.	Houses are isolated; no hospital.	Yes	Generally by M.H.O.	No; no ....
Cartwright	Gen'l sanitary inspection annually, also on complaint	Scarlatina. 2 cases; typhoid, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Systematically carried out.	No	Yes, under supervision of M.H.O.	No; vaccination not compulsory.
Cavan.....	No; no; only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no.....
Clarke	Yes; yes	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no	Has been used with good results.	Under direction of physician in charge.	Yes; no....
Cramahe	On complaint.	Small pox, 1 case; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes.....	Yes; yes...	No	No .....
Darlington	Yes, and on complaint.	Scarlatina, 20 cases; diphtheria, 10 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 16 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Partially ..	No .....
Haldimand.....	No; no	Small-pox, 2 cases; scarlatina, 16 cases; diphtheria, 5 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 9 cases, 5 deaths	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	In some cases only.	No; vaccination done once in 7 years.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	Yes; some wells 12 to 15 ft; no	Yes; no cases of tuberculosis reported.	No; burning and feeding to hogs; no.	Yes; once a year.	Yes	Storing of hides.
No	No; 12 ft; cases exceptional.	No; no	No; buried.....	No organized system.	No	None.....
Yes	No; from wells, 12 to 14 ft.	No; no	None within the corporation.	Yes	No	None.....
No	Artesian wells, no.	No	None inside corporation.	No	No	None.....
Yes	Yes; some wells, 80 ft.; yes.	No; do not know of any.	None allowed within municipality.	No	Partial system.	Storing hides; bone boiling; a glue factory; gas house.
No	No; about 20 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.....
No	Generally from wells; sometimes.	No; no	No; offal is fed to hogs.	No	No	None.....
Yes	No; wells; subject to inspection.	No; no	No; offal buried.	No	No	None.....
Yes	Wells, about 20 ft.	No; have not heard of any.	No; boiled and fed to hogs.	No	No	2 slaughter houses, not licensed.
To physicians only.	Wells, 20 to 40 ft.	No; no	No; buried and fed to hogs.	Each householder removes his own.	No	None.
.....	.....	No; no	No; buried	No	No	None.
No	Wells, about 30 ft.; yes.	No; no	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
To physicians.	No; wells, 10 to 40 ft.	No; no cases reported.	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hamilton	General sanitary inspection.	Scarlatina, 6 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; no....
Manvers	Action only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case; tuberculosis, 6 deaths.	Yes; no.....	No	Yes; under supervision of M.H.O.	No; no ....
Monaghan, S...	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes..	Yes.....	No; no ....
Murray	Yes; general inspection.	Scarlatina, 5 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 6 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Percy	Inspection made on complaint.	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 6 cases; typhoid, 1 case	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
NIPISSING.						
Towns and Villages:						
North Bay	Yes; yes, and on complaint	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 7 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No; no ....
Sturgeon Falls..	.....	Small-pox, 5 cases; scarlatina, 14 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 1 case; diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.	Yes; yes...
Townships:						
Bayfield	General sanitary inspection in April and May.	Small-pox, 3 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes	.....	Yes; under supervision of M.H.O.	No .....
Cameron	Only on complaint.	None	No	.....	By physician in attendance.	No .....
Calvin	Action on complaint.	Small-pox, 2 cases; scarlatina prevalent; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Only in cases of small-pox.	....	Only after small-pox.	No .. ..
Dymond	No; no; action on complaint.	Small-pox 4 cases	Yes; no.....	Not used...	No	No ....
Mattawan.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; yes	No occasion to use it.	Yes, when necessary.	Yes; don't know.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Wells, all depths; yes.	Yes, once a year; no.	Yes; no	No	No	None.
Yes	Springs & wells, 10 to 60 ft.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 60 ft	No	None	No	No	None.
To physicians only.	No; wells, 20 ft.; no.	No; no	Yes; buried; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no	No; buried; no.	No	No	None.
No	Yes	No	None in the corporation.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; wells, 12 to 20 ft.	No	No; buried; no.	No	Being constructed.	None.
No	No; from 12 to 20 ft.	No	None within Tp.	Householders remove garbage and night soil.	No	.....
No	No; springs; no	None	No	No	No	None.
No	No	No	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, about 14 ft.; no.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	No; wells; no .	No; no	No	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
McKim	Yes; not repeated.	Small-pox, 37 cases; diphtheria, 10 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 45 cases, 6 deaths	Yes; yes	Yes; yes...	Yes, by M.H.O.	No; no ....
Papineau.....	Action on complaint.	....	Yes; no.....	No.....	No occasion.	No; no ....
Springer	Action taken on complaint	None	Yes; no.....	Do not know	Yes, generally.	Yes; all children vaccinated
Widdifield	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 26 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	No .....
ONTARIO.						
Towns and Villages:						
Beaverton.....	Yes; twice a year.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no..... ..	Yes; yes ..	Yes	No .....
Cannington	Two inspections yearly.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	No	No .....
Oshawa	Yes; yearly, also on complaint.	Scarlatina, 13 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 7 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Under the supervision of M.H.O.	No .....
Port Perry	Action on complaint.	....	By placarding; no.	Yes.....	Yes...	No . .....
Uxbridge	Yes	Diphtheria, 15 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 8 cases, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes..... .	Yes; no....
Townships:						
Brock	General once a year.	Scarlatina, 6 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 3 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no hospital	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	Yes; no....
Pickering	Village school houses and slaughter houses inspected; action taken on complaint.	Scarlatina, 8 cases, 1 death, diphtheria, 11 cases; typhoid, 7 cases; tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	Yes; n ....
Rama....	No; no; only on complaint	None	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No; no ...
Reach.....	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 1 death; tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	Only when case is reported ...	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	Yes; not general.

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	No; wells, very shallow; no.	No	No; no	No	No	None.
No	No; streams; no.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	Water from wells, 8 to 12 ft.	No; no	None in Tp	Yes, partially.	No	None.
No	Wells, 15 to 20 ft.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	From wells, average 17 ft.	No	None in municipality; no.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	No; wells, 16 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no	No; none	Yes, semi-annually.	No	None.
Yes, to physicians.	No; wells, 12 to 25 ft.; supposed cause.	No; none reported.	No; fed to hogs; no.	Yes	No	None.
No	No; no	No	None in the corporation	No; no	No	None.
No	No; 25 to 30 ft.	No	No; offal removed; no.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells	No; no	No; offal buried; no.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; average of 30 ft.; no.	No; 2 cases	Yes; buried and fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	No	No; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	Wells, average 25 ft.	No; no	No	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Scott..... ..	Action on complaint only.	None	As far as practicable.	No	No	No ....
Scugog	Action taken on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 .	No	No cases....	No	No .....
Thorah	When complaint is made.	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 13 cases; diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 4 cases.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No; no ....
Uxbridge	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 12 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 20 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no..... .	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No .....
Whitby East ..	No; no; action on complaint	Tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	No	No	No; no ....
Whitby	No; only when notified.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	When reported; no	No	Not required	Yes; no....
OXFORD.						
Towns and Villages:						
Embro	General inspection yearly and at intervals.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case	Yes; as well as possible; no.	Yes; yes ..	By M.H.O.	Yes; yes ..
Norwich	General inspection and when complaints are made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	No; no	Yes; yes ..	Under supervision of Sanitary Inspector	No; yes....
Tilsonburg	Yes; yes ...	Typhoid, 6 cases, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	No cases....	Yes.	No .....
Woodstock ...	Yes	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 7 cases	Yes	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes; yes ..
Townships:						
Blandford	Action on complaint.	1 case tuberculosis.	No; no	Yes; yes ..	No; left to attending physician.	No; no ....
Blenheim	General inspection of schools and slaughter houses; action taken on complaint.	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 14 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 10 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes, except tuberculosis; no.	Yes; yes .	Yes.....	Yes; no....
Nissouri E	Action only on complaint.	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Only as occasion requires; no.	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
To physicians only.	No	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 30 ft.	No ; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	From wells, 18 to 30 ft.; not certain.	No ; inspection by Govt. Inspector on request.	No ; buried or boiled ; no.	No	No	None.
Yes.....	From wells, 15 to 120 ft.; yes.	No ; no	None	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 25 ft.; yes.	No ; no	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells	No	No ; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No ; wells, 30 ft.; no.	No ; no	No ; usually buried or burned ; yes.	Yes.....	No	None.
Yes..'	Wells, 12 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; yes.....	None in the corporation.	Each householder looks after his own.	No	None
Yes.....	No ; 12 to 15 ft.; no.	No ; no	No ; none ; no..	Yes.....	No	None.
Yes.....	Yes	Yes	None within the corporation.	Yes.....	Partial system.	None.
M.H.O.only	No ; wells, 25 to 100 ft.	No ; not this year.	No ; fed or buried ; no.	No	No	None.
Physicians only.	No ; wells, about 30 ft.	No ; no	No ; boiled, fed to hogs ; no.	No	No	None.
For M.H.O.	From wells ; no.	No ; no	No	No	No	One tannery, one slaughter house.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oxford N	Yes; yes; no.	Small-pox, 10 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	In cases of small-pox, the druggist disinfects.	Yes . .....
Oxford E	General inspection by Sanitary Inspector.	Scarlatina, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Oxford W.....	General inspection and on complaint.	Small-pox, 35 cases; scarlatina, 6 cases; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no..... ..	Yes; yes ..	Under M.H.O.	Yes; nearly all.
Zorra E	Yes; yes	Small-pox, 2 cases; scarlatina, 3 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 7 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	No	Yes; no....
PEEL. *Towns and Villages*:						
Brampton.....	Yes	Small-pox, 1 case; scarlatina, 6 cases; diphtheria, 13 cases, 2 deaths. Tuberculosis. 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes: yes...	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Bolton	Only on complaint.	.. ..	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; yes....
Streetsville	House to house inspection.	None	No	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....
Townships:						
Caledon	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 6 cases; diphtheria, 11 cases; typhoid, 4 cases.	Yes; no.....	No.....	Not always.	No; no.....
Chinguacousy ..	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 5 cases.	Yes; no.....	.....	Yes.....	No.....
Toronto Gore...	Creameries & butter factories are inspected.	None	No occasion	Not in common use.	No...	No.....
Toronto	Yes	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 16 cases, 1 death. Typhoid, 16 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	Yes; no....
Albion	General inspection.	.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	....
PERTH. *Towns and Villages*:						
Listowel	Yes: Yes	Scarlatina, 5 cases; typhoid, 4 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	No, left to attending physician.	Yes .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	Wells, 24 ft.; no	No ; no	Permitted by council ; cooked ; no.	No	No	None.
No	No ; 30 ft.; no.	No	No	No	None	None.
Yes	Wells, from 20 to 125 ft ; no.	Not on farms unless on complaint ; no.	No, but inspected ; offal boiled.	As well as possible.	No	None.
Yes.....	Wells, 20 to 30 ft.; yes.	No	Yes ; buried or burned.	....	No	None.
Yes.....	Yes	Yes ; no.....	Yes; boiled and fed to hogs; no	No	No	Gas pl'nt not licensed.
Yes.....	Wells 15 to 30 ft.	No	Offal boiled and fed to hogs.	No	No	
Yes.....	Wells 30 ft. ; no.	Yes: no.....	Yes ; offal fed to hogs ; no.	No	No	None.
Yes.... ...	Wells and spring	No	No; inspected on complaint.	No	No	None.
.....	No.....	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes.....	Wells 20 to 50 ft	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No	No	No	No	No	None.
No.....	Wells	.....	.....	....	No	None.
No..... ..	Wells; mostly attributed to water.	No; no	None in corporation	No; removed by private parties.	No	Gas works ; storing hides

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Milverton	Yes and on complaint.	No ; no	....	No.	No.	No ; no ....
Townships :						
Blanchard.....	Yes ; yes ; on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case ; typhoid. 6 cases.	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes	Yes; yes...
Downie	Committee from Boards inspects.	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 2 deaths. Typhoid, 4 cases ; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Only in their own homes ; no.	No cases this year.	Yes, by M. H. O.	Partial ; no.
Easthope S	No; no ; action on complaint	None.....	No ; no	dont know .	Yes, by M. H. O.	No; no.....
Ellice	Only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 7 cases; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes	Yes ; yes...	Yes...	No; no.....
Elma	Not gen'l. action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 6 cases.	Yes generally ; no hospital.	Yes.....	No.	No. .....
Hibbert	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case ; diphtheria, 1 case ; typhoid, 6 cases.	Yes generally ; no.	Yes; yes...	Yes, by M. H. O.	No; no.....
Logan.....	Only when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 69 cases, 1 death. Diphtheria, 2 cases.	Isolated in their homes.	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no.....
Mornington .	Yes ; yes.....	Scarlatina, 11 cases ; diphtheria, 12 cases, 2 deaths. Typhoid tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	When necessary.	No.....	Not this year
Wallace	No regular inspection.	None reported..	Yes: no.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	No; no.....
PETERBORO. *Towns and Villages*:						
Norwood	Yes ; yes	Small-pox, 2 cases.	Yes; no	No.....	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Peterboro	Yes and repeated.	.....	Yes	Yes.....	.....	.....
Townships :						
Belmont and M.	No ; no ; yes..	Small-pox, 5 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes..... ..	No; no ....
Chandos	On complaint.	None	No cases.....	..... .	No.....	No.....
Douro.....	No ; on complaint only.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes ; no.....	No.....	Yes.....	No; no ....
Dummer	Only on complaint.	Small-pox, 1 case; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No; no.....	No.....	No.....	No; no ....
Ennismore	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; typhoid, 2 cases ; tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	No; no.....	Yes; yes...	No..... ...	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	Wells 10 to 20 ft.; no.	No; no	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	Piggery in connection with cheese factory.
Yes	.....	No	No; burned; no.	....	.....	
No.....	No; no	No; no.	No; no	No	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes	From wells 15 to 40 ft.; no.	No	No; feed to hogs; no.	No	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes.....	No; from 30 to 120 ft.; no.	No; no	Don't know; no.	Yes..... ...	....	None.
No.....	No; from wells 15 to 20 ft.; yes	No; none	No; partly boiled	No	No	None.
No.....	No; from 20 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp ...	No	No	None.
No.....	No; wells; no.	No; no	None in Tp...	No	No	None.
No.....	No; about 50 ft	No; no	No; burned generally.	No	No	None.
Yes... ...	Wells; yes.	No; no	No buried; no.	No	No	None.
Yes.....	Wells; 30 ft.; no.	No; no	No; no; offal fed to pigs.	No	No	None.
Yes.....	Waterworks....	....	.....	Yes.....	No	None.
No.....	No; 20 ft; no.	No; no	No; burnt; no.	No	No	None.
No..... ..	No	No	None	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No; wells 30 ft.; no.	No	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No; wells 20 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
No.....	No; wells 10 to 40 ft.; yes.	No: no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Galway	Action taken on complaint	Scarlatina, many cases; diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death.	No; no.....	Not enough cases to give it a fair trial.	Yes.....	No.....
Harvey	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no.....
Monaghan N. ..	No; no; yes..	....	Yes; yes, in Peterboro t'wn	No; no....	Yes.....	No; no.....
Otonabee.... ..	When complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 13 cases; diphtheria, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes no	.....	Yes..	No; no.....
Smith	No	None reported..	No hospital	Dont know .	Under instructions by attending physician.	No .....
PRESCOTT AND RUSSEL.						
Towns and Villages:						
L'Original.....	Only on complaint.	None	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Vankleek Hill..	Gen'l sanitary inspection, repeated at intervals.	Diphtheria, 1 case; Tuberculosis, 2 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no .. .
Townships:						
Alfred	On complaint.	Small-pox, 4 cases; scarlatina, 25 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 15 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	On complaint; yes.
Clarence	Yes, once a year and on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 cases.	Yes; no.	Yes; generally.	Yes.... ...	No; yes....
Caledonia	Action taken on complaint	Tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No ....
Hawkesbury E.	On complaint only.	Scarlatina, 6 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No; no hospital.	Yes; yes...	Yes..... ..	No; yes....
Plantagenent S.	Yes; No; Yes;	Small-pox, 17 cases; diphtheria, 11 cases; tuberculosis, 6 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes, by M. H. O.	Yes; partly; no.
Cambridge	Only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 3 cases; typhoid, 3 cases	Yes, in cases of diphtheria.	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no.....
PRINCE EDWARD.						
Towns and Villages:						
Wellington	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes; no.....	Yes.... ...	Yes.....	Yes; Yes ..
Townships:						
Ameliasburgh ..	Yes, every year.	Tuberculosis, 3 cases.	Yes; yes	Yes	Yes.....	No; no.....
Athol	No; action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes	Yes...	No; no.....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	No; wells various depths; no.	No; no	None	No	No	None.
Yes to M.H. O.	No; from wells 30 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp.....	No; only in schools.	No	None.
No.....	No; no.	No; no	Yes; boiled and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No.	No; 20 ft.	No; no	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	3 slaughter houses.
No.....	No; wells 10 to 30 ft.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells; don't know.	No; no	No	No	No	None except slaughter houses.
Yes..... .	Wells, 15 to 24 ft.; don't know as to typhoid.	No	No; offal buried; no.	No	No	One slaughter house.
No	No; well 12 ft. in some cases.	No; no	No; buried; yes.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 10 to 15 ft.; no.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	No	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	No; no; no	No; no	No	No	No	None.
No	No; don't know; no.	No; no	No; burned; no.	No	No	None.
No	Don't know....	.....	No	No	No	None.
Yes.....	No; about 12 ft.	Yes; no.....	None in Corp'n.	Yes.....	No	None.
Yes.....	No; wells, 10 to 40 ft.	No; no	Yes; buried; no.	Yes.....	No	None.
No	No; from wells 8 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hallowell	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Isolated in their homes; no hospital.	Yes	Yes	No .....
Hillier	No	.....	No; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No .....
Marysburgh, S.	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no.....
Marysburgh, N.	Gen'l sanitary inspection at intervals.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no....
Sophiasburg	No; no; action on complaint.	None	No hospital	Yes.....	Yes, by attending physician.	No . .. ..
PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.						
Towns and Villages:						
Burk's Falls....	Yes; yes; yes;	Scarlatina, 4 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 8 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes; no. ..
Sundridge	Yes; one yearly inspection & action on complaint.	Typhoid, 7 cases, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	Yes .....
Townships:						
Armour	Only on complaint.	None	No cases; no...	.....	Yes, if necessary.	No .....
Chapman	No; action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 7 cases.	No hospital; contagious diseases are isolated.	No	.....	.....
Carling	Action on complaint.	None	No hospital	.....	.....	No; no.....
Christie	.....	None	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	No	No .....
Hagerman.....	Yes, in spring & when complaint is made.	Scarlatina, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	Yes..... ..	No .....
Himsworth N ..	Yes..... ...	1 scarlet fever ..	Yes.....	Can't say...	Yes	No .....
Himsworth S ..	Yes, twice yearly.....	Scarlatina, 16 cases; diphtheria, 30 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes: no.....	Yes; yes...	Generally ..	No .....
Joly	On complaint.	None	No	....	No diseases.	No; no.....
Macher	No; only on complaint.	None	No; no	No physician in Tp	Yes.....	No .....
McDougal	Action on complaint.	None	No	No	No	No .....
McKellar	No	None	No	No	No	No ....
McMurrch	No	None	Yes	No cases ...	No	Yes; no....
Nipissing	.....	None	Yes	No	Yes.....	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes, to M.H.O.	No;15 to 20 ft; no	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes..	Wells, 10 to 40 ft.; no.	No	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No; no.	No ; no	None in Tp	No	None	No.
No	No; wells, 20 ft.; don't know.	No ; no	No ; offal buried; no.	No	No	None.
No	No;wells average 15 ft ; no.	No ; no	No ; fed to hogs ; no.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells and spring, from 3 to 12 ft.; no.	No ; no	No ; buried ; no.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	Wells,all depths; no.	None	No ; buried ; no.	No	No	Slaughter houses.
.....	No	No	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No	No ; no	None in Tp	No	.....	None.
No	No ; 5 to 20 ft ; no.	No	None in Tp	No	None	None.
No	From wells about 15 ft.; no.....	No	No ; no inspection.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells from 12 to 30 ft.; no	No	No ; no	No	No	None.
No	From wells ; no.	No	No ; fed to hogs	Generally once a year.	No	None.
No	No; wells, 20 ft.; no.	No ; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells, 16 to 25 ft.	No ; no	None in Tp ...	No	No	None.
No	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....
No	Wells	No ; no	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No	No	None in Tp	No	No	None.
No	No; wells about 18 ft.	No ; no	No	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ryerson.....	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes.....	In diphtheria.	Yes.....	No; no.....
Strong	When complaint is made.	Typhoid, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	No	Yes.....	No .....
RENFREW.						
Towns and Villages:						
Eganville	Yes; yes.....	Smallpox, 1 case; scarlatina, 2 cases.	Yes	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no .....
Pembroke	Yes; yes.....	Smallp'x, 7 cases; scarlatina, 12 cases; diph., 23 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 137 cases, 4 deaths.	Patients isolated from other members of the family; hospital for smallpox only.	Yes; yes....	In smallpox only, for other diseases attending physician disinfects.	.....
Renfrew	General 'sanitary inspection.	Smallp'x, 4 cases; scarlatina, 7 cases; diph., 5 cases; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 7 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; yes	Yes; yes....	Yes	No .....
Townships:						
Admaston	When complaint is made	Smallpox, 34 cases; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; no .....
Algona, S.....	No; no; yes..	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No .....
Bagot & Blythfield.	Only on complaint.	Smallpox, 15 cases; diph., 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 deaths	Smallpox only; no hospital ...	No; no	No	No .....
Bromley	When complaint is made	Scarlatina, 2 cases; typhoid, 8 cases; tuberculosis, 3 d'ths	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes; no ....
Brudenell & Lyndock.	No	None.....	When necessary; no.	Yes; yes....	Yes	Vaccination is generally observed.
Grattan	Action taken	Smallpox, 11 cases; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; no .....
Griffith & M....	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 13 cases.	No	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; vaccination carried out this year.
Haggerty, etc ..	Action taken on complaint.	Diph., 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes	Yes	No; no .....
Horton.....	Only taken on complaint.	Smallp'x, 2 cases; diph., 2 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	No; yes ....
McNab	Action only on complaint.	Smallp'x, 6 cases; scarlatina, 10 cases reported, 1 death; diphtheria, 5 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 4 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes	Have not heard of its use.	Under M.H.O. and sanitary inspector.	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Mostly spring..	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No	No; no	No	No	No	None.
Physicians only.	Yes; about 25 p.c. have wells.	None in town.....	None within limits of the town.	No, except by regulation of local B. H.	Yes	None within the town limits.
No	Yes	No; no	None allowed in the town.	Yes	Yes	None.
Yes	No; don't know; no.	No; yes	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes	Yes; about 20 ft.; no.	No; no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	Wells and lake water.	No	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	No; from 12 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no	No; buried; no..	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells; no	No; no	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 to 12 ft.; no	No; no	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
No	Spring water ...	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells	No	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
No	No; wells; don't know.	No	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.
.....	Wells & springs.	Yes; no	No; offal buried.	Yes	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pembroke	No	Smallpox, 2 cases	Yes; no	Yes; yes	Yes	No
Radcliffe and R.		None	Yes		Yes	
Rolph, B. & W.		Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	No			
Sebastopol	On complaint only.	None	No	No cases	No cases	No; no
Stafford	Only on complaint.	Diph., 1 case	No	Yes; yes	Yes, under M.H.O.	No
Westmeath		Diph., 3 deaths.	No	Yes; yes		No
Wilberforce and North Algona.	No	Diph., 1 case; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes	Yes; yes	Yes	No; no
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.						
Townships:						
Chapple	No; no	Diph., 18 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 2 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes	Yes	Yes; no
Emo	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 1 case.	Yes; when necessary; no.	Do not know	Yes	No; yes
Mikado & Shoal Lake.	No; no	Typhoid, 16 cas's, 1 death.	Yes, generally		Yes, under instructi ns of physician	No; no
Regina Mine District.	No; no; yes	None	No outbreak	No outbreak	No outbreak	No; school closed.
Wabigoon	No; no	None	No	Yes; yes	No	No
Wainwright and Dryden.	No	None	No	Yes; yes	No	No; no
THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.						
Port Arthur	Yes; yes	Smallp'x, 7 cases; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 84 cases; 7 deaths; tuberculosis, 8 d'ths	Yes; yes	Yes; yes	Under Dr. attending.	Not this year; no; children vaccinated recently.
SIMCOE.						
Towns and Villages:						
Alliston	Yes, twice a year.	Smallp'x, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; yes
Barrie	Yes; general inspection and repeated at intervals.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diph., 6 cases, 2 deaths; consumption, 4 cases.	Yes; no	Occasionaly.	Yes	No; yes
Beeton	Yes; repeated.	Diph., 7 cases, no deaths; tubercu losis, 2 cases, no de'ths	Yes, as far as practicable in houses.	Yes; yes	Yes	No; no
Collingwood	Yes, on complaint.	Smallp'x, 6 cases, diphtheria, 3 cases, 3 deaths.	Yes; yes	Occasionally used.	Yes, by M. H.O.	No; no

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No; 10 or 12 ft.; no.	No; no	No; buried; no.	No	No	None.
	Wells; no	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No; no	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	No; no	No	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No; no	No; about 20 ft.; yes.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No; 14 ft	None	None in Tp.	No	No	None.
No	No; rivers and streams.	No; no	None	No	No	None.
No	No; wells; no.	No; no.	No; no	Yes	No	None.
No	Lake water; no.	No; no.	None; offal buried.	Yes	No	None.
No	Whitefish Bay.	None	None	No	Yes	No.
No	Wells; 20 to 30 ft.; no.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 20 ft.; no.	No	None	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 10 ft.; no.	Yes, some few cases.	No; burned	Yes	Partial system.	None.
Yes	Wells, 20 ft.; no.	No; no.	No; cremated; no.	Yes, by household'r	No	None.
Yes	Yes; also wells, 125 ft.; no.	No; no.	No; boiled. no.	Yes, of night soil.	Yes	None.
Yes	Yes	No; no.	No; buried; no.	Yes	No	None.
No	Yes; no wells.	No; no.	No; boiled and fed to hogs.	Yes	Partly on Main st.	None.

	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Creemore.....	Generally twice a year.	Diph., 1 death..	Yes; no	Yes	Yes	No ... .
Midland.....	... .	Scarlatina, 8 cases; diph., 1 death; typhoid, 1 death.	No; except small pox; yes.	No	Yes	No .....
Tottenham	Yes, yearly and on complaint.	None.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	No; Dr. in attendance disinfects.	No; no .....
Townships:						
Essa	.....	None.....	No	Don't know.	No	Yes .....
Gwillimbury, W.	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No occasion ...	No occasion.	.....	No .....
Innisfil.....	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 29; diph., 9 cases, 2 deaths; typhoid, 14 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 3 deaths	Yes, generally..	Yes; yes....	Yes, by M. H.O.	No; no .....
Matchedash	Action on complaint.	Diph., 4 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes	Yes	.....	Yes; yes ...
Medonte	Inspection on complaint.	Smallpox, 10 cases; scarlatina, 14 cases; typhoid, 3 cas's, 2 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Don't know.	Yes	No: no .....
Nottawasaga ...	Action on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 5 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no hospital.	Dont' know.	Yes.....	No.....
Oro	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases, 2 deaths; diph. 2 deaths.	No; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No.....
Orillia	Yes; yes	Scarlatina, 1 case; tuberculosis, 11 cases, 11 deaths.	No; none ...	Yes, by some physicians.	Under M H. O.	Yes; no ...
Sunnidale	Yes.....	Diphtheria, 1 case reported, 1 death; typhoid, 1 case.	No; no.	Yes...	Yes.....	Yes; no ...
Tay	Only on complaint.	Smallpox, 17 cases; typhoid, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	Yes; yes	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no....
Tecumseth	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 4 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes; by M. H. O.	No; no....
Tossoronto	No; no; only on complaint	Smallpox, 1 case; typhoid, 15 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 3 cases, 2 deaths	Yes; no.....	No occasion.	Yes..... ..	No; no....
Tiny	No.....	None	No	Yes.....	Yes.....	No.....
Vespra	Only on complaint.	None	Yes; when necessary.	.....	Yes..	When requested.

(8)	9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Wells, from 10 to 15 ft.; no.	No	No; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No	At present water works are being put in.	No	None in corporation.	No	No	None.
No	No; wells, 20 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	No; don't know; no.	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells, 30 ft	No	No; no	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells, 20 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	None in Tp.....	Don't know.	No	None.
Yes	No; from 20 to 40 ft.; no.	No ; no...	No; offal fed to hogs; no.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 12 ft.....	No ; no.....	None in Tp.....	....	No	None.
Yes	No; wells, 10 to 100 ft ; yes, 2 cases.	None	No; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	No.
No.....	Water from wells 30 ft.	No....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
Not to teachers.	No ; 20 to 70 ft.; yes	No.....	No ; don't know.	No.....	No...	None.
No.....	No ; about 16 ft.	No ; none	No ; burned ; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Wells, 20 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	None in township.	No.....	No....	None.
No..... .	No ; 20 ft.; no..	No ; no..	No; burried; no.	No.	Don't know.	None.
No.....	Water supply from wells, 25 to 35 ft.; no.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	From wells 15 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	No; don't know.	No..... ..	No.....	1 tannery.
....	No	None	None	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Wells from 20 to 100 ft.; no.	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLENGARRY.						
Towns and Villages:						
Alexandria	Action taken on complaint	Smallpox, 7 cases; diphtheria, 48 cases, 5 deaths; typhoid, 10 cases.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes; yes; when administered early.	Only in cases of smallpox.	No; no...
Chesterville	Yes, after first inspection.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 death	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No..... ..
Cornwall	Yes, at intervals during the summer.	Scarlatina, 6 cases; typhoid, 8 cases; tuberculosis, 11 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lancaster	Action on complaint.	None	Yes; when required.	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Not always.
Winchester.....	Yes, repeated at intervals.	Typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no....
Townships:						
Charlottenburgh	Action on complaint.	Smallpox, 8 cases.	Under direction of M.H.O.	.....	Under direction of M. H. O.	No..... ..
Cornwall.....	General sanitary inspection.	Scarlatina, 1 case; diphtheria, 1 case; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; when used early.	Yes.....	No; no....
Finch	No, general...	Smallpox, 1 case.	Yes; no hospital.	Yes.....	Yes.....	No..... ..
Kenyon	No; no	Diphtheria, 6 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes; generally.	Don't know.
Matilda	Only on complaint.	Typhoid, 2 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	.....	....	Yes.....	No.....
Mountain	Action on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No.....	No..... ..	No.....	No.....
Osnabruck	On complaint only.	Tuberculosis, 8 deaths.	No hospital; all contagious diseases isolated except consumption.	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	No; no....
Roxborough ...	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 30 to 40 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases.	Yes; as well as possible.	Yes; when used early.	Under the instruction of attending physician.	No; no ...
NIM						
Winchester	No, action taken only on complaint	Tuberculosis 4 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes; by M H. O.	No.....
VICTORIA.						
Towns and Villages:						
Bobcaygeon	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases.	Yes; yes	Yes; yes ..	By M.H.O.	No.....
Lindsay	.....	Smallpox, 2 cases; Scarlatina, 9 cases; diphtheria, 46 cases, 3 deaths; typhoid, 8 cases.	Yes; no hospital	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; no...

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	Yes ; no	No ; no..... ..	None in the corporation ; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No ; 20 ft.; no..	Yes ; no	None in the village.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Yes ; yes.....	No ; no..... ...	No ; but inspected ; offal buried ; no.	No ; removed as required.	Yes	Storing of hides ; slaughtering of animals ; gas mfg.
Yes.....	No ; wells 15 to 18 ft.; no.	No ; no..... ..	No ; burried; no.	No..... ..	No.....	None.
Yes	No ; cannot say; yes, one case.	No.....	None within the corporation.	Done by individuals ; no system.	No...	None.
No.....	Wells, average 30 ft.	No ; no.....	No ; no	Does not apply to tp.	Does not apply to tp.	
M. H. O only.	Wells, depth 15 to 25 ft ; no.	No ; no.....	No; burried; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	Wells.....	No ; no.....	No.....	No.... . ..	No.....	None.
Yes	Yes, from 6 to 20 ft.; no.	Occasionally ; no.	No ; offal buried ; no.	Not necessary.	Not necessary.	None.
Yes	Wells, average 25 ft.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No ; wells, 10 to 40 ft.; no.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Wells from 8 to 10 ft.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No....	None.
No.....	No ; wells from 10 to 30 ft.; sometimes.	No ; yes, a few...	No ; burried ...	No.....	No.....	None.
No	Wells, 25 ft.; no.	No.....	No..... .	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	A pipe from a spring and some wells.	No.	Are inspected occasionally.	No....	No.....	None.
Yes ; no...	Yes ; wells, 8 to 20 ft.; yes.	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Omemee	General sanitary inspection.	Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes ; no.....	No.....	Yes.....	.....
Sturgeon Point.	General sanitary inspection.	None	Had no cases ...	No occasion.	No occasion.	No schools..
Woodville.....	On complaint.	Consumption, 1 case.	Yes ; no...	Yes ; yes...	Yes	No.....
Townships:						
Bexley.....	No ; no ; action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; typhoid, 5 cases, 2 deaths ; tuberculosis, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes ; yes.....	Yes ; yes...	No ; under attending physician.	No ; yes....
Carden	.....	Smallpox, 21 cases.	Yes ; no.....	Some use it.	Yes	No ; no....
Dalton.....	No.....	None	.....	.....	.....	No.....
Emily.....	On complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case; typhoid, 1 case; consumption, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	No ; no....
Laxton, Digby, and L.....	Action on complaint.	None	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.... ...	No ; yes...
Ops.	Yes ; yes	Scarlatina, 2 cases ; diphtheria, 11 cases, 1 death.	Yes ; as far as practicable in homes of patients.	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	Yes ; no ...
Fenelon.....	Only when complaint is make.	Diphtheria, 2 cases : tuberculosis, 1 death	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	No. .....
Verulam	Not general, only on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	No ; yes . .
WATERLOO. *Towns and Villages* :						
Berlin.....	Yes ; yes.....	Scarlatina, 78 cases, 1 death. Diphtheria, 18 cases, 2 deaths. Typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes ; yes.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes..... .	No ; yes....
Elmira	Yes; general in May & Sept.	None	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	No.....
Galt	Yes ; house to house inspection by inspectors.	Diphtheria, 21 cases ; typhoid, 24 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 16 deaths.	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; yes...	Yes.....	Yes.....
Hespeler	Yes; action on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case ; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Preston	Yes ; on complaint.	Diphtheria, 15 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes, as far as practicable; no	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes ; yes...

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	No ; 15 ft.; no.	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.
.....	Wells, 10 ft.; no.	No.....	None	Yes	No.....	No.
No.....	No.....	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No ; wells, 25 ft.	No ; no.....	No ; burnt and burried.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No ; about 10 ft	No ; no.....	None in township.	No.....	No.....	None.
No	No.....	No.....	None	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.
Yes.....	Wells ; no	No ; no.....	None	Generally ..	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No ; wells, 12 to 50 ft.; no.	Yes ; no	Yes ; steamed or boiled ; fed to hogs.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No ; 15 to 50 ft.; some typhoid when water becomes low.	No.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Wells, 25 ft.; no.	No ; no.....	None in township.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Yes.....	No ; yes.....	No; used for fertilizing purposes ; yes.	No.....	Yes.....	None.
No.....	No ; from wells usu'l depth 30 ft	No ; no	No; offal thrown in the river ; yes.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Yes ; no	Yes : no	None in corporation.	Yes.....	Partial	2 laundries ; 1 gasho'se.
Yes..... ..	From wells 20 to 40 ft.	Yes ; no	None within the town.	Yes.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No ; 15 to 30 ft.	No ; no dairies in corporation.	None in corporation.	No	No.....	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Waterloo.....	Yes	Scarlatina, 15 cases; diphtheria, 12 cases, 3 deaths. Typhoid, 6 cases, 2 deaths. Tuberculosis, 4 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes...	Yes..... ..	No, no ....
Townships:						
Dumfries N	Yes; inspection on complaint.	Diphtheria, 2 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Waterloo.	Yes; general inspection.	Small-pox, 2 cases; diphtheria, 20cases, 1 death. Typhoid, 25 cases, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes.....	Yes; yes...
Wellesley	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 10 cases, 1 death. Diphtheria, 18 cases; typhoid, 12 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes.....	Yes; yes...	Yes; yes...
Wilmot	Yes	Diphtheria, 9 cases, 4 deaths. Typhoid, 9 cases, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Woolwich	Only on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 4 cases.	Yes; no.....	No.....	No.....	No; no ....
WELLAND. *Towns and Villages*:						
Bridgeburg.....	Yearly insp'tn	None	No.....	Do not know	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fort Erie	Gen. inspect n	Typhoid, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No; no ....
Niagara Falls ..	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 10 cases, 1 death. Typhoid, 10 cases; tuberculosis, 3 d'ths	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	Yes; no....
Niagara Falls South	Yes and action on compl'nt.	None	No occasion	Don't know.	....	No; no ....
Port Colborne ..	No; only on complaint.	Diphtheria, several cases, 1 death. Typhoid, 1 death.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	No; no ....
Welland	Inspection is repeated.	Tuberculosis 3 deaths.	Yes	Cannot say..	Yes.....	Yes.....
Townships:						
Bertie.....	Action only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case; typhoid, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	As well as practicable without isolation hospital.	.....	Yes, by direction of M.H.O.	No; vaccination is general.
Crowland	On complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 1 death.	No occasion	Don't know.	Yes, by M. H.O.	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	Yes ; no	Yes : no	No; carted away; no.	No	Yes	1 tannery ; 1 1 gasho'se ; 2 sl'ter h'ses
Yes	Wells & springs 30 ft.; no.	Yes ; no	No ; cooked and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No ; yes	Yes ; no	Yes ; buried or fed.	No	No	None.
No	Yes ; wells 20 to 40 ft. ; no.	No ; no	No ; buried ; no.	Yes	No	Slaughteri'g animals.
M.D's only.	Wells 20 to 40 ft.	No ; none	No ; inspected.	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells 10 to 30 ft; no.	No	Yes	No	No	None.
No	No ; about 50 ft.; no.	No	None in the corporation.	No.	No	None.
No	No ; wells and river ; no.	No ; no	No ; fed to hogs; no.	No	No	Tallow melting; slaughter houses.
Yes	Yes ; no	Yes	None in corporation.	Yes	Yes	None.
Yes	Waterworks and wells ; no.	Yes ; no	None in the corporation.	No	No.	None.
No	Yes; some wells; 1 case.	No ; no	No ; no	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes	No ; no	None in town	Yes	Partially	No.
No	Wells from 15 to 60 ft ; no.	No ; no	No ; boiled and fed to hogs; no	No	No	None.
No	Wells about 23 ft.; no.	No cases	None	No	No,	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Humberston...	Inspection is made as required.	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death. Typhoid, 5 cases; tuberculosis. 2 cases, 2 deaths.	No; no	No.....	Not always..	Yes: yes...
Pelham.....	Yes; yes.....	....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	.....
Stamford.....	Yes; repeated at intervals.	Diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death. Tuberculosis, 1 death.	No; no	Don't know.	No.....	Yes; no....
Willloughby....	Action on complaint.	None	No.....	Yes; yes...	No.....	No.....
WELLINGTON. *Towns and Villages:*						
Clifford	Yes; yes.....	Scarlatina, 1 case; Diphtheria, 1 case.	No hospital; yes.	Yes; yes...	No.....	No; no ....
Drayton.....	Once a year & on compl'nt.	None	No.	No cases....	No.....	No.....
Elora	Yes; every year.	Tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	No; no	No cases....	No.....	No.....
Erin	General sanitary inspec'n	Scarlatina, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 3 d'ths.	Yes; no.....	No cases....	Yes...	No; no ....
Fergus.....	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 1 death. Tuberculosis, some deaths.	Yes; no.....	.....	Yes.....	No.....
Mount Forest ..	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 5 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes; no.....	.....	No.....	No.....
Palmerston.....	Gen. inspect'n.	....	No; no	No cases....	No.....	No.....
Townships:						
Arthur.....	Action taken on compl'nt.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases; tuberculosis, 1 death.	Cases isolated as much as possible.	Yes; yes...	No; physicians in attendance look after this.	Yes; no....
Eramosa	.....	Scarlatina, 6 cases.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes.....	No.....
Garafraxa West.	Yes; action taken on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 5 cases.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes...	No; under instruct'ns of Board.	Yes; no...
Guelph	Frequently inspected.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 3 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 6 cases, 5 deaths.	Yes, in Guelph city.	Very satisfactory.	Yes	Yes; yes; no.
Luther, W	Action taken only on complaint.	Scarlatina, 3 cases; diphtheria, 1 case; typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death.	No; no	No	Yes	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No.....	No; wells 10 to 150 ft.; no.	No; no.....	No; offal buried; yes.	No.....	No.....	None.
.....	Wells; some cases fr'm old wells.	No..... ...	Yes	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	From wells 30 to 40 ft.	Yes; no.....	Yes; fed to hogs; no.	No.	No.....	None.
No.....	Wells 12 to 18 ft.; no.	Yes; no.....	No.....	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Wells are 16 to 40 ft.	No; no	Only one in village; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	Springs & wells; no.	No.....	No; fed to pigs; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
No.....	No; wells; no.	No; no.....	No; inspected: don't know.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes..... ..	Yes; 20 to 30 ft.; no.	No; no.....	None in the village.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes	.....	No: no.....	....	....	....	
Yes..	Yes; from artesian wells; no.	No; no.....	Yes; yes.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	Wells 15 ft	No.....	No; fed to hogs; no.	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No; wells 15 to 25 ft.; no.	No; no.....	No; no	No.....	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No; wells 20 ft.; a few cases.	No; no.....	No; don't know; no.	No..... ..	No.....	None.
Yes.....	No; about 20 ft.	No dairies in Tp .	No; buried; no.	Yes.....	No	None.
Yes	Wells, about 5 ft.	None	Yes; inspected.	No	No	None.
No	No; no	No	None in Tp.....	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Minto.....	No; no; on complaint.	Diphtheria, 12 cases; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Nichol	Yes; yes; on complaint.	Tuberculosis, 2 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Yes, when required.	Yes	None .....
Erin	Action on complaint.	Diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; consumption, 3 deaths.	Yes; no	No	Yes	No .....
Peel	When complaint is made.	Diphtheria, 2 cases; tuberculosis, 2 cases.	No	Yes; yes ..	No	No . .....
Puslinch	Sanitary inspector makes visits.	Scarlatina, 20 cases, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 2 deaths.	Yes; no	Not in general use.	Yes	Yes; yes; general.
WENTWORTH.						
City and Towns:						
Hamilton	General inspection and on complaint.	Small pox, 19 cases; scarlatina 88 cases, 4 deaths; diphtheria, 93 cases, 25 deaths; typhoid, 58 cases, 10 deaths; tuberculosis, 97 deaths.	Yes; yes.....	Yes; yes ..	Yes	Yes; no ...
Dundas	Yes, once a year.	Tuberculosis, 6 cases.	Yes; no...	Yes; yes...	Yes	No; no ....
Waterdown	Yes; no; on complaint.	Typhoid, 3 cases; tuberculosis, 1 case.	No; no	Yes; yes....	No	Yes; no....
Townships:						
Ancaster	Yes, once a year and on complaint.	Typhoid, 3 cases.	Yes, except in cases of typhoid.	Yes; yes ...	Under medical attendant.	Yes .. ...
Barton	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 4 cases; diphtheria, 4 cases; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 5 deaths.	No	Yes; yes....	No	No ....
Beverly	No; no; action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 8 cases; typhoid, 6 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	As well as possible; no hospital.	Yes; yes....	Yes	None .....
Binbrook	Only when complaint is made.	.....	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes....	No	Yes; no....
Flamboro, E ...	On complaint.	None	Patients isolated at their homes.	Yes; yes....	No	No; no ....
Glanford	On complaint, or when required.	Typhoid, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes, as far as circumstances will permit; no.	Yes; yes....	Under attending physician.	No; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(24)
To physicians only.	No ; wells 10 to 50 ft. ; no.	No ; no	No ; fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; wells various depths ; no.	No ; no ; 2 deaths.	No ; boiled and fed to hogs.	Yes	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 to 40 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells, 12 to 100 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, about 25 ft.; no.	No	No, but inspected ; no.	School-houses only.	No	None.
To physician only.	Yes	Yes	None in city....	Yes	Yes	.....
Yes	Wells are used ; one case from well water.	No; none reported.	No, but are inspected ; offal fed to hogs.	Yes	No	Two tanneries.
Yes	No , wells, 15 to 30 ft.; no.	No ; no	No	No	No	None.
No	Wells, 10 to 50 ft.	Yes ; no.....	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells, 12 to 20 ft.	Yes ; no.....	No ; offal cooked and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
Yes	No; 20 to 100 ft.; yes.	No ; yes.....	No ; buried ; no	No	No	None.
No	No ; 20 ft.; yes..	No ; no	No ; no	Yes	No	None.
Yes	No ; depth of wells 15 to 40 ft.; no.	Yes ; no.....	No ; buried ; no	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells ; no	Inspection of milk venders by sanitary inspector ; no.	No ; no	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Saltfleet.....	Yes; yes.....	Diphtheria, 3 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes; yes....	No ; by attending physician.	Yes ; yes...
YORK.						
City and Towns :						
Toronto	Yes; inspected at intervals, and action on complaint.	Small pox, 24 cases, 1 death; scarlatina, 452 cases,25 deaths; diphtheria, 1024 cases, 156 deaths; typhoid, 120 cases,23 deaths	Yes ; yes.....	Yes ; results not satisfactory.	Yes	Yes; yes....
Aurora	Yes, and on complaint.	Diphtheria, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	No ; no ....
Markham	General inspection once a year.	Tuberculosis 3 cases.	Yes ; no.....	Don't know.	Yes	No ; no ....
Newmarket	Annual inspection and repeated at intervals when considered necessary.	Scarlatina, 20 cases, 1 death ; typhoid,1 case.	Isolation is systematically carried out ; no.	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes ; no....
North Toronto..	One general house to house inspection.	Scarlatina, 2 cases ; diphtheria,11 cases, 3 deaths.	As far as possible ; no.	No	Yes	No .....
Richmond Hill.	No ; no ; on complaint.	Typhoid, 2 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis.1 death	Yes ; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	No ; no ....
Stouffville	Yes, general ; repeated once a year.	Typhoid, 12 cases, but none reported.	Yes ; no.....	In some cases fairly so.	Yes	No ; no ....
Sutton	Yes, on complaint.	Typhoid, 1 case.	Yes ; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes; no	No .....
Toronto Junct'n	Yes, by sanitary inspector.	Smallpox,1 case; scarlatina, 4 cases,2 deaths; diphtheria, 51 cases,4 deaths; typhoid, 4 deaths ; tuberculosis, 11 deaths.	Yes ; no..... ..	Yes	Yes	Yes ; no....
Weston	Inspection on complaint.	Scarlatina, 1 case ; diphtheria, 5 cases; typhoid,1 case.	Yes	....	Yes	Yes .....
Woodbridge....	Once a year by order of council.	Tuberculosis, 2 cases.	.....	.....	Yes	Yes .....
Townships :						
Etobicoke	Yes	Smallpox,1 case; scarlatina, 4 cases ; diphtheria,11 cases; typhoid, 3 cases ; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes ; under M. H. O.	Yes; yes....	Yes ; under M.H.O.	No .....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Yes	No ; wells 15 to 20 ft.; no.	Yes ; no.....	No ; offal boiled and fed to hogs, no.	Yes	No	Slaughter houses.
Yes	Yes, from Lake Ontario in general use.	Yes ; no.....	No; regulated by by-law ; offal removed daily to outside city limits.	Yes	Yes	.....
No	Yes; no typhoid.	No	None within the corporation.	No	No	None.
No	No; well 15 to 60 ft.; no.	No	No	No	No	None.
No	Yes	Yes ; no.....	No ; offal fed to hogs ; no inspection.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	Yes ; wells supplied by springs, 6 ft.	Yes ; no.....	Yes ; offal carried away from premises ; no.	Only when required,	No	None.
Yes	——Typhoid not caused often by wells.	No ; no	No ; inspected.	No ; no	No	None.
Yes	Yes ; not in general ; 15 to 20 ft.; yes.	No	No ; boiled and fed to hogs.	No	No	None.
No	No ; wells about 15 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Yes ; from Lake Ontario.	No	None	No	Yes	None.
Yes	.....	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Well water , no.	None in village.;..	No ; offal carried away.	Yes	No	None.
Yes	No ; wells from 10 to 20 ft.	No	No ; buried ; no.	No	No	None.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Georgina . .	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 2 cases; diphtheria, 2 cases.	No; no	No	By M.H.O., or attending physician.	No; no ....
Gwillimbury, E.	Action promptly taken on complaint.	Scarlatina, 48 cases; diphtheria, 24 cases, 1 death; typhoid, 8 cases, 1 death; tuberculosis, 4 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes, by M. H. O.	Yes; no ....
Gwillimbury, N.	No	.....	No hospital; premises placarded.	Yes; yes....	No; only by Dr. in attendance.	No .....
Scarboro	General sanitary inspection once a year.	Scarlatina, 12 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 15 cases, 4 deaths; typhoid, 1 case; tuberculosis, 3 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes....	Yes	Yes; no ....
Whitchurch	Action on complaint.	Scarlatina, 16 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 1 case, 1 death.	Yes; no.....	Yes; yes....	No	No; no ....
York	Inspection and monthly report to Board of Health.	Smallpox, 4 cases; scarlatina, 21 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 34 cases, 7 deaths; typhoid, 2 deaths; tuberculosis, 9 deaths.	Yes; no.....	Cannot say.	Yes; M.H.O	Yes; no ....

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
No	No; various depths.	No; no	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Water from wells.	No; no	No; no	No	No	None.
No	Good wells, 15 to 40 ft.	No	No	No	No	None.
Yes	No; no	Yes; fed to pigs; no.	No	No	No	None.
Yes	Wells; 15 to 50 ft.	No	No; offal fed to pigs; no.	No	No	None.
On demand.	Well water, 18 to 90 ft.	No	Yes; offal sold to Harris' factory and fed to hogs.	No	No	By consent of council, Harris rendering factory, Clapp's tallow factory and Blackwell varnish factory.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER,

1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Printers.
TORONTO.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

To the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1901.

J. R STRATTON,
Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th January, 1902.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, January 8th, 1902.

To the Honourable
JAMES ROBERT STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIR,—During the year just closed, the work of the Office largely consisted of examining into, reporting upon and granting applications for the issue of Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act and of Licenses under the provisions of The Act respecting the Licensing of Extra Provincial Corporations.

A large increase was noticed in the number of applications for the incorporation of industrial and commercial Companies, of which a considerable proportion consisted of going-concerns which were converted into joint stock companies, a practice which appears to be growing more and more popular. During the year 1900, 467 Letters Patent, Supplementary Letters Patent and Licenses were issued. During 1901 this number was largely exceeded, no less than 547 instruments, either incorporating or licensing Companies, having been granted. So far, the year 1901 stands considerably in advance of any other year, both in the number of Companies chartered or licensed, and in the fees derived from these services.

In the history of Companies incorporated, it has been noticed that a large proportion suffer their annual returns to fall into arrears. It has long been an impression in the Office that many of these Companies were not intentionally in default, and that it would be in their own, as well as in the public, interest to invite the attention of the Companies to the fact that they were, possibly inadvertently, incurring accruing penalties under the Statute. Acting upon this view, the Office for the first time, issued last year circulars to Companies which, as shown by the Office records, were in arrears. The result has been peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as many Companies have brought up arrearages, some of them for no less than six or seven years. In numerous instances, appreciation of the action of the Department was expressed by presidents and other officers of Companies for having called attention to a provision which had escaped their notice, though it has been the practice for some years to send to each Company when incorporated or licensed a copy of The Ontario Companies Act. In addition to this, blank forms are distributed in the month of December of each year to Companies incorporated during the year, and to Companies which made returns for the previous year.

It was further deemed to be fitting and proper that the existence of The Act respecting the Licensing of Extra Provincial Corporations should be brought to the knowledge of Companies which were evidently carrying on business in the Province without having obtained the necessary legal authority, and were, therefore, subjecting themselves, as well as their agents and representatives in the Province, to penalties. Circular letters were addressed to such Companies, and the result has been that the number of licenses, which otherwise would have issued, has been considerably augmented. In this instance, also, it was found that most of the Companies were not aware of the Statute, though due public notice of its passage had been given, as the Act required, in all the official Gazettes published in Canada.

As a natural result, the correspondence of the Department has been unprecedentely heavy, entailing the necessity of employing some additional clerical assistance. Owing to its volume and variety, it has not been possible to state with the accuracy mentioned in previous reports the details of such correspondence. The figures in the accompanying tables dealing with this service are based upon careful estimates, estimates which are believed to be too low, rather than too high

The fees derived from the services rendered by the Department during the year amounted to $88,643.84, a sum nearly $12,000 in excess of the amount received for similar services rendered during 1900.

The following table shows by months the receipts from all sources during the year :—

January	$10,013 55
February	10,787 94
March	7,257 15
April	8,220 95
May	8,029 25
June	6,274 00
July	8,042 50
August	7,146 15
September	3,576 45
October	6,002 85
November	7,306 25
December	5,986 80
	$88,643 84

The net fees deposited in the office of the Provincial Treasurer during the year amounted to $87,534.84, $1,109 having been refunded, chiefly in respect of applications for charters, etc., which for various reasons were not or could not be, proceeded with.

The following table sets forth the services rendered by this Office, and the fees received for such services respectively, during 1901 :—

Letters Patent, Supplementary Letters Patent and Licenses	$75,782 09
Returns from Companies	6,571 25
By-laws *re* Companies	175 00
Orders-in-Council	185 00
32,174 Marriage Act Forms	3 217 40
79 Commissions for Notaries	624 30
46 Commissions under Great Seal	598 00
4 Commissions to Police Magistrates without salary	20 00
Notarial and other Certificates	196 50
Searches	165 30
	$87,534 84

As some evidence of the rapid increase in the number of applications to the Office for Letters Patent of Incorporation, etc., the following table is inserted. This table shows that in the year 1891, or ten years ago, the amount derived from the issue of Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent was $5,030, whereas in the year 1901 the amount for the same service, including the issue of Licenses however, was $75,782.09 :—

Year.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1891	152	$ 5,030
1892	158	6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,720
1895	174	10,060
1896	154	14,535
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782

As some further evidence of the growth of the work in the Department, as shown by the increased receipt of fees, probably the most satisfactory gauge, the following table has been pre-

pared. The table shows the services performed during the year 1871, and also the services performed during the year 1901.

	1871.	1901.
Number of fyles	1,264	7,003
Letters, etc., received	1,690	23,000
Letters sent	1,280	25,000
References to other Departments	912	2,500
Reports from other Departments	470	2,300
Marriage License Forms supplied to Issuers	None.	64,948
Commissions	190	121
Warrants, *re* Lunatics	195	323
Appointments to office gazetted	149	650
Other public notices	58	451
Proclamations	16	10
Letters Patent, Supplementary Letters Patent and Licenses.	24	547
Fees	$2,282	$88,643

During the year 1901, the following Proclamations were issued :

1. Proclamation summoning the Legislative Assembly for the despatch of business on the 6th of February.

2. Proclamation announcing the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the succession of Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, under the style and title of "Edward the Seventh," and requiring and commanding all persons whomsoever to yield obedience and govern themselves accordingly.

3. Proclamation calling upon all persons in office as officers of Ontario, who at the time of the death of Queen Victoria were duly and lawfully holding or possessed of or invested in any office or place of employment in Ontario to continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions, and calling upon them to take, as soon as might be, the usual and customary oath of allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII.

4. Proclamation setting apart Saturday, the second day of February, as a public holiday, to be observed as a day of general mourning, such day having been fixed for the obsequies of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

5. Proclamation erecting the Village of Bonfield, in the Township of Bonfield, in the District of Nipissing, into a police village.

6. Proclamation setting apart Friday, the twenty-fourth day of May, as a public holiday.

7. Proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the fourth day of June, threw a parcel containing two revolvers into a carriage conveying to the gaol of the County of York one Fred Lee Rice, one Thomas Jones and one Frank Rutledge, charged with burglary and other offences, and which action resulted in the murder of County Constable Boyd.

8. Proclamation setting apart Saturday, the ninth day of November, the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty, as a public holiday.

9. Proclamation summoning the Legislative Assembly for the despatch of business on the eighth of January, 1902.

10. Proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of one Caturelli, an Italian.

Annexed to this Report are the following Appendices :

1. A comparative statement of the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during certain years, including 1901.

2. An alphabetical list of the Letters Patent granted during the year 1901 for the incorporation of Companies under The Ontario Companies Act.

3. An alphabetical list of the Supplementary Letters Patent granted during the year 1901, for the purpose of increasing the capitals of Companies

4. A list showing the names of Companies whose powers were extended by Supplementary Letters Patent.

5. An alphabetical list of the Orders in-Council passed for the purpose of changing the names of incorporated Companies.

6. An alphabetical list of the Charters surrendered during the year 1901 under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act.

7. A list of the Companies amalgamated during the year 1901 under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act.

8. An alphabetical list of the Orders in-Council passed for the purpose of changing the names of incorporated Companies.

9. A synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented during the Session of 1901.

10. The Annual Statement of the Deputy Provincial Registrar for 1901.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. E. LUMSDEN,
Assistant Secretary.

I.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1886.	1888.	1890.	1891.	1893.	1894	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	3,575	4,275	4,684	4,379	5,350	6,292	5,391	6,279	6,478	6,301	6,196	6,010	7,003
Letters, etc., received (est.)	2,107	1,690	3,289	4,162	6,097	10,626	11,602	12,648	13,928	14,320	13,754	13,472	11,816	13,317	15,088	17,118	23,000
Letters, etc., sent (est.)	1,667	1,280	3,326	3,756	5,734	13,468	12,882	13,573	14,761	17,812	13,595	17,385	15,764	14,394	16,750	19,650	25,000
References to other dep'ts (Est.)	481	912	1,642	1,790	,899	2,948	3,159	3,013	2,686	2,660	4,044	2,877	2,198	3,153	3,200	2,840	2,500
Reports from other dep'ts (Est.)	256	470	966	1,395	2,689	2,760	3,317	2,685	2,621	2,616	4,394	3,467	2,679	3,490	2,077	2,182	2,300
Letters Patent and Licenses	19	24	57	119	90	117	144	152	138	139	174	154	358	255	416	438	516
Supplementary Letters Patent	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	13	16	21	11	14	10	18	18	10	29	31
Circulars (est.)	240	60	1,429	954	200	600	200	500	150	1,300	350	500	300	.....	800	1,000	2,000
Warrants *re* lunatics	34	195	160	359	394	430	382	541	396	364	592	365	440	348	334	387	329
Notarial certificates	48	72	37	76	93	110	127	105	108	97	131	113	128	119	162	118	147
Statutory returns, etc. (est.)	52	58	135	2,500	1,000	1,500	2,500	2,800	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	5,500	.....	2,000
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued	.....	.....	28,422	27,882	26,254	29,911	27,934	28,300	28,965	37,459	27,098	30,946	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948
Forms distributed to Sheriffs	...	..	.....	1,800	2,000	3,500	4,200	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,000	5,100	5,500	5,500	5,000	... .
Other printed forms	.....	.....	.. .	3,500	3,350	2,700	200	300	500	300	350	350	400	1,000	1,000	3,000	4,500
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals	135	196	139	275	227	534	400	297	305	338	308	185	225	169	284	281	420
Fees received	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$6,947	$9,190	$ 1,075	$9,193	$13,201	$12,400	$14,384	$18,847	$39,286	$ 8,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations published	..	16	21	17	13	13	11	10	6	6	7	6	9	9	9	9	10
Appointments gazetted	110	149	94	525	535	541	489	468	482	497	495	430	401	430	575	465	451
Public notices	47	58	80	127	119	150	166	179	189	163	196	177	40	282	465	472	650

APPENDIX I.

LIST

OF

CHARTERS

ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

1901.

APPENDIX I.—List of Charters issued during the year 1901.

Name of Company.	Head office.	Capital.
A.		$
The A. W. Ault Company, Limited	Ottawa	100,000
The Armstrong Cartage and Warehouse Company, Limited	Hamilton	25,000
The Aylmer Iron Works Company, Limited	Aylmer	30,000
The Argentine Peat Syndicate, Limited	Guelph	60,000
The Arnprior Creamery Company, Limited	Arnprior	25,000
The Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	20,000,000
The A. Brown Company of Watford, Limited	Watford	40,000
Aikenhead Hardware, Limited	Toronto	200,000
The Algoma Brewing Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	50,000
Alison and Alison, Limited	Toronto	50,000
B.		
The Brockville Mining Company, Limited	Brockville	40,000
The Blue Ribbon Tea Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Barrie Brewing Company, Limited	Barrie	30,000
The Briggs' Ledger System Company, Limited	Ottawa	35,000
The Boston Loop de Loop Company, Limited	Hamilton	30,000
The British Canadian Gold Fields of Ontario, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Belleville Hardware Company, Limited	Belleville	40,000
The Bradley, Levy and Weston Machinery Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Brantford Brick Company, Limited	Brantford	25,000
The Brantford Coal Company, Limited	Brantford	50,000
The Beaver Oil and Gasoline Company, Limited	Brantford	250,000
The Bradford Gas Company, Limited	Bradford	10,000
The British America Can Company, Limited	Sarnia	100,000
The Berlin Furniture Company, Limited	Berlin	50,000
The Berlin and Bridgeport Electric Street Railway Company, Limited	Berlin	50,000
C.		
The Crystal Sugar Company, Limited	Sombra	40,000
The Canadian Electro-Chemical Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	100,000
The Canada Ice Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited	Kingston	500,000
The Canadian Feather and Mattress Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Clarified Milk Company of Kingston, Limited	Kingston	100,000
Canada Water and Sewage Purifying Company, Limited	Windsor	100,000
The Crowther, Cumming Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Capital Publishing Company, Limited	Ottawa	25,000
The Croamil'er and White Brewing and Malting Company, Limited	Port Colborne	30,000
The Canadian Spool and Bobbin Company, Limited	Parry Sound	50,000
The Canadian Oak Belting Company, Limited	Brockville	50,000
The Canadian Hygienic Butter Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Copeland-Chatterson Company, Limited	Toronto	125,000
The Canadian Export Lumber Company, Limited	Toronto	225,000
The Champion Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Rat Portage	1,000,000
The Co-Operative Milk Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Central Milling Company of Peterborough, Limited	Peterborough	40,000
The Columbus Club of Ottawa, Limited	Ottawa	20,000
The Chatham Binder Twine Company, Limited	Chatham	125,000
The Cheapside Mercantile Company, Limited	Barrie	40,000
The Canadian Produce Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Canadian Fire Engine Company, Limited	London	40,000
Cox and Baillie, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Chaudiere Hotel Company, Limited	Ottawa	500,000
Charles Wilson, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Canada Brass and Electrical Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Capital Sand and Brick Company, Limited	Ottawa	50,000
The Canadian Cereal Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Canadian Bent Chair Company of Listowel, Limited	Listowel	25,000
The City Realty Improvement Company, Limited	Toronto	20,000
The Caledon Mountain Trout Company, Limited	Caledon	99,000
Carried forward		

APPENDIX 1.—List of Charters issued during the year 1901.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Head office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, Limited	Toronto	2,000
The Canadian Oil Refining Company, Limited	Petrolea	100,000
Coppley, Noyes and Randall, Limited	Hamilton	150,000
The Canboro' Natural Gas Company, Limited	Canboro	12,000
The Collingwood Land Company, Limited	Collingwood	40,000
The Cartier Mining Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Consolidated Mines Company of Lake Superior, Limited	Port Arthur	1,000,000
The Czarina Gold Mines Company of Ontario, Limited	Fort William	40,000
The Canfield Natural Gas Company, Limited	Canfield	40,000
Canada Grip-Quinine Company, Limited	Brockville	500,000
The Central Ontario Poultry Company, Limited	Madoc	5,000
Canadian Skewer Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
Colonial Construction Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Charlton Saw Mill Company, Limited	Collingwood	75,000
The Castile and Mill Soap Company of Preston, Limited	Preston	10,000
Canadian Revolving Door Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Crown Manufacturing Company, Limited	Toronto	20,000
The C. H. Hubbard Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Canadian Steel and Wire Company, Limited	Hamilton	200,000
D.		
The Defiance Lantern and Stamping Company, Limited	Toronto	60,000
The Dominion Steel Whiffletree Company of Leamington, Limited	Leamington	3,500
Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Company, Limited	Toronto	20,000
The Desbarats Mining Company, Limited	Desbarats	500,000
Dominion Portland Cement Company of Wiarton, Limited	Wiarton	250,000
The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The Diadem Land Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Ditzel Metal Company, Limited	Toronto	500,000
The Dowsley Spring and Axle Company, Limited	Chatham	100,000
The Dalton Cattle Company, Limited	Orillia	40,000
The Dominion Laundry Soap Company, Limited	Toronto	30,000
The Dresden Sugar Company, Limited	Dresden	600,000
The Durham Natural Gas and Oil Company, Limited	Durham	10,000
E.		
The Elmira Agricultural Works Company, Limited	Elmira	40,000
The Emerson Incandescent Oil Light Company, Limited	Ottawa	800,000
The Electric Cab Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
Essex Racing and Athletic Club, Limited	Windsor	5,000
The Evely Company, Limited	Strathroy	30,000
The Electric Supply Company, Limited	Hamilton	30,000
The Eureka Planter Company, Limited	Windsor	40,000
E. W. Gillett Company, Limited	Toronto	350,000
Expansive Tree Protector Company of Ontario, Limited	Toronto	40,000
F.		
Frankford Electric Light Company, Limited	Frankford	40,000
The Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Finch Cemetery Company, Limited	Finch	1,000
The Formosa Oil Company, Limited	Formosa	10,000
The Forsyth Acetylene Generator Company, Limited	Stouffville	40,000
The F. Smith Pork Packing Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The F. A. Carpenter and Company, Limited	Hamilton	25,000
The F. T. James Company, Limited	Toronto	15,000
The Frazee Storage and Cartage Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Franco-Canadian Navigation Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	1,000,000
Freysing Cork Company, Limited	Toronto	150,000
G.		
The Gould Manufacturing Company, Limited	Smith's Falls	100,000
Carried forward		

Appendix I.—List of Charters issued during the year 1901.

Name of Company.	Head Office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
G.		
The Georgetown Electric Light Company, Limited	Glenwilliams	40 000
Gunn, Langlois and Company, Limited	Toronto	250,000
The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited	Midland	40,000
The Grand Opera House Company, of London, Ontario, Limited	London	50,000
The Gravenhurst Skating, Curling and Hockey Association, Limited	Gravenhurst	3,000
The Golden Star Mining Company, Limited	Toronto	1,500,000
The Grey and Bruce Oil and Gas Company, Limited	Hepworth	100,000
The Glen-Tay Power Company Limited	Ottawa	50,000
The Great Eastern Lyceum Bureau, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Gordon Lake Summer Resort and Improvement Company, Limited	Gordon Lake P.O.	5,000
G. A. Crosby and Company of Ontario, Limited	Sarnia	600,000
The Gibson-Whitaker Company, Limited	Brantford	35,000
Guelph Provision Company Limited	Guelph	250,000
Grocers' Wholesale Company, Limited	Hamilton	100,000
The Good Road's Machinery Company, Limited	Hamilton	40,000
The Grimsby Manufacturing Company, Limited	Grimsby	40,000
Gopher Mining Company, Limited	Fort Frances	1,000,000
The Grace Mining Company, Limited	Ridgeway	1,000,000
The Graham Company, Limited	Belleville	250,000
Gleeholm Pension, Limited	Sault Sainte Marie	10,000
The Globe Paint Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Gilpin, Field Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
Galetta Milling Company, Limited	Galetta	50,000
The Gee Electrical Engineering Company, Limited	Toronto	10,000
The Greenhill Cemetery Company, of Lucknow, Limited	Lucknow	10,000
The George E. Martin Company, Limited	Toronto	150,000
Gowanlock Printing and Publishing Company, of Toronto, Limited	Toronto	15,000
H.		
The Holgates, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Harris Abattoir Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The Honour Bright Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Berlin	1,000,000
The Huron Lumber Company, Limited	Spanish River	40,000
The Hedley, Shaw Milling Company, Limited	Toronto	150,000
The Hollywood Paint Company of Hamilton, Limited	Hamilton	100,000
The Hespeler Furniture Company, Limited	Hespeler	50,000
The Hamilton Tool and Optical Company, Limited	Hamilton	20,000
The Harriston Shoe Company, Limited	Harriston	50,000
The Humber Power and Light Company, Limited	Toronto Junction	50,000
The Harvey Norman Spice Company, Limited	Hamilton	40,000
Hurlburt, Mills and York, Limited	Toronto	40,000
Hamilton Park and Surburban Club, Limited	Hamilton	100,000
I.		
The Imperial Hotel Company of Toronto, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Ingersoll Metallic Manufacturing Company, Limited	Ingersoll	20,000
The Imperial Corundum Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The International Transit Company, Limited	Sault Sainte Marie	200,000
The International Mica and Mining Company of Ottawa, Limited	Ottawa	15,000
The Iroquois Electric Light and Power Company, Limited	Iroquois	10,000
The International Athletic Club, Limited	Fort Erie	25,000
The Imperial Knitting Company, Limited	Dunnville	40,000
The Incandescent Burner Company, Limited	Toronto	60,000
The Imperial Engine Company, Limited	Woodstock	600,000
J.		
The J. F. Hartz Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
J. H. Still Manufacturing Company, Limited	St. Thomas	99,900
Carried forward		

Appendix I.—List of Charters issued during the year 1901.

Name of Company.	Head Office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
The J. A. McLean Produce Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
J. D. Shier Lumber Company, Limited	Bracebridge	100,000
The J. G. Gibson Marble and Granite Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The John Morrow Machine-Screw Company, Limited	Ingersoll	75,000
J. Mickleborough, Limited	St. Thomas	100,000
John Dick, Limited	Toronto	500,000
The J. H. Charles Company, Limited	Perth	40,000
John R. Williams Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
J. and J. Kerr Company, Limited	Petrolea	40,000
The Jones, Marshall, Rutherford Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
J. H. Connor and Son, Limited	Ottawa	30,000
The John Morrow Machine Screw Company, Limited	Ingersoll	75,000
J. H. Wethey, Limited	St. Catharines	40,000
John Calder and Company, Limited	Hamilton	50,000
K.		
The Kingston and Perth Road Company, Limited	Kingston	18,000
The Kappa, Alpha Residence, Limited	Toronto	10,000
The Keewatin Amateur Athletic Association, Limited	Keewatin P.O	3,000
The Kent Oil and Gas Company, Limited	Dresden	50,000
The Kay Electric Dynamo and Motor Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
L.		
Laurentian Stone Company, Limited	Ottawa	40,000
Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The London Tobacco Company, Limited	London	50,000
The London Fence Machine Company, Limited	London	40,000
The Lithographed Tin and Can Company, Limited	Toronto	200,000
The Lake Huron and Manitoba Milling Company, Limited	Goderich	400,000
The Lincoln Electric Light and Power Company, Limited	St. Catharines	400,000
London and Canadian Mining and Development Company, Limited	Brantford	10,000
The London Sugar and Refining Company, Limited	London	1,000,000
The Lindsay Gas Company, Limited	Lindsay	40,000
The Leader Automobile and Engine Company, Limited	Toronto	250,000
The Longford Quarry Company, Limited	Longford Mills	50,000
The Log Cabin Gold and Copper Company, Limited	Toronto	3,000,000
M.		
Malcolm & Souter Furniture Company, Limited	Hamilton	75,000
The MacLaughlin Automatic Air Brake Company, Limited	Walkerville	1,000,000
McLaren & Company, Limited	St. Catharines	50,000
Men's Outfitting Company, Limited	Brockville	50,000
The Midland Iron and Steel Construction Company, Limited	Midland	40,000
Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, Limited	Midland	100,000
The McDonell Rolling Mills Company of Toronto, Limited	Toronto	200,000
The Miners' Supply Company, Limited	Mine Centre	20,000
The Mowat Hardware Company of Trenton, Limited	Trenton	10,000
Model Bakery Company, Limited	Toronto	850,000
Midland Navigation Company, Limited	Midland	200,000
The Muskoka Navigation Company, Limited	Toronto	500,000
The Massey Press, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Massey Station Mining Company, Limited	Copper Cliff	300,000
The Mack Mineral Springs Company of St. Catharines, Limited	St. Catharines	30,000
The Macpherson Switch and Frog Company, Limited	Niagara Falls	250,000
The Midland Packing, Canning and Cold Storage Company, Limited	Midland	40,000
The Maple Leaf Dairy Company of Ottawa, Limited	Ottawa	10,000
Manxman Gold Mining Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	1,500,000
The Musson Book Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Marsh Medicine Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
Carried forward		

Appendix I —List of Charters issued during the year 1901.

Name of Company.	Head Office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
The Morden Manufacturing Company, Limited		
McLaughlin Carriage Company, Limited	Gananoque	100,000
The Momentum Brake Company, Limited	Oshawa	400,000
The Michigan-Ohio Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Hamilton	40,000
The Milverton Light and Water Company Limited	Windsor	1,000,000
McFarland, Gray and Southgate, Limited	Milverton	20,000
The Morse Pumpkin Flour Milling Company of Leamington, Limited	Toronto	200,000
Meriden Hydro Carbon Arc Light Company of Toronto, Limited	Leamington	50,000
	Toronto	15,000
The Mildmay Bent Chair and Furniture Company, Limited	Mildmay	30,000
The Mercantile Property Agency Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Metropolitan School of Dancing, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Markham Ranch Company, Limited	Markham	25,000
The Markham Skating Rink Company, Limited	Markham	10,000
The McLennan Paint Company, Limited	Toronto	500,000
Millichamp, Coyle and Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
N.		
The Nipissing Lumber Company	Hamilton	44,000
The Northern Hardware Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	10,000
National Iron Works, Limited	Toronto	200,000
The National Portland Cement Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The New Ontario Trading Company, Limited	North Bay	10,000
The Neustadt Manufacturing Company, Limited	Neustadt	30,000
The National Agency Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Niagara Falls Home Telephone Company, Limited	Niagara Falls, Ont	40,000
The North Shore Powder Company, Limited	Port Arthur	40,000
The Niagara Sand Company, Limited	Niagara Falls, Ont	20,000
The New Ontario Land Corporation, Limited	Toronto	200,000
The Norwich Gore Cemetery Company, Limited	Norwich	1,500
The Navigation Company of Port Stanley, Limited	St Thomas	8,000
The New Century Manufacturing Company of Brantford, Limited	Brantford	5,900
O.		
The Oak Grove Cheese and Butter Company, Limited	New Hamburg	2,500
The Ottawa Mica Mining Company, Limited	Ottawa	100,000
The Ontario Farmers Cordage Company, Limited	Brantford	100,000
The Ottawa Creamery Company, Limited	Ottawa	75,000
The Ottawa Saw Company, Limited	Ottawa	15,000
The Oshawa Gas Company, Limited	Oshawa	40,000
The Ontario Portland Cement Company, Limited	Brantford	450,000
The Ontario and California Oil Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The Owen Sound Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited	Owen Sound	40,000
The Owen Sound Canning Company, Limited	Brooke	40,000
The Ottawa Milling Company, Limited	Ottawa	40,000
The Oshawa Wire Fence Company, Limited	Oshawa	50,000
The Ontario Associated Press Corporation, Limited	Toronto	40,000
Ontario Type Machine Company, Limited	Toronto	10,000
The Ontario Financial Company, Limited	Port Dover	40,000
Otonabee Power Company, Limited	Peterborough	20,000
Otonabee Power Company, Limited. New charter	Peterborough	200,000
Osawabik Mining Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	2,500,000
The Owen Sound Meat and Cold Storage Company, Limited	Owen Sound	100,000
The Ontario Sugar Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
P.		
Pugsley, Dingman and Company, Limited	Toronto	500,000
The Petrolea Combination Rack Company, Limited	Petrolea	20,000
The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited	Peterborough	250,000
The Peterborough Hydraulic Power Company, Limited	Peterborough	250,000
The Press Publishing Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
Petrolia Packing Company, Limited	Petrolia	150,000
The P. R. Corson Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Pakenham Pork Packing Company, Limited	Stouffville	100,000
Carried forward		

APPENDIX I —List of Charters issued during the year 1901.

Name of company.	Head office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
The Peat Machinery Supply Company, Limited	Toronto	80,000
The Paris Casket Company, Limited	Paris	40,000
Pulp Plaster Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Peterborough Club, Limited	Peterborough	5,000
The Preston Glove Company, Limited	Preston	20,000
Peat Industries, Limited	Toronto	500,000
The Palmerston Skating Rink Company, Limited	Palmerston	5,000
The Pure Milk Corporation, Limited	Hamilton	150,000
Peat Development Syndicate, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Pressed Steel Car and Wheel Company, Limited	Perth	700,000
Q.		
The Queenston, Niagara and Port Dalhousie Electric Railway Company, Limited	Niagara	40,000
R.		
The Rodney Gas and Water Company, Limited	Rodney	10,000
Richard Dinnis and Son, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Ritchie Company, Limited	Belleville	100,000
The Rush Bay Golden Horn Mining Company, Limited	Rat Portage	250,000
The Robson Elevator Company of Ayr, Limited	Ayr	20,000
The Rose Toilet Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The River-Du-Loup Pulp Company, Limited	Toronto	500,000
Rob Roy Mines, Limited	London	120,000
The R. A. McLelland Company, Limited	Brockville	50,000
Redeemer Mining and Milling Company, Limited	Windsor	500,000
S.		
Saunders and Evans, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Strathy Wire Fence Company, Limited	Owen Sound	200,000
The Standard Lumber and Stone Company, Limited	Longford Mills	100,000
The Silver Spring Creamery Company, Limited	Baden	2,000
The Smoky Falls Manufacturing Company, Limited	Sturgeon Falls	50,000
Spragues Mercantile Agency of Ontario, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Stoney Creek Institute Company, Limited	Stoney Creek	6,000
Stratford Clothing Company, Limited	Stratford	40,000
Sakoose Gold Mining Company, Limited	Ottawa	300,000
The Sault Ste. Marie Co-operative Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	20,000
The St. Patrick's Hall Company of Ottawa, Limited	Ottawa	25,000
The Sydenham Glass Company of Wallaceburg, Limited	Wallaceburg	150,000
Spadina Country Club, Limited	Toronto	5,000
The Sault Ste. Marie Cemetery Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	8,000
The Superior Copper Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	500,000
The Standard Carpet Company, Limited	Forest	40,000
Standard White Lime Company, Limited	Toronto	300,000
The Standard Mining Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	40,000
The Standard Vinegar Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Standard Furniture Company, Limited	Otterville	20,000
The Sovereen Mitt, Glove and Robe Company of Delhi, Ontario, Limited	Delhi	40,000
T.		
The T. Upton Company, Limited	Hamilton	80,000
The Toronto Safe Deposit and Agency Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Toronto Buffalo and Montreal Steam Boat Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The T. S. Ford Company, Limited	Mitchell	40,000
The Toronto Navigation Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Toronto Roller Bearing Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
The Toronto Milk Company, Limited	Toronto	25,000
The Taylor Copper Mines Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie	2,000,000
The T. A. Lytle Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Tuthill Pharmacy, Limited	Toronto	40,000
Carried forward		

Appendix I.—List of Charters issued for the year 1901.

Name of Company.	Head Office.	Capital.
		$
Brought forward		
The Tuckahoe Lithia Water Company, Limited	Toronto	20,000
The Town of Welland Industrial and Commercial Company, Limited	Welland	40,000
The Twentieth Century Mining Company, Limited	Toronto	2,000,000
The Toronto Liquid Carbonate Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Tyre and Ellis Company, Limited	Barrie	40,000
The Tilsonburg Oil and Gas Developing Company, Limited	St. Thomas	99,000
The Toronto Portland Cement Company, Limited	Dresden	300,000
The Thousand Island Mineral Water Company, Limited	Brockville	25,000
U.		
The Union Stock Yards Company, Limited	Toronto Junction	400,000
The Uwanta Manufacturing Company, Limited	Ottawa	40,000
United Factories, Limited	Toronto	1,500,000
The United States Ferrol Company, Limited	Toronto	1,000,000
The Union Trust Company, Limited	Toronto	2,000,000
V.		
The Victoria Shoe Company, Limited	Toronto	40,000
Veneer and Box Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Victoria Mercantile Company, Limited	Victoria Harbour	50,000
Victoria Lake, Limited	Stratford	30,000
The Victoria Cemetery Company, of Thurlow, Limited	Gilead	1,500
W.		
Wm. A. Rogers, Limited	Toronto	1,350,000
The W. J. English Company, Limited	Forest	20,000
The W. H. Steele Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The W. W. Chown Company, Limited	Belleville	75,000
The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, Limited	St Catharines	450,000
The Westport Mining and Developing Company, Limited	Westport	50,000
The World Furnishing Company, Limited	Orillia	40,000
The Walker, Parker Company, Limited	Toronto	50,000
The Wiarton Real Estate and Building Company, Limited	Wiarton	40,000
The Woodstock Box Company, Limited	Woodstock	20,000
The Wallaceburg Sugar Company, Limited	Wallaceburg	300,000
The Whaley, Royce and Company, Limited	Toronto	100,000
The Westbourne School for Girls	Toronto	10,000
The Wright Manufacturing Company of Ottawa, Limited	Ottawa	10,000
The Woodburn Milling Company, Limited	Woodstock	40,000
The Wallaceburg Cooperage Company, Limited	Wallaceburg	50,000
The Walkerton Sugar Company, Limited	Walkerton	300,000
Y.		
The Young Men's Hebrew Athletic Club, Limited	Toronto	1,000
The York Manufacturing Co., Limited	Toronto	40,000
Grand total		$87,299,960

Appendix II.—List of Supplementary Letters Patent increasing the Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies during 1901.

Name of Company.	Date.	From.	To.
		$	$
The S. I. Wilson Lumber Company of Toronto, Limited	7th February, 1901	24,000	100,000
The Chatham Mineral Water Company, Limited	14th February, 1901	15,000	65,000
The Perth Flag and Cordage Company, Limited	20th February, 1901	30,000	50,000
The Paisley Pork Packing Company, Limited	1st March, 1901	8,000	40,000
The British Lion Gold Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Limited	8th March, 1901	80,000	180,000
The Canada Biscuit Company, Limited	18th March, 1901	100,000	150,000

APPENDIX II.—*Continued*

Name of Company.	Date	From.	To.
		$	$
The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company of Brantford, Limited	23rd March, 1901	200,000	300,000
The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Limited	23rd March, 1901	100,000	300,000
The Goderich Knitting Company, Limited	10th April, 1901	20,000	60,000
The Farmers' Binder Twine and Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company of Brantford, Limited	17th April, 1901	100,000	150,000
The Woodstock Gas Light Company	22nd May, 1901	25,000	75,000
The Niagara Falls, Wesley Park and Clifton Tramway Company	22nd May, 1901	50,000	100,000
The Perrin Plough Company of Smith's Falls, Limited	22nd May, 1901	9,000	60,000
The Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	4th June, 1901	2,000,000	3,000,000
The United Electric Company, Limited	13th June, 1901	150,000	300,000
The Barrie Tanning Company, Limited	13th June, 1901	40,000	100,000
The Knechtel Furniture Company, Limited	20th June, 1901	100,000	750,000
The Sydenham Glass Company of Wallaceburg, Limited	26th June, 1901	100,000	150,000
The Grant-Hamilton Oil Company of Toronto, Limited	26th June, 1901	40,000	200,000
The Preston Furniture Company, Limited	26th June, 1901	20,000	75,000
The King, Darrell Produce Company, Limited	23rd August, 1901	24,999	150,000
The Maple Leaf Rubber Company, Limited	23rd August, 1901	250,000	350,000
The Brantford and Oakland Road Company, Limited	20th August, 1901	£5,000	50,000
The Nonsuch Manufacturing Company, Limited	7th August, 1901	20,000	50,000
The National Agency Company, Limited	28th August, 1901	100,000	500,000
The Educational Book Company of Toronto, Limited	21st November, 1901	100,000	200,000

APPENDIX III.—List of Companies whose powers were extended by Supplementary Letters issued during 1901.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Golden Star Mining and Exploration Company of Ontario, Limited	21st January, 1901.
Pugsley Dingman and Company, Limited	24th January, 1901.
The Bi-Metallic Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Limited	22nd July, 1901.
The Woodstock Warehouse Company, Limited	22nd July, 1901.
The Toronto Mining Exchange, Limited	2nd October, 1901.

APPENDIX IV.—List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council Changing the Names of Incorporated Companies in 1901.

From.	To.	Date.
The Powell Granite Company, Limited	The Cannon Granite Company, Limited	10th January, 1901.
The Standard Piano Company of Toronto, Limited	The Palmer Piano Company, Limited	16th January, 1901.
The General Engineering Company of Ontario, Limited.	The Underfeed Stoker Company, Limited	17th January, 1901.
Dominion Cordage and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Canadian Cordage and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	24th January, 1901.
The S. I. Wilson Lumber Company, Limited.	The Wilson Lumber Company, Limited.	14th February, 1901.
The Ontario Methodist Camp Ground Company.	The Grimsby Park Company, Limited	18th March, 1901.
The McLaren and Company, Limited	McLaren and Company, Limited	10th April, 1901.
The Dominion Portland Cement Company of Wiarton, Limited.	The Northern Portland Cement Company of Wiarton, Limited.	17th April, 1901.

APPENDIX IV.—*Continued*

From.	To.	Date.
The Military Institute Company, Limited	The Canadian Military Institute Company, Limited.	17th May, 1901.
Menzie-Turner, Limited.	Menzie Manufacturing Company, Limited.	20th June, 1901.
The Cramp-Ontario Steel Company, Limited.	Cramp Steel Company, Limited	26th June, 1901.
The Welland Hotel and Sanitorium Company of Saint Catharines, Limited.	The Saint Catharines Mineral Springs and Sanitorium Company, Limited.	17th July, 1901
The Bi-Metallic Mining and Development Company of Ontario, Limited,	The Alberta Oil and Development Company, Limited.	26th July, 1901.
The Woodstock Warehouse Company, Limited.	The Woodstock Horse Exchange, Limited	20th August, 1901.
The Caledon Mountain Trout Company, Limited.	The Caledon Mountain Trout Club, Limited.	23rd August, 1901.
The Robertson, Taylor Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Petrie, Taylor Manufacturing Company, Limited.	28th August, 1901.
Lawry and Son, Limited.....	Fowler's Canadian Company, Limited	4th September, 1991.
The Merchants' Shade Company, Limited.	Empire Shade Cloth Company, Limited.	15th November, 1901.
The Crowther-Cumming Company, Limited.	The P. R. Cumming Manufacturing Company, Limited	7th December, 1901.
The Tait-Bredin Company, Limited.....	The Bredin Bread Company of Toronto, Limited.	11th December, 1901.
Toronto Hunt, Limited.	Toronto Hunt	21st December, 1901.

APPENDIX V.—List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepting the Surrender of the Charters of Companies in 1901

Name of Company.	Date.
The George Gillies Company, Limited.....	26th February, 1901
The Swansea Forging Company, Limited	26th February, 1901
The Copeland-Chatterson Company of Toronto, Limited.....	18th March, 1901
The Crosshill Creamery Company	15th May, 1901
The Waterloo Woollen Company, Limited.	4th September, 1901
The Bartlett-Frazier Company of Ontario, Limited	21st December, 1901

APPENDIX VI.—List of Incorporated Companies amalgamated and consolidated during 1901.

Companies amalgamated.	Under the name of	Date.
The Gagné Island Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, Limited, and The Kobold Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, Limited.	The Canada Consolidated Mineral Company, Limited.	24th April, 1901

APPENDIX VII.—List of Extra Provincial Companies to which were issued during 1901 Licenses under 63 Vic., Cap. 24, and of the fees paid therefor.

Name of company.	Where incorporated.	Date of license.	Fee.
			$
A.			
The American Machine Telephone Company, Limited	Dominion	14th December, 1900	50 00
The American Bank Note Company	Dominion	11th January, 1901	25 00
The American Wringer Company	Rhode Island	24th January, 1901	100 00
The A. Macdonald Company	Manitoba	1st February, 1901	100 00
Acadia Sugar Refining Company, Limited	Great Britain	28th February, 1901	110 00
Angier Chemical Company	Massachusetts	13th March, 1901	100 00
The Ames-Holden Company of Montreal, Limited	Dominion	10th April, 1901	50 00
The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Limited	Great Britain	2nd October, 1901	100 00
The Algoma Queen Mining Company	South Dakota	7th November, 1901	210 00
The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Limited	Great Britain	15th October, 1901	100 00
B.			
The Brockville Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	30th January, 1901	25 00
The British Yukon Railway Company	Dominion	14th February, 1901	50 00
The Boston Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited	Dominion	1st February, 1901	50 00
Bovril, Limited	Great Britain	17th April, 1901	160 00
Boston-Canada Oil Company	South Dakota	28th August, 1901	385 00
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	Ohio	28th August, 1901	160 00
The Barber Asphalt Paving Company	West Virginia	23rd August, 1901	185 00
The Black Eagle Gold Mining Company, Limited	Great Britain	6th September, 1901	260 00
The British Yukon Land Company, Limited	Dominion	31st October, 1901	25 00
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company	Michigan	3rd October, 1901	100 00
Babcock and Wilcox, Limited	Great Britain	20th December, 1901	100 00
C			
The Canadian Canoe Company, Limited	Dominion	10th January, 1901	25 00
The Chaudiere Machine and Foundry Company, Limited	Dominion	10th January, 1901	25 00
The Canadian Electric and Water Power Company, Limited	Dominion	14th December, 1901	50 00
The Chatham Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	24th January, 1901	25 00
The Cossitt Brothers Company, Limited	Dominion	24th January, 1901	50 00
The Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Company	Dominion	24th January, 1901	25 00
The Canada Trust Company	Dominion	31st January, 1901	50 00
The Carter's Ink Company	Massachusetts	7th February, 1901	100 00
The Canada Jute Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1901	25 00
The Carbon Light and Power Company	New Jersey	28th February, 1901	100 00
The Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited	Dominion	9th March, 1901	50 00
The C. J. Smith Estate Company, Limited	Dominion	27th March, 1901	25 00
The Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited	Dominion	24th April, 1901	50 00
The Canadian Advertising Agency, Limited	Dominion	13th June, 1901	25 00
The Canadian Typograph Company, Limited	Dominion	13th June, 1901	50 00
The Canadian Woollen Mills Company	Quebec	15th May, 1901	100 00
The Crystal Beach Steamboat and Ferry Company	New York	26th June, 1901	167 50
The Canadian Salt Company, Limited	Dominion	17th July, 1901	50 00
The Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	25 00
The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	12th September, 1901	25 00
The Collins Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd October, 1901	25 00
Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited	Dominion	31st October, 1901	110 00
The Canada Company	Great Britain	2nd October, 1901	102 00
The Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company, Limited	Dominion	7th November, 1901	50 00
Canada Beet Sugar Company	New Jersey	22nd November, 1901	285 00
Consolidated White Bear Mining Company	British Columbia	29th November, 1901	100 00

APPENDIX VII.—List of Extra Provincial Companies.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where incorporated.	Date of license.	Fee.
			$
D.			
The Dominion Brewery Company, Limited	Great Britain	10th January, 1901	635 00
The Dominion Wadding Company, Limited	Quebec	14th December, 1900	185 00
The Deer Trail Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	West Virginia	7th February, 1901	100 00
D. M. Ferry and Company	Michigan	23rd February, 1901	160 00
Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company	Michigan	10th April, 1901	25 00
The De Laval Separator Company	New Jersey	28th August	50 00
The Dominion Portland Cement Company	Dominion	12th September, 1901	25 00
The Deseronto News Company, Limited.	Dominion	10th October, 1901	25 00
The Donnelly Salvage and Wrecking Company, Limited	Dominion	13th November, 1901	25 00
E			
The E. B Eddy Company, Limited	Dominion	4th January, 1901	50 00
Export Lumber Company	New York	31st January, 1901	260 00
The Echo Lake Mining Company	Michigan	5th December, 1901	260 00
F.			
Frederick Stearns and Company	Michigan	16th January. 1901	185 00
The French River Boom Company, Limited	Dominion	24th January, 1901	25 00
The Fancy Goods Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	20th February, 1901	25 00
Fleming H. Revell Company	Illinois	23rd October, 1901	100 00
F. E. Atteaux and Company	New Jersey	7th November, 1901	197 50
G.			
The George White and Sons Company, Limited	Dominion	7th February, 1901	50 00
Gillies Brothers, Limited	Dominion	20th February, 1901	50 00
The Goldsmith's Stock Company of Canada, Limited	Dominion	23rd February, 1901	25 00
Geo. Borgfeldt and Company	New Jersey	22nd May, 1901	100 00
The Gold Mountain Mining Company	West Virginia	13th June, 1901	260 00
The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company, Limited	Dominion	10th October, 1901	25 00
H.			
Hammacher, Schlemmer and Company	New Jersey	24th January, 1901	100 00
H. H. Vivian Company, Limited	Great Britain	2nd May, 1901	100 00
The Homestake Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited	Minnesota	13th June, 1901	160 00
The Hamilton Land Company, Limited	Dominion	20th June, 1901	50 00
Hawkesbury Lumber Company	Dominion	26th July, 1901	50 00
The Hart Emery Wheel Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	25 00
Hope-Street Factory, Limited	Great Britain	28th August, 1901	100 00
The Hull Electric Company	Quebec	12th September, 1901	100 25
Haight and Freese Company	New York	5th December, 1901	50 00
I.			
The Ideal Manufacturing Company	Michigan	23rd March, 1901	100 00
The Intelligencer Printing and Publishing House, Limited	Dominion	22nd July, 1901	25 00
J.			
J. M. Richardson, Sons and Owden, Limited	Great Britain	29th April, 1901	100 00
The John Bertram and Sons Company, Limited	Dominion	26th June, 1901	50 00
J. T. and J. Taylor, Limited	Great Britain	10th October, 1901	100 00
J. C. McLaren Leather Belting Company	Quebec	28th August, 1901	50 00
K.			
The Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	28th February, 1901	50 00
The King Bridge Company	Ohio	2nd May, 1901	100 00
The King-Richardson Company	New Jersey	30th May 1901	185 00

APPENDIX VII.—List of Extra-Provincial Companies—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Date of license	Fee.
			$
L.			
The London Cold Storage and Warehousing Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1601	25 00
The Lake Erie Excursion Company	New York	..	100 00
Lambert Pharmacal Company	Missouri	4th September, 1901	50 00
The Lake Erie Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	..	25 00
La Campagnie de Publication De La Patrie	Quebec	28th September, 1901	50 00
Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company	New Jersey	21st December, 1901	100 00
M.			
The Montreal and Chicago Merchants' Shipping Company, Limited	Dominion	30th January, 1901	25 00
The Melbourne Steamship Company, Limited	Dominion	1st February, 1901	25 00
The Merchants' Cotton Company	Quebec	14th February, 1901	100 00
The Mason and Risch Piano Company, Limited	Dominion	13th March, 1901	50 00
The Marlatt and Armstrong Company, Limited	Dominion	31st January, 1901	50 00
The Mac Machine Company, Limited	Dominion	10th October, 1901	25 00
The Manitoba Free Press Company	Manitoba	2nd December, 1901	100 00
N.			
The Nordheimer Piano and Music Company, Limited	Dominion	4th January, 1901	50 00
National Cash Register Company	New Jersey	14th February, 1901	100 00
The Niagara District Fruit Growers' Stock Company, Limited	Dominion	18th March, 1901	25 00
New Haven Clock Company	Connecticut	11th May, 1901	100 00
The National Electrotype and Stereotype Company, Limited	Dominion	22nd July, 1901	25 00
The North-West Transportation Company	Dominion	10th October, 1901	50 00
Nicholson File Company	Rhode Island	7th November, 1901	210 00
O.			
The Ontario Graphite Company, Limited	Dominion	11th January, 1901	50 00
Oneida Community, Limited	New York	18th March, 1901	110 00
The Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls	Dominion	28th February, 1901	50 00
The Ontario Mining Company	West Virginia	22nd May, 1901	260 00
The Owen Sound Electric Illumination and Manufacturing Company	Dominion	12th September, 1901	25 00
P.			
The Penberthy Injector Company	Michigan	4th January, 1901	110 00
The Pembroke Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	8th March, 1901	25 00
The Packard Electric Company, Limited	Dominion	11th May, 1901	50 00
The Policy Holders' National Union	Illinois	22nd July, 1901	100 00
The Pelee Island Wine and Vineyards Company Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	25 00
The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company, Limited	Dominion	7th November, 1901	25 00
The Prescott Emery Wheel Company	Dominion	5th December, 1901	25 00
R.			
The Registry Company of North America, Limited	Dominion	30th July, 1901	25 00
The Rideau Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	25 00
R. H. Smith Company	Dominion	7th November, 1901	25 00
The Royal Trust Company	Quebec	31st October, 1901	260 00
The Rideau Lakes Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	13th November, 1901	25 00
The Riordan Paper Mills, Limited	Dominion	5th December, 1901	50 00
R. J. Lovell Company	Dominion	22nd July, 1901	25 00
S			
The Stewart, Howe and May Company	New Jersey	10th January, 1901	197 50
The Shrigsley Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	24th January, 1901	50 15

APPENDIX VII.—List of Extra-Provincial Companies—*Concluded*

Name of Company.	Where incorporated.	Date of license.	Fee.
S.			$
The Star Iron Company, Limited	Dominion	1st February, 1901	25 00
The Saint Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1901	50 00
The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1901	25 00
The Saint Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1901	50 00
Standard Fashion Company	New York	13th March, 1901	50 00
Standard Varnish Works	New York	30th May, 1901	100 00
Stewart Hartshorn Company	New Jersey	2nd October, 1901	100 00
The Seven Sutherland Sisters	New York	7th November, 1901	50 00
The Shearer and Brown Company, Limited	Dominion	7th November, 1901	50 25
T.			
The Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Company, Limited	Dominion	14th February, 1901	25 00
The Toronto Lead and Colour Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd February, 1901	25 00
The Tillson Company, Limited	Dominion	13th March, 1901	50 00
Technical Supply Company	New Jersey	21st November, 1901	100 00
U.			
The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company	Dominion	4th September, 1901	50 00
United States Gold Mining Company	Maine	20th December, 1901	385 00
V.			
Valentine and Company	New York	13th March, 1901	100 00
W.			
The Wentworth Navigation Company, Limited	Dominion	10th January, 1901	25 00
Woodward Chemical Company	New Jersey	12th April, 1901	100 00
The Waterous Engine Works Company	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	50 00
The William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	50 00
The Wilkes-Westwood Company, Limited	Dominion	23rd August, 1901	25 00
The Welding Compound Company	New Jersey	23rd October, 1901	50 00
Westerfield Mining Investment Company, Limited	Arizona	23rd October, 1901	100 00
The Whitman and Barnes Manufacturing Company	Ohio	15th November, 1901	100 00
The W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company	Dominion	11th July, 1901	50 00
W. C. Edwards Company	Dominion	28th August, 1901	50 00
W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company	Quebec	28th August, 1901	510 00

APPENDIX IX.

Synopsis of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House presented to the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1901.

No.	Sessional Papers No.	Subject.	Mover.
1	54	Unexpended grants to railways, Cash Subsidies if earned and land grants if earned ...	Mr. Hoyle.
2	56	Evidence taken before the Royal Commission for the investigation of the acts of the several Officers at the West Elgin Election in January, 1899.....	Mr. Whitney.
3	59	Timber cut on road allowances in Grimsthorpe Township during 1899 and 1900	Mr. Allen.
4	61	Applications for admission into Normal Schools for 1901.....	Mr. Barr.
5	62	Location of Cold Storage Stations, established under the Act of previous session	Mr. McLaughlin.
6	63	Respecting an outbreak of Smallpox in the County of Essex in March, 1899..	Mr. Lucas.
7	64	Correspondence with relation to the establishment of a Remount Station in Canada	Mr. Whitney.
8	65	Respecting the employment of Aliens on the construction work of any railway in the Province .	Mr. Wardell.
9	67	Respecting a license to either the British Hotel or the Central Hotel in the Town of Durham, during the years 1898 or 1899.....	Mr. Lucas.
10	69	Names and addresses of all parties to whom permits were granted during the year 1900 for destruction of insectivorous birds, etc.....	Mr. Monteith.
11	73	Tenderers for coal and fresh meats, for the use of the Asylum at Brockville, during the year 1900.....	Mr. Joynt.
12	74	Respecting the Government grant to School Section No. 7, Township of Melancthon....	Mr. Barr.
13	77	Collection of fines imposed for bribery during last local election in Halton....	Mr. Wardell.
14	78	Money spent on Colonization Roads, number of miles built, cost, etc., in last seven years.	Mr. Brower.
15	79	Enforcement of Ontario Factories Act, during the years 1898, 1899, and 1900..	Mr. Carscallen.

APPENDIX X

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th January, 1902.

To the Honourable
JAMES ROBERT STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Registrar of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc., etc.

SIR,—The undersigned begs leave to submit the following table as showing in a condensed form the services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1901.

Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Registrar's Office of the Department of the Provincial Secretary for the year 1901 :

Documents.	Recorded and Compared.
Special Charters of Incorporation	4
Charters of Incorporation	339
Supplementary Charters of Incorporation.	26
Letters Patent for Licensing Companies	161
Commissions under Great Seal	66
Commissions under Privy Seal	81
Commissions to License Commissioners	101
Commissions to License Inspectors	11
Warrants removing Lunatics	250
Warrants discharging Lunatics	79
Crown Land Patents	1,024
Mining Leases	227
Certificates of Incorporation of Friendly Societies	2
Copies and Certificates of Patents	38
Bonds and Covenants	23

In addition to the foregoing an annual return of all bonds and securities recorded in this Office is prepared for the Legislative Assembly, and a quarterly return of all the lands is also sent to the Registrars of each County in which patents have issued, giving description of land patented, name of patentee, and also notice of all cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is also done in searching old records of land patents and charters, commissions and other documents, and examining and reporting as to fitness of names of charters applied for, and certifying to and passing notaries' certificates.

GEO HOBBS,
Pro Deputy Registrar.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

ERRATUM.

The latter part of page 6 and all of page 7 should read after Medical Superintendent's Report upon Asylum for Insane, London.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

TORONTO.

Office of the

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November, 1900.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-Fourth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector

The Honorable J. R. Stratton, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, November, 1901.

To the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-fourth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The statistical records of the Provincial Asylums for the past year show that the ordinary routine proceedings have been carried on without any serious hindrance or disability arising to interfere with the usual work or service being performed.

From a comparative point of view, however, there are many features of interest which may be noted in the changes and progress made, and evidence is found in the following collated tables, which show that favorable conditions have existed and good results have followed the operations of the institutions for the year under report.

Admissions.

The number of patients admitted during the past year is shown to be 20 in excess of the previous year ending Sept 30, 1900. During these years there were admitted 722 and 742 respectively. But for the previous ten years the average number of admissions was 780, or 38 per annum more than the past year, and in view of the growth of the provincial population during the decade, it is reasonable to conclude that so far as the admissions would indicate and be considered a factor in the estimate, the pro rata number of cases requiring institution care and treatment have decreased. It would not be correct, however, to assume that a reduced number of admissions for the past two years was evidence of a decreased demand for accommodation, for notwithstanding the increased room furnished within the past 12 years by the construction of the asylums at Mimico and Brockville, and the additional accommodation provided at Kingston and Hamilton amounting to a total of 1,218 beds, the room is fully occupied. Proof of this fact may be found in the increased number of patients in residence at the close of the year as compared with the former one; on the 30th of September, 1900, there were 4,498 lunatics in residence, and on the like date 1901 there were 4,604, or an increase of 106 during the year The number of patients on probation together with the number of applications for each month of the past year indicate to what extent the accommodation has governed the prompt admission of patients. The following table will more clearly show this to be the case.

October, 1900, to Sept 30th, 1901.	Asylums in which there were no vacancies for the month.	Applications.	Vacancies.	Patients on probation.
October	Kingston	77	27	76
November	London	68	42	81
December	London, Kingston, Hamilton	68	39	84
January	Toronto, London	64	33	82
February	Toronto, London, Kingston	104	28	77
March	Toronto, London, Kingston, Mimico	74	19	67
April	Toronto, Kingston, London, Mimico	72	28	81
May	Toronto, London, Mimico	75	24	83
June	Toronto, London, Mimico	85	21	77
July	Toronto, London, Kingston, Mimico	97	22	79
August	Toronto, London, Kingston, Mimico	74	16	76
September	Toronto, London, Kingston, Mimico	81	19	67
	Average	78	26	77

From this statement it will be noted that the average number of applications each month has been 78, and the average number of vacancies 26, affording but one-third of the accommodation required; from this proportion must be deducted the number of patients who were returned from probation, namely, 60 during the year, or an average of 5 each month, which reduces the number of vacancies to 21, as against 78 applications.

It will therefore be seen that during the past year there has been an increasing demand for accommodation; from a comparative point of view the following table shows the past and present condition in this regard since 1890.

Asylums.	Number of Beds.		Number in residence on September 30th.	
	1890	1901	1890	1901
Toronto	*801	708	790	754
London	944	1,004	946	1,034
Kingston	†685	†590	674	599
Hamilton	909	1,041	908	1,029
Mimico	.....	600	.....	605
Brockville	.....	624	.....	613
Totals	3,349	4,567	3,318	4,604

* The reduced number of beds at Toronto asylum is due to the branch asylum at Mimico being included in 1890, while at the present time it is a separate institution.

† The reduced number of beds at Kingston asylum is due to vacating Regiopolis College in 1891.

The result of this reckoning is that there were at the close of 1890, 3,318 patients in residence, with 3,349 beds, or a surplus of 21 beds. While at the close of 1901 there were 4,604 patients in residence and 4,567 beds, or a deficiency of 68 beds for their permanent accommodation. It will also be noted that the resident population increased by 1,286 during the 11 years to which the statement refers.

In this connection it should be noted that the provision made by the construction of the new asylum at Cobourg for 150 patients, and the additional accommodation for 60 patients in the new infirmary building at London asylum, both of which will be available in the near future, are not included in the foregoing table. This increased room will no doubt relieve the present congested condition of the institutions and afford accommodation for any outlying patients requiring asylum treatment.

The foregoing statements refer solely to the lunatic population of the asylums for the insane and do not include the population of the asylum for idiots at Orillia, which during the year had an average of 653 in residence and a number of applications in reserve, but as these have been accumulating for years no doubt many of the idiots themselves have disappeared, and may be written off the list of those requiring accommodation.

While referring to the increased number and the provision made for the insane population of the province it may be interesting to compare the relative proportions now in the provincial asylums with the number of the insane in charge at the close of the former decade.

In 1891 the total number of lunatics known to the department was 3,639, of whom 3,468 were in the asylums, 19 in Homewood Retreat, Guelph, 26 in Kingston Penitentiary, 66 in the gaols and 60 applications. Leaving out the 45 provided for in the Retreat and Penitentiary and adding to those in the asylums the number in the gaols and the applications, the total would be 3,594, who might be regarded as wards of the province; of this number 126 were not in the asylums, or 3½ per cent., while the number in the gaols 66, amounted to 1 4/5 per cent.

On September 30, 1901, the total number of lunatics known to the department was 4,835, of whom 4,604 were in the asylums, 17 in Homewood Retreat, 36 in the Penitentiary, 95 in the gaols and 83 applications. Leaving out the 53 provided for in the Retreat and Penitentiary, and adding to those in the asylums the number in the gaols and the applications, the total number would then be 4,782 who may be regarded as wards of the province, of whom 178 were not in the asylums, or 3¼ per cent. of the insane population, while the number in the gaols, 95, amounted to 1 9-10 per cent. From this it is evident that the proportion of patients remaining outside the asylums has relatively remained without much change for the past 10 years.

Methods of Admission

As the methods adopted for the admission of patients, by certificate and by warrant, are frequently referred to, the following table will afford a correct knowledge of the numbers admitted under each system for a term of years, also the daily average population of insane and idiots since 1871.

Date.	Total admission, lunatics and idiots		Total asylum population, Sept. 30th.	Lunatics in residence, Sept. 30th.	Idiots in residence, Sept. 30th.	Daily average population lunatics and idiots.
	Certificate.	Warrant.				
1871....	217	136	1,366	No classification.		1,366
1872....	179	144	1,461	1,436	25	1,461
1873....	176	143	1,505	1,468	37	1,525
1874...	152	171	1,599	1,563	36	1,628
1875....	202	124	1,650	1,615	35	1,659
1876....	214	256	1,812	1,753	59	1,774
1877....	306	248	1,999	1,859	140	1,942
1878....	326	221	2,149	2,003	146	2 006
1879....	264	251	2,325	2,144	181	2,208
1880....	329	245	2,521	2,300	221	2,423
1881....	289	255	2,650	2,416	234	2,584
1882....	328	310	2,742	2,508	234	2,696
1883....	337	261	2,825	2,594	231	2,878
1884....	308	223	2,906	2,671	235	2,867
1885....	278	200	2,934	2,705	229	2,940
1886....	344	350	3,117	2,899	218	3,046
1887....	253	183	3,137	2,927	210	3,126
1888....	357	314	3,394	3,110	284	3,241
1889...	343	216	3,490	3,181	309	3,466
1890....	402	295	3,630	3,318	312	3,557
1891....	590	484	3,888	3,468	420	3,865
1892....	547	350	4,073	3,587	486	3,985
1893....	553	267	4.240	3,727	513	4,174
1894....	533	248	4,406	3,860	546	4,557
1895....	631	417	4,614	4,036	578	4,557
1896....	578	272	4,723	4,118	605	4,709
1897 ...	639	350	4,909	4,279	630	4,867
1898....	611	213	5.029	4,388	641	5,004
1899....	560	233	5,084	4,427	657	5,108
1900....	502	291	5,152	4,498	654	5,137
1901....	569	228	5,256	4,604	652	5,209
Totals..	11,917	7,899				

The percentage of admissions by each method every tenth year from 1871 to 1901 is as follows :—

	Certificate.	Warrant.
1871	62 per cent.	38 per cent.
1881	51 do	49 do
1891	55 do	45 do
1901	71 do	29 do
Average	60 per cent.	40 per cent.

Adopting this table as a means of judging of the public estimate of the systems, it is evident that it is largely in favor of the certificate method, as it will be noted that since 1881 there is a marked decrease in the percentage of warrant patients; at the close of the past year the proportion shows 29 per cent. of warrant to 71 per cent. of certificate cases. It is gratifying to note that this increase of patients admitted by certificate is evidence of the improved condition of the population generally and of the facilities for the conveying of patients to the different institutions; it is also beyond doubt that

the greatest deterrent to the system of commitment by warrant, is the inefficient provision made in the counties for the care of this unfortunate class while waiting removal to the asylums.

Increase of Insanity.

The question of the relative increase of insanity, compared with the population, is a very perplexing one, especially when the basis of estimate is limited wholly to that furnished by statistical evidence.

There are so many and various conditions in this regard contributing to increase or modify any records furnished, by enumeration or classification of numbers, that at best the conclusion must be regarded as approximating a correct one. From a purely statistical point of view the following table would indicate that there is a largely increased number of insane, as the figures show that in 1861 there was one insane or idiotic person to 856 of the population, and in 1901 one insane or idiotic person to every 371 of the population.

In other words, while the provincial population has increased from 1,396,091 to 2,182,942, or 56 per cent. in the forty years, the number of insane and idiotic, officially known, has increased from 1 631 to 5,880, or 260 per cent. That is, the ordinary population has increased about 1½ per cent. per annum for the forty years, while the insane and idiotic population has apparently increased about 6½ per cent. per annum in the same time, as shown by the following table :—

	Population of the Province.	Number of insane and idiots officially known.	Ratio of insane to population.
1861	1,396,091	1,631	1 to 856
1871	1,620 851	1,427	1 to 1,136
1881	1,926,922	2,693	1 to 727
1891	2,114,321	4,119	1 to 513
1901	2,182,942	5,880	1 to 371

While there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the figures representing the number of the insane known to this department on the dates named, there are many indications that great allowance must be made before they can be adduced as conclusive evidence of the comparative increase of insanity, and one of the chief factors in this regard is the broadened views of alienists and the profession generally as to what constitutes the mental state of those designated insane. While there is no doubt that the term insanity is rightly applied as indicating an abnormal mental condition owing to distorted or deficient mental ability, ever-widening methods of investigation and research have detected other and new phases of the disease, and the result is that there is a largely increased number of patients committed to the asylum for treatment during recent years.

The public sentiment, too, which prevailed through former years against the commitment of patients to an asylum, had the effect of restraining relatives and friends from making application for their admission, and the result was that few, if any, but the most refractory and maniacal, who could not otherwise be controlled, were considered proper subjects for institution care and treatment, and on that account accurate knowledge as the numbers of this afflicted class at large must have been unobtainable.

That a great change has taken place in the public mind recently in regard to the benefits to be derived from asylum treatment is evident by the number of patients now admitted, and for whom admittance is sought for the quiet and demented classes who formerly would have been cared for in their own homes, and being provided for, there would not as now be enumerated with the insane population in the asylums. And as

these classes form so large a proportion of the resident population of the several institutions it would be incorrect to assume that the asylum population at present bears the same relative proportion to the provincial population that it did in former years

To what extent admissions should be counted as reduced in number to equalize fairly the asylum population for the purpose of making a comparison with the present provincial record is a problem difficult of solution, but from the fact that the returns furnished for the decade ending the 30th of September, 1898, show that the relative proportion of admissions of acute and chronic cases was 39 to 61 per cent respectively, the conclusion is reasonable that a large number of imbecile or merely infirm patients were admitted during those years which formerly would not have been domiciled in the institutions.

Under difficulties which beset efforts to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the relative proportion of the insane of the provincial population it is interesting to compare the number here with that of other countries where the conditions are, to some extent, parallel, and from that point of view may be found useful when considering the question of insanity in many of its more important aspects.

The record furnished by the Commissioners in Lunacy in England in their late report gives the proportion of insane people as 1 to every 300 of the population, and in the State of New York the Commissioners in Lunacy report 1 to every 320 of the population, and as formerly shown, the Ontario statistics record 1 insane person to every 371 of the population. The figures are as follows :—

New York State : Population, 7,268,009, as per Commissioner's report. The insane population registered is 22,008, or 1 to 320.

England : Population, 32,091,907, as per report of Commissioners. Insane population, 106,611, or 1 to every 300.

Ontario : Population, 2,167,978 as per census of 1901. Number of insane, 5,880 known to the department, or 1 to every 371.

Causes of Insanity

On page 34 of this report will be found the table which is submitted annually, giving the assigned causes of insanity in each case so far as that has been ascertained, also distinguishing between the number afflicted from predisposing causes, and those that have been developed from exciting causes. And with the view of affording enlarged data for observation on this important question the following table has been extended to cover the admissions for the past ten years ending on the 30th September last.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table showing the assigned cause of insanity is annexed.

Assigned cause. From 1892 to 1901 inclusive.	Number from predisposing cause.	Number from exciting cause.
Moral.		
Domestic troubles including loss of relatives or friends	52	316
Religious excitement	7	140
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	52	230
Love affairs, including seduction	5	66
Mental anxiety, "worry"	37	283
Fright and nervous shocks	12	103
	165	1,138
Physical.		
Intemperance in drink	79	196
Intemperance, sexual	6	22
Veneral disease	26	50
Self abuse, sexual	91	229
Over-work	67	189
Sunstroke	25	77
Accident or injury	41	145
Pregnancy	30	43
Puerperal	39	155
Lactation	13	36
Morphia habit	1	15
Puberty and change of life	60	117
Uterine disorders	44	87
Brain disease with general paralysis	52	77
Brain disease with epilepsy	94	152
Other forms of brain disease	34	95
Other bodily diseases or disorders, old age	138	285
Fevers	23	152
	863	2,122
Hereditary.		
With other ascertained cause in combination	715	53
With other combined cause not ascertained	867	143
	1,582	196
Congenital.		
With other ascertained causes in combination	60	15
With other causes not ascertained	194	112
Unknown	3,702	2,983
	3,956	3,110
Total	6,566	6,566

Referring to the classifications of cases in the foregoing as due to moral causes, the difference between the number designated as predisposing and those designated as exciting causes is very marked, the latter being 17 per cent. of the total admissions while the former bears only the proportion of 2½ per cent. That is, in this province about seven times as many become insane from indirect exciting causes as from the more direct and predisposing tendencies. During the past decade 1,138 persons have become insane from alleged indirect causes, and the question arises in how many cases insanity might have been averted had ordinary precaution and reasonable judgment been exercised to prevent its development.

Of the next classification the cases admitted attributed to physical causes a like remark would apply, as 32 per cent. of the total number were from exciting causes while those admitted from predisposing causes bear the proportion of 13 per cent. to the total admissions.

It would be pleasing to draw attention to the next classification, namely, that of hereditary, if a like conclusion could be reached in regard to the preventable measures which could be resorted to. The figures under this classification however, show that the proportion assigned to hereditary as a predisposing cause is eight times greater than the number assigned to this as an exciting cause with others combined, the total being 1,582 of the former to 196 of the latter. The number of those recorded insane from congenital causes with others combined, and not ascertained, forms a very small proportion of the total admissions; the cases enumerated as due to congenital predisposing causes are 254 to 157 due to exciting causes.

The remaining number, 2,983, admitted as insane but from unknown causes, is in the proportion of 45 per cent. to the total admissions, and while this number may appear to be a comparatively large one not traceable to a direct and well defined cause, the same measure of uncertainty would be found in attempting to trace the origin and cause of other physical diseases.

From the foregoing retrospect it is evident that one of the most important questions for consideration in the near future will be that of increased accommodation if provision is to be made, as now, for the care and treatment of all classes of the mentally afflicted.

The new asylum at Cobourg will meet the present necessity for the custody and care of a number of the more helpless and infirm female patients who are now distributed in the wards of the several institutions. The structural arrangements and internal fittings are all of modern design and are being completed as rapidly as possible with the view of securing for the patients the best conditions which can be had for their comfort and that also of those who have them in charge.

Recoveries and Deaths.

A brief summary of the asylum records regarding the number of recoveries and deaths during the year shows that the total number of recoveries reported was 275, which is 27 per cent. of the admissions. The average percentage of recoveries for the past ten years was 28.8 per cent. the lowest average during those years being 21.38 per cent. and the highest 36.71 per cent. From this it will be seen that the returns for 1901 were slightly under the average for the past ten years.

The total number of deaths reported during 1901 was 305, or 5.13 per cent. of the population. During the decade the average was 5.34 per cent. so that the past year has exhibited no extraordinary conditions in this respect.

Expenditure.

The total maintenance of the asylums for the insane and idiotic during 1901 was $623,675.77. In 1900 it was $628,117.46, or $4,441.69 more than in 1901. This fact is worthy of note as this curtailment of expenditure was effected notwithstanding the higher cost of such staples as coal and flour in 1901, which amounted to the sum of $10,922,34 If to this be added the net decrease in maintenance of $4,441.69 it shows a total reduction of $15,364.03.

This decrease had the effect of reducing the per capita cost of maintenance by $1.39 during 1901, the rate being $120.80 as compared with $122.19 for 1900. In view of this it will be apparent that the strictest economy has been observed in order to effect this result.

Revenue.

It is pleasing to note that a substantial increase in revenue amounting to $9,026.59 has been received from paying patients in 1901, as compared with the receipts in 1900. The total receipts for the year was $90,677.46. For the former year it was $81,650.87. This is accounted for largely by the increase of 56 paying patients, and the receipts from an increased number in daily residence.

These several statements regarding the recoveries, deaths, expenditure and revenue, with an increase of 72 patients in daily residence, give, in a condensed form, a record of the asylums in regard to these matters which is satisfactory, and an evidence of a uniform and efficient service.

Changes in Staffs.

The changes in the official staffs of the asylums have been from resignations and transfers, as follows :—

Dr. Hobbs, of London asylum resigned and was succeeded by Dr. W. T. Wilson, of Brockville asylum who was transferred to London.

Dr. Herriman, transferred from Hamilton to Kingston asylum.

Dr. Webster, transferred from Kingston to Hamilton asylum.

Dr. St Charles, transferred from Orillia to Hamilton asylum.

Mrs. Keegan, matron of Hamilton asylum, resigned.

Miss Watson, of Brockville asylum appointed as her successor.

Miss Gibson, assistant matron, promoted to be matron of Brockville asylum.

Miss Billington, matron of Mimico asylum resigned.

Miss Quinlan, of Brockville asylum appointed as her successor.

A careful perusal of the appended reports of Superintendents will afford much information regarding the various operations and proceedings which have taken place during the past year, and their recommendations as to the requirements for the future will be found to be of interest and of service in considering their wants and necessities with the view of adding to the institutions such improvements as are likely to prove beneficial.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire population of the

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylums Oct. 1st, 1900..	350	360	710	481	527	1,008	308	279	587	469	554	1,023
Admitted during the year ended Sept. 30th, 1901.	61	56	117	81	60	141	55	50	105	56	67	123
Total number on asylum registers and actually under treatment in each asylum during the year..	411	416	827	562	587	1,149	363	329	692	525	621	1,146
Discharged cured.....	17	28	45	33	22	55	20	13	33	24	27	51
" improved ..	5	4	9	.....	4	4	3	8	11	3	8	11
" unimproved .	5	2	7	3	.....	3	3	1	4	.....	2	2
" as not insane.	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged during year.....	27	34	61	36	26	62	26	22	48	27	37	64
Escaped	1	...	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	....	1
Died	21	19	40	35	17	52	24	20	44	29	21	50
Transferred from one asylum to another	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total number escaped, died, discharged and transferred during the year	49	54	103	72	43	115	51	42	93	57	60	117
Number of patients remaining in aylums on Sept. 30th, 1901.....	362	362	724	490	544	1,034	312	287	599	468	561	1,029

No. 1.

Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
291	309	600	299	271	570	2,198	2,300	4,498	357	297	654	2,555	2,597	5,152
66	65	131	53	72	125	372	370	742	33	22	55	405	392	797
357	374	731	352	343	695	2,570	2,670	5,240	390	319	709	2,960	2,989	5,949
34	26	60	17	14	31	145	130	275	.....	.....	.....	145	130	275
1	2	3	3	...	3	15	26	41	3	1	4	18	27	45
.....	....	...	....	...	....	11	5	16	5	..	5	16	5	21
.....	....		...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
35	28	63	20	14	34	171	161	332	8	1	9	179	162	341
3	.....	3	3	....	3	10	.....	10	....	.....	....	10	..	10
14	13	27	27	17	44	150	107	257	32	16	48	182	123	305
2	31	33	1	.....	1	3	34	37	...	.....	..	3	34	37
54	72	126	51	31	82	334	302	636	40	17	57	374	319	693
303	302	605	301	312	613	2,236	2,368	4,604	350	302	652	2,586	2,670	5,256

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the the 1st October, 1876, to

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged, improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years.	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years.	**1,311.8**	**1,330**	**2,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years.	**1,586.2**	**1,581.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,809	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,116	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years.	**1,893.4**	**1,932.2**	**3,826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	2,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	2,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years.	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4,450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**

No. 2.

asylums of the province during each of the twenty-four years from the 30th September, 1901.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34 78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4 69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6 35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33 06	7.38	4 87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,116
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057 2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37 15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30 15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4 41	5 39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26 18	29 74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4 98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31 29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**47.9**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43 20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4 79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31 60	39 55	35.41	5 87	4 10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24 61	25 56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1 666	3,318
91	99	190	23.2'	19 61	21 44	5.16	5 68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.8**	**171.2**	**29.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	225	19.22	17.90	18.53	6 85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1.910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21 10	29.15	24 97	6 91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.09	27 82	28.42	6 23	5 81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**263**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**

TABLE No 3

Showing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums, and the asylums they were assigned to.

County or Place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	.....	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Brant	5	14	19	1	....	....	16	1	.....	1	19
Bruce	6	7	13	1	9	....	1	.....		2	13
Carleton	18	13	31	....	....	1	..	.....	26	4	31
Dufferin	1	3	4	....	....	....	4	.....	..	..	4
Elgin	1	6	7	.....	6	....	...	.....	...	1	7
Essex	6	12	18	.....	17	....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
Frontenac	3	22	25	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	1	3	25
Grey	4	13	17	2	.....	....	12	1	..	2	17
Haldimand	1	5	6	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	..	6
Haliburton	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Halton	....	6	6	.....	.....	....	5	1	.....	....	6
Hastings	5	18	23	1	....	20	.....	....	1	1	23
Huron	3	15	18	1	17	...	.....	....	.....	....	18
Kent	....	13	13	1	11	...	.....	....	...	1	13
Lambton	5	8	13	..	10	....	..	.....	..	3	13
Lanark	3	9	12	..	.....	2	.....	..	10	..	12
Leeds and Grenville	..	29	29	.....	...	....	....	1	25	3	29
Lennox and Addington	4	7	11	..	..	11	...	....	.....	..	11
Lincoln	1	2	3	1	.....	....	2	.....	...	....	3
Middlesex	12	39	51	2	43	....	....	....	1	5	51
Muskoka	3	3	6	....	....	..	..	5	....	1	6
Nipissing	3	4	7	....	....	1	....	6	...	..	7
Norfolk	....	7	7	1	....	....	6	..	..	..	7
Northumberland and Durham	11	34	45	6	..	29	1	1	6	2	45
Ontario	5	10	15	2	....	...	1	9	3	..	15
Oxford	7	9	16	...	13	.....	...	1	.....	2	16
Parry Sound	4	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	..	4
Peel	8	4	12	2	.....	...	1	8	1	....	12
Perth	2	13	15	1	13	..	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Peterborough	7	4	11	...	.....	.....	1	8	1	1	11
Prescott and Russell	8	6	14	....	....	1	.....	..	13	....	14
Prince Edward	1	9	10	....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	....	10
Rainy River	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	...	1	...	..	1
Renfrew	...	9	9	...	.....	9	..	..	..	..	9
Simcoe	4	18	22	2	....	.....	1	17	1	1	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	20	25	....	.....	.....	.....	..	20	5	25
Thunder Bay	2	0	2	...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	..	2
Victoria	10	11	21	1	.....	.....	.....	15	4	1	21
Waterloo	2	8	10	2	....	..	7	....	.....	1	10
Welland	1	12	13	..	...	....	13	....	.....	..	13
Wellington	1	16	17	3	2	.....	12	...	...	..	17
Wentworth	6	26	32	1	.....	....	30	..	..	1	32
York	60	100	160	83	....	....	4	49	12	10	160
Not Classed	....	2	2	1	....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total	228	569	797	117	141	105	123	131	125	55	797

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1901, were originally admitted.

Counties and Places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions	Patients in residence 30th September, 1901.							
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	2	77	4	1	.....	4	11	.....	7	27
Brant	19	742	7	4	...	70	4	.....	10	95
Bruce	13	440	5	88	.	5	2	4	15	119
Carleton	31	821	8	1	67	2	2	117	17	214
Dufferin	4	425	1	..		22	.. .	.....	4	27
Elgin	7	521	3	78	.....	2	2	6	5	95
Essex	18	463	1	78	1	1	3	5	16	105
Frontenac	25	934	2	. .	126	6	1	15	24	174
Grey	17	509	18	2	1	82	17	2	18	140
Haldimand	6	391	.....	1	.....	45	1	2	7	56
Haliburton	...	21	.....	... ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
Halton	6	313	8	....	...	39	2	.....	7	56
Hastings	23	588	8	1	64	....	8	25	17	123
Huron	18	648	7	114	.....	4	2	2	14	143
Kent	13	457	1	88	.....	2	1	6	15	113
Lambton	13	587	1	110	...	1	3	5	14	134
Lanark	12	470	2	.....	39	.....	.....	40	4	85
Leeds and Grenville	29	725	3	....	24	1	2	79	16	125
Lennox and Addington	11	335	1	.....	51	1	.....	7	17	77
Lincoln	3	442	8	.....	1	52	2	3	2	68
Middlesex	51	1,434	2	273	1	5	9	18	37	345
Muskoka	6	92	5	. .	1	3	9	..	11	29
Nipissing	7	41	2	..	....	2	15	1	2	22
Norfolk	7	304	..	1	1	53	4	2	9	70
Northumberland and Durham	45	961	43	...	56	3	19	17	17	155
Ontario	15	593	26	2	1	7	58	6	15	115
Oxford	16	660	5	87	1	10	5	5	16	124
Parry Sound	4	49	1	.....	.....	4	9	1	4	19
Peel	12	378	19	.. ...	.....	8	31	1	8	67
Perth	15	506	4	82	....	5	3	5	10	110
Peterborough	11	359	20	.....	4	4	43	3	9	83
Prescott and Russell	14	210	....	....	9	.	....	43	2	54
Prince Edward	10	207	....	.....	27	..	1	2	5	35
Rainy River	1	12	...		...	1	7	....	....	8
Renfrew	9	254	1	...	49	...	.....	9	5	64
Simcoe	22	960	18	2	1	94	63	8	49	235
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	25	643	2	.....	50	2	...	84	14	152
Thunder Bay	2	31	3	..	1	1	6	1	.....	12
Victoria	21	355	17	1	2	4	48	6	9	87
Waterloo	10	420	6	6	1	66	4	2	17	102
Welland	13	340	5	....	.....	68	3	...	5	81
Wellington	17	729	10	5	....	109	2	5	11	142
Wentworth	32	1,359	8	2	3	182	4	3	29	231
York	160	4,557	436	5	10	58	196	59	136	900
Not Classed	2	500	3	2	7	.....	3	13	3	31
Total	797	25,843	724	1,034	599	1,029	605	613	652	5,256

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylum during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum	Total.
Under one month	26	22	22	8	33	17	128
From 1 to 2 months	17	22	12	22	13	14	100
" 2 " 3 "	7	10	6	9	8	5	45
" 3 " 4 "	10	13	11	6	12	10	62
" 4 " 5 "	1	5	3	3	9	6	27
" 5 " 6 "	4	4	.....	1	3	4	16
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	3	9	10	4	37
" 7 " 8 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5
" 8 " 9 "	2	4	1	1	2	2	12
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	2	.....	1	2	9
" 10 " 11 "	.....	2	2	2	1	2	9
" 11 " 12 "	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	4
" 12 " 18 "	9	7	6	9	8	4	43
" 18 months to 2 years	4	2	4	3	.....	2	15
" 2 to 3 years	6	3	4	13	8	3	37
" 3 " 4 "	7	8	4	9	6	1	35
" 4 " 5 "	.....	4	3	7	4	5	23
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	2	4	2	10	26
" 6 " 7 "	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	8
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	1	1	.....	10	12
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6
" 10 " 15 "	.....	8	1	3	6	10	28
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
" 20 years and upwards	3	2	3	3	2	2	15
Unknown	10	6	14	5	.....	.....	35
Totals	117	141	105	123	131	125	742

TABLE No. 6

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1901.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	9	15	11	13	9	7	3	67
From 1 to 2 months	12	7	10	8	5	7	2	51
" 2 " 3 "	9	12	11	15	16	9	3	75
" 3 " 4 "	11	7	8	13	5	5	6	55
" 4 " 5 "	9	11	4	10	7	10	6	57
" 5 " 6 "	6	10	11	3	8	7	4	49
" 6 " 7 "	2	7	5	5	8	4	6	37
" 7 " 8 "	4	5	7	5	12	4	3	40
" 8 " 9 "	6	10	7	1	6	2	3	35
" 9 " 10 "	1	8	2	10	10	6	4	41
" 10 " 11 "	4	9	2	6	11	32	3	67
" 11 " 12 "	1	5	3	8	5	4	4	30
" 12 " 18 "	32	45	18	25	30	58	33	241
" 18 months to 2 years.....	27	29	10	32	24	29	29	180
" 2 to 3 years	45	61	45	67	42	29	46	335
" 3 " 4 "	51	47	36	58	29	74	42	337
" 4 " 5 "	47	55	23	53	28	128	50	384
" 5 " 6 "	28	48	18	48	25	86	46	299
" 6 " 7 "	38	43	51	42	57	112	38	381
" 7 " 8 "	30	37	19	60	26	.....	44	216
" 8 " 9 "	45	62	31	40	26	.....	31	235
" 9 " 10 "	32	43	11	48	60	.....	40	234
" 10 " 15 "	109	150	112	200	156	.....	116	843
" 15 " 20 "	65	118	71	126	.....	.....	48	428
" 20 years and upwards	101	190	73	133	.....	.....	42	539
Totals	724	1034	599	1029	605	613	652	5256

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month		1	1	2			4
From 1 to 2 months	4	6	1	1			12
" 2 " 3 "	8	5	1		3	1	18
" 3 " 4 "	6	1	3	4	3	3	20
" 4 " 5 "	3	2		2	5	1	13
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	3	2	13	2	27
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	5	4	8	1	23
" 7 " 8 "	2	4	3	4	3	3	19
" 8 " 9 "	1	5	2	4	2	3	17
" 9 " 10 "	4	2	1	2	3	3	15
" 10 " 11 "	1	4	2	3	2	2	14
" 11 " 12 "		3	1	3	2	1	10
" 12 " 18 "	3	3	2	5	4	8	25
" 18 months to two years	2	3	5	4	3		17
" 2 to 3 years	2	2	1	2	3	1	11
" 3 " 4 "	1	5		2	1	1	10
" 4 " 5 "	1	1			1	1	4
" 5 " 6 "		1	1		2		4
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	1			3
" 7 " 8 "				2	1		3
" 8 " 9 "				1	1		2
" 9 " 10 "							
" 10 " 15 "				2			2
" 15 " 20 "		1		1			2
20 years and upwards							
Totals	45	55	33	51	60	31	275

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Under one month						1	1
From 1 to 2 months	1		1		1		3
" 2 " 3 "	1						1
" 3 " 4 "	2	1		1			4
" 4 " 5 "	1			2			3
" 5 " 6 "	1				1		2
" 6 " 7 "		1	1				2
" 7 " 8 "			1				1
" 8 " 9 "				2			2
" 9 " 10 "			2			1	3
" 10 " 11 "					1		1
" 11 " 12 "	1					1	2
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	4				6
" 18 months to 2 years	1		1	1			3
" 2 to 3 years		1	1				2
" 3 " 4 "							
" 4 " 5 "				2			2
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "							
" 7 " 8 "							
" 8 " 9 "				1			1
" 9 " 10 "				1			1
" 10 " 15 "							
" 15 " 20 "				1			1
20 years and upwards							
Totals	9	4	11	11	3	3	41

TABLE No. 9

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year, unimproved.

Periods under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	1	1	2				4
From 1 to 2 months	1						1
" 2 " 3 "	1	1					2
" 3 " 4 "	1						1
" 4 " 5 "							
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "							
" 7 " 8 "							
" 8 " 9 "			1				1
" 9 " 10 "		1					1
" 10 " 11 "							
" 11 " 12 "							
" 12 " 18 "	1		1				2
" 18 months to 2 years							
" 2 to 3 years	2			2			4
" 3 " 4 "							
" 4 " 5 "							
" 5 " 6 "							
" 6 " 7 "							
" 8 " 9 "							
" 10 " 15 "							
" 15 " 20 "							
Totals	7	3	4	2			16

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	2	4	3	3	4	6	.....	22
From 1 to 2 months	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	8
" 2 " 3 "	2	4	1	3	1	.....	1	12
" 3 " 4 "	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	8
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	1	4	2	2	.....	9
" 5 " 6 "	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	13
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	2	8
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	4
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
" 9 " 10 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 11 "	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
" 11 " 12 "	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 12 " 18 "	.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	5	12
" 18 months to 2 years	8	3	3	3	.....	2	3	22
" 2 to 3 years	4	4	2	3	1	.....	5	19
" 3 " 4 "	1	3	1	2	.....	7	4	18
" 4 " 5 "	3	3	1	1	.....	7	2	17
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	1	2	4	6	3	18
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	5	2	1	5	7	23
" 7 " 8 "	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	7
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	5	.....	2	.....	2	13
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
" 10 " 15 "	4	1	2	9	3	.....	10	29
" 15 " 20 "	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	10
" 20 years and upwards	4	11	4	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Totals	40	52	44	50	27	44	48	305

TABLE No 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Anæmia Pernicious	1	1		2				4
Appendicites			1					1
Aneurism of aorta		1						1
Atrophy of stomach		1						1
Asthma				1				1
Apoplexy		2	1		2	5		10
Acute nephritis			1					1
Abcess					1			1
Aneurism				1				1
Brights disease	2	1					1	4
Bronchitis a/c	3		1					4
Cardiac disease		2			5			7
Cerebral degeneration		1						1
" haemorrage			4	1	1	1		7
Cancer			1	1				2
Cerebral tumour					1			1
do meningitis							1	1
Dementia			1		1			2
Dysentery				1	2			3
Exhaustion of melancholia	3	2		3	3	2		13
Effuson on brain	1							1
Exhaustion of mania	1	2	1	6	1	4		15
" dementia	1			4		5		10
Epilepsy	1	2	2	3	3	1	10	22
Exhaustion of epilepsy		2		2		5		9
Erysipelas		1						1
Emphysmia						1	1	2
Endocarditis							2	2
General paresis	7			7				14
Gangrene senile		1			1			2
General debility							10	10
Heart disease	2		1	3		1	1	8
Heart failure	2	1				1		4
Hernia		1						1
Haemoplysis							1	1
Heart Fatty							1	1
Insolation				1				1
Influenza						1		1
Janudice		1						1
La grippe	1							1
Lumbago		1						1
Lupus		1						1
Marasmus	4					2	1	7
Meningitis spiral	1							1
Meningites Tubercular				1				1
Phthisis	3	6	8	2		10	11	40
Pneumonia	3	1	1	2				7
Paralysis	1	1	5	1		2		10
Paresis		4						4
Pyaenuea		1						1
Peritonitis			1	1			4	6
Paralytic dementia				2		1		3
Senile decay	3	15	10	3	6	1		38
Tuberculosis		1	4	2			4	11
Tyhoid fever			1					1
Uramia						1		1
Total	40	52	44	50	27	44	48	305

TABLE No. 12

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Actors								33
Artists					1	1	2	13
Agents	1	2			1		4	53
Architects								8
Actuaries								1
Basket-makers								3
Bankers								3
Bookeepers	3			1		1	5	68
Bakers	1			1				52
Bricklayers	1	1					2	29
Butchers	1			1			2	36
Blacksmiths						2	2	157
Brass-finishers								8
Brewers								17
Builders					1		1	13
Barbers		1		2			3	18
Broom-makers								8
Barristers		1				1	2	15
Bookbinders					1		1	9
Brickmakers								9
Bridge-tenders								1
Brush-makers								1
Button-makers								2
Baggagemasters								2
Brakemen								4
Bailiffs								1
Commercial travellers		1	1		2		4	50
Cabinet-makers		1					1	35
Consuls								1
Confectioners								8
Coopers					2		2	44
Carpenters	2	4		1	4	2	13	419
Clerks	6	1		1	3	2	13	391
Clergymen		1		1			2	72
Carriage-makers	1						1	22
Cooks					1		1	27
Carders								8
Captains of steamboats								7
Cigarmakers	1	1		1			3	17
Custom house officers								13
Coppersmiths								7
Cheesemakers								2
Civil servants	1			1		1	3	15
Clock-cleaners								11
Carters			1				1	12
Contractors								1
Cloth dressers								14
Chisel-makers								1
Coachmen	1					1	2	8
Dyers								1
Domestic servants, all kinds	8	7	2	11	7	2	37	3,497
Dressmakers	2	1	2			1	6	144
Detectives								6
Druggists	1						1	48
Dentists	1			1			2	7
Doctors					2		2	3
Engineers			1		1		2	70
Editors					1		1	2
Engravers	1					1	2	4

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and conditions of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	King ton Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Farmers	9	41	20	11	19	18	118	3,868
Fishermen					1		1	7
Founders		1					1	4
Ferrymen								2
Furriers								7
Fruit canners								2
Florists								1
Gardeners				1	1		2	52
Grocers								25
Glass-blowers								4
Gentlemen	1	2					3	59
Glovemakers								11
Gunsmiths								2
Governors								2
Grooms								1
Hucksters								2
Hatters								5
Hostlers								11
Hunters			1				1	6
Harness-makers					1		1	33
Housekeepers	34	24	9	43	46	48	204	4,259
Hack drivers								28
Inn-keepers					1		1	10
Jewelers						1	1	28
Janitors								3
Journalists								2
Lock-keepers								1
Laborers	10	16	16	13	15	13	83	4,168
Laundresses								33
Ladies		1					1	264
Lawyers	2						2	35
Lumbermen			1				1	24
Lathers								1
Loom-fixer								1
Liverymen								1
Milliners								56
Masons			1			1	2	72
Machinists	1	1		2			4	89
Matchmakers					3	1	4	8
Millers						1	1	57
Moulders								60
Merchants	2			1	3	1	7	67
Mechanics	1	1	1				3	77
Music teachers	2						2	31
Marble cutters				1			1	5
Milkmen								3
Millwrights								2
No occupation	4	9	8	10	4	5	40	1,232
Nightwatchmen								3
Nurses			3	2	2		7	39
Organ builders								3
Piano case-makers								2
Professors of music								14

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.
Plasterers								4
Pensioners								5
Photographers								14
Prostitutes								13
Painters			2	3	1	1	7	148
Printers	1	1					2	80
Pedlars								93
Physicians	1	1					2	56
Pumpmakers								4
Plumbers								3
Patternmakers								1
Policemen								1
Private Secretary								1
Porters								1
Railway employees						1	1	32
Spinsters	2	3	2				7	205
Sailors	2		2				4	83
Students	2		2		1		5	170
Spinners								34
Sisters of charity				1			1	6
Soda water manufacturers								1
Stonecutters								24
Showmen				1			1	3
Saddlers					1	1	2	17
Shoemakers								210
Seamstresses		1					1	51
Slaters								1
Soldiers	1	1			1		3	27
Salesmen								16
Surveyors								6
Sail and tent makers								3
Shop-keepers								10
Ship-builders								11
Stenographers								6
Station-masters								1
Teachers	2	1	1		1	2	7	296
Tinsmiths	1						1	42
Tavern-keepers								138
Tailors	2	6	1	1	2		12	60
Tanners								17
Teamsters		1			1		2	12
Telegraph operators								8
Upholsterers								1
Veterinary surgeons								2
Vinegar maker								1
Watchmakers	2						2	15
Woodworkers								12
Weavers	1						1	43
Wheelwrights								3
Wagonmakers								27
Waiters								6
Wives			28				28	650
Unknown or other employment	1	8		11	1	16	37	2,845

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

—	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	381 16	1,180 38	507 22	694 88	681 29	575 50	509 70
Medical comforts and appliances	256 57	52 98	136 49	172 30	179 04	...	...
Butchers' meat	13,826 36	10,130 17	8,402 12	12,070 84	6,672 65	7,323 40	6,362 19
Poultry, fish, etc	1,416 45	1,068 56	743 88	2,180 39	870 16	1,175 16	286 26
Flour, bread, etc	3,623 15	5,953 05	3,987 69	5,764 70	3,230 83	1,143 07	4,028 28
Butter	5,496 72	7,5[illegible]1 06	3,676 89	8,266 25	4,584 68	4,441 71	4,666 78
Barley, rice, peas and meal	912 98	1,480 26	558 33	939 60	913 53	1,323 75	315 89
Tea	1,653 63	1,263 44	897 75	1,025 70	1,095 00	730 50	487 02
Coffee	262 50	1,125 21	637 98	738 00	47 50	371 25	403 15
Cheese	294 69	1,400 54	260 98	485 09	374 65	350 07	42 99
Eggs	901 34	428 38	290 57	827 84	685 76	431 28	176 99
Fruit (dried)	575 77	509 11	113 28	1,488 25	631 57	1,075 71	196 07
Tobacco and pipes	...	754 03	654 26	483 84	675 49	529 50	34 65
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	199 45	336 75	174 11	390 96	144 16	265 15	83 49
Sugar and syrup	2,949 12	3,062 43	1,947 25	3,152 53	1,869 96	1,688 47	1,663 61
Unenumerated groceries	1,168 16	337 31	337 57	...	812 32	1,676 91	246 74
Fruit and vegetables	1,666 31	247 49	1,639 63	619 81	359 85	1,088 32	617 09
Bedding	765 62	1,868 92	1,499 49	1,111 81	1,221 10	617 40	708 40
Straw for bedding	172 92	243 99	82 02	...	...	...	240 66
Clothing	3,442 01	4,936 04	2,914 21	4,316 89	4,677 14	3,319 00	3,385 02
Shoes	554 02	1,627 84	324 89	509 13	647 00	705 90	957 06
Coal	10,087 98	10,031 64	8,981 23	16,913 72	9,229 89	10,288 10	14,729 04
Wood	576 82	973 74	27 50	...	324 87	4 50	162 13
Gas	2,929 50	3,072 85	557 88	1,442 31	...	2,115 67	653 89
Oil, candles and electric light	394 83	243 37	75 65	16 11	190 50	64 57	49 98
Matches	7 71	37 05	27 00	90 00	41 71	37 23	18 80
Brushes, brooms and mops	254 19	393 00	125 35	334 92	260 87	172 31	286 80
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	8 30	11 35	10 20	11 18	...	4 50	8 23
Soap and other laundry expenses	957 89	1,286 79	880 63	1,502 72	1,142 87	1,074 65	1,127 35
Water	3,205 90	...	...	4,099 68	...	2,000 00	...
Ice	412 03	...	...	546 65	309 62	224 93	80 00
Advertising and printing	398 22	288 95	324 50	441 62	28	155 55	285 05
Postage, telegraph and express charges	112 92	534 31	280 37	223 24	261 56	233 18	234 79
Stationery and library	242 79	485 51	307 16	332 07	642 08	224 46	103 37
Furniture, renewals and repairs	553 18	1,293 99	1,045 23	1,868 00	1,240 07	350 40	489 03
Iron and tinware	66 91	173 70	85 74	354 53	377 36	34 10	78 03
Crockery and glassware	186 75	579 75	381 40	365 41	407 18	317 27	85 23
Feed and fodder	3,001 86	731 62	1,675 52	923 02	458 44	1,404 44	1,476 75
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	155 85	1,653 51	626 97	959 66	579 27	47 74	220 73
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	1,128 90	2,222 61	1,082 67	1,093 20	1,542 83	627 16	792 07
Hardware, etc	146 69	253 70	429 43	1,449 13	855 20	1,235 14	100 89
Paints and oils	329 15	763 13	340 40	557 82	167 16	372 11	55 91
Officers' travelling expenses	106 95	56 65	46 33	116 34	110 35	197 91	198 80
Elopers, cost of recovering	...	60 31	30 60	4 10	1 90	23 75	7 25
Freight and duties	37 90	23 32	68 49	42 97	194 20	94 19	124 22
Amusements	298 70	198 06	107 95	155 70	164 82	34 15	62 16
Religious services and school instruction	150 00	196 60	...	...	...	200 10	64 38
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	484 00	...
Incidentals	330 44	686 90	753 57	638 73	415 15	200 00	464 97
Transfer and removal of patients	...	...	4 35	...	...	...	...
Salaries and wages	33,460 56	39,158 65	26,014 93	35,609 23	26,236 72	22,199 45	20,046 38
Totals	100,055 75	116,009 00	74,078 33	115,331 03	75,528 78	75,253 91	67,418 97

TABLE No 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimater.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	637 73	89	1,233 36	1 21	643 71	1 10	867 18	84	860 53	1 46	575 50	95	569 70	78
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	15,242 81	21 26	16,198 73	15 83	9,146 00	15 56	14,251 23	13 88	7,542 81	12 76	8,498 56	13 93	6,648 45	10 18
Flour, bread, etc	3,623 15	5 05	5,953 05	5 82	3,387 69	6 80	5,764 70	5 61	3,230 83	5 46	3,143 07	5 15	4,028 28	6 17
Butter	5,496 72	7 67	7,591 06	7 42	3,676 89	6 20	8,266 25	8 05	4,584 68	7 75	4,441 71	7 28	4,666 78	7 15
Groceries	8,917 64	12 44	10,697 46	10 46	5,872 08	10 00	9,531 81	9 28	7,249 94	12 26	8,442 59	13 84	3,650 60	5 59
Fruit and vegetables	1,666 31	2 32	247 49	24	1,639 63	2 79	619 81	61	359 85	61	1,088 32	1 79	617 09	95
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,934 47	6 88	8,676 79	8 48	4,820 61	8 20	5,937 89	5 78	6,545 24	11 07	4,642 30	7 61	5,291 14	8 10
Fuel	10,664 80	14 87	11,005 38	10 75	9,008 75	15 33	16,913 72	16 47	9,554 76	16 16	10,592 60	16 87	14,891 87	22 81
Gas, oil, etc	3,334 04	4 65	3,353 27	3 28	660 53	1 12	1,548 42	1 51	232 21	39	2,217 47	3 64	722 67	1 11
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,220 38	1 70	1,691 14	1 65	1,016 18	1 73	1,848 82	1 80	1,403 74	2 38	1,251 46	2 05	1,422 38	2 18
Furniture and furnishings	806 84	1 13	2,047 44	2 00	1,512 97	2 58	2,587 94	2 52	2,224 61	3 42	701 77	1 15	652 29	1 00
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	3,157 71	4 40	2,385 13	2 33	2,302 49	3 92	1,882 68	1 83	1,057 71	1 75	1,452 18	2 38	1,497 48	2 29
Repairs and alterations	1,598 74	2 23	3,239 44	3 17	932 70	1 59	3,646 80	3 55	2,565 19	4 34	2,235 11	3 66	918 89	1 45
Printing, postage and stationery	753 93	1 05	1,308 77	1 28	912 03	1 55	997 03	97	903 92	1 53	613 19	1 00	623 21	95
Water supply	3,205 90	4 47					4,099 68	3 99			2,000 00	3 28		
Salaries and wages	33,460 56	46 67	39,158 65	38 28	26,014 93	44 29	35 609 23	34 67	26,236 72	44 37	22,119 45	36 39	20,046 38	30 69
Miscellaneous	1,336 02	1 86	1,221 84	1 20	1,931 11	3 29	957 84	93	1,196 04	2 02	1,458 63	2 39	1,001 78	1 54
Totals	100,055 75	139 54	116,009 00	113 40	74,078 33	126 03	115,331 03	112 29	75,528 78	127 73	75,253 91	123 26	67,418 97	103 24

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' meat per cwt	....	.....	.....	.....	... .	5 45	6 60
Flour, per bbl	3 30	3 28	3 37	3 42	3 37	3 39	3 57
Oatmeal, per bbl.....	3 40	2 80	3 45	3 60	3 50	3 60	3 80
Split peas, per bbl	3 75	.....	.....	....	.....	3 90	....
Butter, creamery, per lb	21½	20⅝	21½	22	21½	22	....
" dairy, "	18½	.....	18½	20¼	18¾	18	18½
Potatoes, per bush..... .	35	.....	32	.....	.....	40	....
Fuel.							
Hard coal, large egg, per ton.	4 85	.....	4 29	....	5 10	5 36	5 50
" stove	5 09	5 30	4 51	5 00	5 42	5 36	5 75
" chestnut	5 09	5 30	4 51	5 00	.....	.....	.....
" small egg.....	....	5 30	4 51	5 00	.....	5 36	.....
" screenings hard..	.....	....	2 11	2 09	.....	... .	... .
" screenings soft ..	.....	.....	.....	2 55	2 80	.....	3 43
Soft coal	4 40	4 90	.....	5 30	.....	.....	4 75
Hard wood, green, per cord .	.....	6 00	.....	4 88	5 65	.....	.....
" dry, " .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Total.
Medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant medical superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6
Assistant medical officers	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
Bursars and clerks	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	12
Storekeepers and assistants	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	9
Stewards	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assistant matrons	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8
Engineer's assistants and stokers	5	10	4	9	6	4	5	43
Masons and bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	11
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and assistants	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
Gardeners and assistants	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	11
Farmers and farm laborers	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	14
Tailors and seamstresses	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	16
Shoemakers	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Stable and stock-keepers	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	7
Butchers and jobbers	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	5
Messengers, porters and portresses	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	11
Cooks and kitchen maids	5	6	3	7	4	2	3	30
Laundresses and assistants	6	4	2	4	3	3	3	25
Housemaids	4	8	2	3	4	8	2	31
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5
Laundryman	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Attendants.								
Chief male attendants and supervisors	10	12	8	8	6	1	7	52
Chief female attendants and supervisors	.....	7	7	11	5	.....	6	36
Trained infirmary nurses	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Teachers of feeble-minded children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Ordinary male attendants	19	32	15	30	18	13	17	144
Ordinary female attendants	21	27	15	26	18	11	15	133
Male night-watchers	4	.....	2	3	2	2	1	14
Female night-watchers	4	3	.....	7	2	2	1	19
Totals	109	143	79	136	93	66	75	701

TABLE

Shewing the nature of employment. the number of patients
the average work in days

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum		
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient	No. of patients who worked.	No of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter shop	4	1,048	262	10	2,849	285	15	2,921	195
Tailor shop	4	975	244	3	974	325	5	1,130	226
Shoemakers shop	3	936	312	2	672	336	6	1,242	207
Engineers shop	7	2,184	312	7	2,182	312	7	1,791	256
Blacksmiths shop	1	210	210	....	.....	....	3	720	240
Mason work	1	300	300	4	1,314	328	12	4,250	354
Repairing roads	....	.....	...	....	.....	....	6	1,680	280
Wood yard and coal shed	12	3,460	288	2	610	305	4	1,070	268
Bakery	3	936	312	4	1,319	329	4	936	234
Laundry	29	8,576	296	32	9,611	300	27	6,822	252
Dairy	8	2,920	365	2	427	213	11	2,780	253
Butcher shop and slaughter house	1	312	312	6	1,760	293	8	1,780	221
Piggery	..	.....	..	..	.....	...	3	862	287
Painting	4	1,200	300	3	927	309	7	1,981	283
Farm	....	.....	...	41	12,465	304	16	3,610	235
Garden and grounds	22	6,765	307	53	16,488	311	23	4,698	204
Stable	7	2,555	364	12	3,701	301	10	2,042	204
Kitchen	9	3,285	365	33	10,173	308	16	3,787	252
Dining rooms	61	20,100	329	56	16,938	302	38	12,077	318
Officers quarters	4	1,248	312	....	.....	....	12	2,727	227
Sewing	2	624	312	51	15,429	303	38	40,580	278
Knitting	24	6,910	286	25	7,653	306	34	9,514	279
Spinning	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	...	.....	....
Mending	62	15,500	250	4	1,014	253	18	5,286	293
Wards and halls	184	47,860	260	400	120,280	307	152	44,254	293
Storeroom	1	312	312	1	305	305	2	540	270
Not otherwise specified	94	15,190	108	126	38,054	302	55	15,938	290
Totals	547	156,326	283	877	265,235	303	531	145 016	284

No 17

employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and per patient during the year.

Hamilton Asylum			Mimico Asylum.			BrockvilleAsylum			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No of days worked.	Average per patient	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per patient	No of patients who worked.	No. of days worked	Average per patient.
5	1,404	281	6	1,859	309	5	1,260	252	2	378	189	47	11,719	249
5	1,211	242	3	730	243	2	524	262	5	1,405	281	27	6,949	257
3	713	238	2	431	216	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	3,994	249
7	2,499	357	8	2,618	327	3	962	321	3	1,095	365	42	13,331	315
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	930	232
6	1,636	273	4	1,235	309	5	966	193	....	....	....	32	9,710	304
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2,460	246	....	....	....	16	4,140	259
31	4,009	130	....	....	....	2	725	313	12	875	73	63	10,749	170
4	1,251	313	3	1,042	347	3	915	305	3	939	313	24	7,338	305
35	10,043	290	17	5,446	320	23	6,571	286	21	1,408	67	184	48,474	264
7	2,460	352	....	....	....	6	2,130	355	8	2,920	365	42	13,637	324
1	313	313	....	....	....	2	730	365	2	156	78	20	5,051	253
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	720	310	2	730	365	7	2,312	330
6	1,586	264	1	167	167	4	1,053	263	1	78	78	26	6,992	269
37	8,268	223	8	2,659	332	39	7,055	181	32	5,012	157	173	39,069	225
74	18,164	245	33	10,535	319	65	15,946	245	....	....	....	270	72,596	268
7	2,449	349	4	1,392	348	2	720	360	4	1,252	313	46	14,111	307
25	8,407	336	10	3,364	336	13	4,462	343	6	1,697	283	111	35,175	307
63	22,761	361	31	10,628	343	142	25,325	178	40	14,255	356	431	122,084	283
6	1,965	327	10	2,452	245	2	480	240	6	2,190	365	40	11,062	276
59	17,906	304	7	2,055	294	30	9,280	309	8	1,872	234	195	57,746	296
44	13,282	308	37	12,364	333	21	6,410	305	29	6 846	236	214	62,979	294
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	3,488	188	20	5.587	279	20	4,456	223	20	8 32	41	163	36,163	222
117	150,002	360	....	....	....	109	2,861	26	180	47,783	265	1,452	413,040	284
1	309	309	2	437	219	1	313	313	1	313	313	9	2,592	281
44	15,247	342	355	120,845	340	95	34,193	360	29	7,092	245	798	246,559	309
906	289,373	319	561	185,756	331	506	130,517	258	414	102,898	248	4,324	1,275,121	295

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1901

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 15 years	...	...	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	13	6	19	15	6	21
From 15 to 20 years...	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	3	5	.....	1	1	6	2	8	16	15	31
" 20 " 25 " ...	13	6	19	6	3	9	6	6	12	2	4	6	6	6	12	5	5	10	1	5	6	39	35	74
" 25 " 30 " ...	6	9	15	11	9	20	7	4	11	10	11	21	8	10	18	4	6	10	3	3	6	49	52	101
" 30 " 35 " ...	6	5	11	8	10	18	7	8	15	6	10	16	10	7	17	9	7	16	7	3	10	53	50	103
" 35 " 40 " ...	8	9	17	7	6	13	4	3	7	6	8	14	7	9	16	5	5	10	.....	2	2	37	42	79
" 40 " 45 " ...	5	6	11	10	6	16	6	11	17	4	12	16	7	6	13	4	11	15	.....	....	....	36	52	88
" 45 " 50 " ...	6	4	10	7	3	10	7	2	9	6	5	11	5	9	14	6	4	10	2	..	2	39	27	66
" 50 " 55 " ...	3	5	8	4	8	12	5	4	9	4	4	8	6	5	11	5	10	15	1	...	1	28	36	64
" 55 " 60 " ...	5	3	8	7	4	11	5	3	8	5	1	6	6	3	9	2	7	9	... ..	1	1	30	22	52
" 60 " 65 " ...	4	3	7	6	1	7	1	3	4	2	5	7	4	3	7	5	7	12	.....	....	...	22	23	45
" 65 " 70 " ...	2	2	4	3	5	8	2	....	2	5	2	7	2	1	3	3	6	9	.....	....	....	17	16	33
" 70 " 75 " ...	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	2	3	5	.....	....	...	11	13	24
" 75 " 80 " ...	....	....	...	3	.....	3	1	1	2	....	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	7	4	11
" 80 " 85 " ...	...	.....	....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....	... ..	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	....	2	....	2
" 85 " 90 " ...	... ..	.....	....	.....	.. ..	...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	1	1
" 90 " 95 " ...	. ....	.....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	..	....	1	....	1
Unknown.....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	1	....	1	.....	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	....	...	...
Totals	61	56	117	81	60	141	55	50	105	56	67	123	66	65	131	52	73	125	33	22	55	405	392	797

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1900.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																					
From 15 to 20 years				1	2	3	2		2	2	2	4	2		2	1	1	2	8	5	13
" 20 " 25 "	4	5	9	4	3	7	1	1	2	3	4	7	5	3	8	4		4	26	16	42
" 25 " 30 "	2	4	6	2	3	5	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	2	8	3		3	19	12	31
" 30 " 35 "	4	1	5	3	4	7	3	4	7		4	4	5	3	8	2	3	5	17	19	36
" 35 " 40 "		4	4	4	2	6	2	2	4		3	3	6	4	10	2	1	3	14	16	30
" 40 " 45 "	2	4	6	6	3	9	2	4	6	6	8	14	4	2	26		4	4	20	25	45
" 45 " 50 "	3	2	5	4	1	5	1		1	4	3	7	4	7	11	2	2	4	18	18	33
" 50 " 55 "		4	4	2	3	5	1		1	1	1	2	2	4	6		3	3	6	15	21
" 55 " 60 "	1		1	2	1	3	2		2	1		1		2	2	1		1	7	2	9
" 60 " 65 "	1		1	3		3	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1		1	9	2	11
" 65 " 70 "		1	1	2		2				3		3				1		1	6	1	7
" 70 " 75 "		2	2				1		1	1		1							2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "		1	1																	1	1
Unknown										1		1							1		1
Totals	17	28	45	33	22	55	20	13	33	24	27	51	35	28	63	17	14	31	145	130	275

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1900.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum			Hamilton Asylum			Mimico Asylum.			Brockv'l Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	....	7	3	10	7	3	10
From 15 to 20 years.	.. ..	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	4	9
" 20 " 25 "	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.	1	1	2	6	2	8	10	4	14
" 25 " 30 "	....	1	1	. ...	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	6	5	7	12
" 30 " 35 "	3	..	3	2	1	3	1	.. .	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	....	.....	....	6	4	10	15	7	22
" 35 " 40 "	2	1	3	6	1	7	4	.....	4	5	5	10	1	.....	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	24	11	35
" 40 " 45 "	1	3	4	2	.....	2	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	... ..	3	3	1	4	.....	.....	....	12	10	22
" 45 " 50 "	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	2	6	.....	.....	....	3	1	4	.....	....	....	12	4	16
" 50 " 55 "	4	2	6	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	1	2	18	14	32
" 55 " 60 "	3	.....	3	3	3	6	2	2	4	1	.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	... ..	.....	....	14	7	21
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	3	1	4	4	4	8	4	.. .	4	2	1	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	....	16	11	27
" 65 " 70 "	2	....	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	5	3	8	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	....	1	18	7	25
" 70 " 75 "	4	4	8	5	2	7	. . .	3	3	4	.....	4	2	1	3	2	3	5	.....	....	....	17	13	30
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	...	3	3	6	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	4	5	1	2	3	....	.....	....	6	11	17
" 80 " 85 "	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	. . ..		.....	...	....	3	6	9
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	...	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	. ..	....
" 90 " 95 "	....	.....	....	1	.....	1	....	.....	...	.....	...	....	.....	...	...	.....	.. ..	....	. .	.....	....	1	.....	1
" 95 " 100 "	.....	....	....	.... .	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1
Unknown	.... .	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	... .	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	...	.....	....	..	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	21	19	40	35	17	52	24	20	44	30	20	50	14	13	27	27	17	44	32	16	48	182	123	305

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year :

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1900.			30th September, 1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	350	360	710	362	362	724
" " London	481	527	1,008	490	544	1,034
" " Kingston	308	279	587	312	287	599
" " Hamilton	469	554	1,023	468	561	1,029
" " Mimico	291	309	600	303	302	605
" " Brockville	299	271	570	301	312	613
Total insane in asylums	2,198	2,300	4,498	2,236	2,368	4,604
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	357	297	654	350	302	652
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,555	2,597	5,152	2,586	2,670	5,256
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	9	9	18	5	12	17
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	39	.....	39	36	.....	36
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	35	45	80	59	36	95
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,638	2,651	5,289	2,686	2,718	5,404
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	2	5	7	5	7	12
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	5	18	23	7	23	30
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	11	10	21	2	5	7
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	6	12	18	11	9	20
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	16	8	24	.....	8	8
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	.....	1	1	3	3	6
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	200	136	336	231	162	393
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1900 and 1901	2,878	2,841	5,719	2,945	2,935	5,880

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table showing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	3	15	18
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	3	3	6	19	6	25
Love affairs, including seduction	1	.....	1	5	11	16
Mental anxiety—"worry"	.....	2	2	13	16	29
Fright and nervous shocks	1	.....	1	5	7	12
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	10	1	11	22	6	28
Intemperance, sexual	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Venereal diseases	3	1	4	3	1	4
Self-abuse, sexual	8	2	10	22	2	24
Over-work	3	2	5	8	7	15
Sunstroke	5	.....	5	7	2	9
Accident or injury	2	1	3	8	4	12
Pregnancy	.....	6	6	.....	5	5
Puerperal	.....	4	4	.....	22	22
Lactation	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Morphia habit	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Puberty and change of life	.....	4	4	.....	11	11
Uterine disorders	.....	3	3	1	4	5
Brain disease, with general paralysis	12	7	19	14	14	28
Brain disease, with epilepsy	6	4	10	14	5	19
Other forms of brain disease	2	3	5	8	5	13
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	27	6	33	20	25	45
Fevers	1	1	2	8	11	19
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	48	40	88	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	75	74	149	.....	3	3
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	16	22	38	1	.....	1
With other combined causes not ascertained	3	1	4	3	.....	3
Unknown	144	179	323	179	166	345
Total	372	370	742	372	370	742

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive:

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	438	46.66
1892	792	531	261	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	827	547	261,705	156,326	59.73
London	1,149	877	373,562	265,235	79.31
Kingston	692	531	214,524	145,016	67.60
Hamilton	1,146	906	375,060	289,373	77.16
Mimico	731	561	215,539	185,756	86.18
Brockville	695	506	222,351	130,517	58.68
Orillia	709	414	238,611	102,898	43.12
Total	5,949	4,324	1,901,292	1,275,121	67.06

Discharges.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto	45	117	26.00
London	55	141	20.56
Kingston	33	105	31.82
Hamilton	51	123	24.10
Mimico	60	131	21.84
Brockville	31	125	40.32
Totals	275	742	77.00

Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				162	147	309
Discharged, cured	83	80	163			
" improved	4	10	14			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Died before expiration of leave		2	2			
Returned to Asylum	34	26	60			
Out on probation 30th September, 1901	40	28	68			
Totals	160	147	309	162	147	309

Deaths in Asylums.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto	40	827	4.84
London	52	1,149	4.52
Kingston	44	692	6.36
Hamilton	50	1,146	4.36
Mimico	27	731	3.69
Brockville	44	695	6.33
Orillia, Idiot	48	709	6.77
Totals	305	5,949	5.13

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the asylum in each year since 1882 :

Asylums.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04	75.05	73.44	77.13	91.64	72.04	64.99	66.70	77 63	67.05	59.73
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20	78.71	77.41	76.11	75.69	78.01	71.16	74.08	72.67	79.31
Kingston ..	45.11	50.53	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	65.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89	73.22	74.47	68.60	70.00	69.39	60.00	69.46	67.58	67.60
Hamilton ..	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	76.90	77.20	76.43	76.74	73.64	78.24	76.14	67.62	76.38	77.16
Mimico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.11	43.26	72.12	53.08	71.36	74.18	74.23	74.14	78.76	86.18
Brockville..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.84	73.42	52.30	46.25	46.50	61.12	58.68
Orillia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	41.85	40.67	38.17	43.55	41.80	43.7 2

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:

Asylums.	Expended. 1900.	Expended. 1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.		
Toronto	99,339 36	100,055 75	716 39	.....
London	131,161 91	116,009 00	.....	15,152 91
Kingston	78,727 02	74,078 33	.....	4,648 69
Hamilton	121,687 00	115,331 03	.....	6,355 97
Mimico	73,915 23	75,528 78	1,613 55	.....
Brockville	70,001 68	75,253 91	5,252 23	.....
Orillia	53,285 26	67,418 97	14,133 71	.....
Totals.....	628,117 46	623,675 77	21,715 88	26,157 57
Decrease, 1901	.....	.....	.....	4,441 69

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1900.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	362	363	724			
London	472	532	1,004	490	544	1,034			
Kingston	311	279	590	312	287	599			
Hamilton	488	553	1,041	468	561	1,029	20		20
Mimico	300	300	600	303	302	605			
Brockville	315	309	624	301	312	613	14		14
Orillia	345	307	652	350	302	652			
Total	2,585	2,634	5,219	2,886	2,670	5,256	34		34

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841 is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married	393	11,988
Unmarried	404	13,089

Nationalities.

Canadian	583	13,649
English	90	3,204
Irish	56	4,517
Scotch	25	1,923
United States	20	696
Other countries and unknown	23	1,180

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	163	5,609
Roman Catholic	143	5,335
Presbyterian	154	4,996
Methodist	226	5,508
Other denominations and unknown	111	3,627

The next table shows the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1899 and 1900, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ending 30th September, 1900.					Year ending 30th September, 1901.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	710	139 91	2 73	81 82	1 58	717	139 54	2 68	82 65	1 59
London	1,015	129 22	2 48	115 98	2 23	1,023	113 40	2 18	97 79	1 88
Kingston	584	134 76	2 59	126 79	2 44	588	126 03	2 45	119 20	2 29
Hamilton	1,035	117 57	2 26	107 09	2 06	1,027	112 29	2 16	99 28	1 91
Mimico	598	123 40	2 37	116 41	2 24	591	127 73	2 46	115 87	2 23
Brockville	544	128 67	2 47	121 46	2 33	610	123 36	2 37	114 07	2 19
Orillia	651	81 84	1 58	76 94	1 48	653	103 24	1 99	97 08	1 88
Totals	5,137	122 19	2 35	106 38	2 05	5,209	120 80	2 33	103 91	2 00

Revenue from Paying Patients.

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum	287	$40,790 19
London "	173	16,086 01
Kingston "	84	3,990 37
Hamilton "	163	13,068 86
Mimico "	53	7,048 97
Brockville "	79	5,670 94
Orillia "	63	4,022 12
Totals	902	$90,677 46

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year :

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30	....	....
" " 1872....	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	....
" " 1873.....	171	16,660 61	....	2,595 19
" " 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876.....	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877.....	323	28 093 58	6,917 65	....
" " 1878	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879.....	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	....
" " 1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	....
" " 1884	496	48,135 18	....	11,787 41
" " 1885.....	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886.... .	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.. ..
" " 1887.....	514	48,742 53	.....	5,187 52
" " 1888.....	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889.....	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	....
" " 1890.....	562	62,754 16	....	3,916 48
" " 1891.....	577	48,507 42	.....	4,246 74
" " 1892.....	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893.....	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894.....	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895.....	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897.....	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898	770	72,042 44	.....	38,538 81
" " 1899	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	....
" " 1900.....	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901.....	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....

APPENDIX

TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ALYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, ONT., ENDING SEPT., 30TH, 1901.

To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums Etc., Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—According to the Statute I have the honor to herewith submit to you the sixty-first report of the operations of this Asylum for the Insane for the Official year ending 30th day of September, 1901.

The usual tables are appended as required.

During the year there were admitted 117 patients. Of that number 26 were received from the gaols under warrant. Of these 7 were females and 19 were males. Those admitted by ordinary certificates were 91. Of these 42 were females and 49 were males.

The recoveries were 45. And of these 17 were male and 28 females. This means a percentage of 37.66 of those admitted during the year

There were 9 discharged improved. Of these 5 were males and 4 females. 7 were discharged improved.

40 of our population died. Of these 21 were males and 19 females. The mortality was 4. 8 per cent. This number was out of a population of 827 under treatment during the Official twelve months. This percentage is somewhat under the average in hospitals for the insane. 7 per cent. is calculated as the number of mortality in a large number of institutions.

There is no doubt that our recovery rate would be larger and our mortality would be reduced were we able to successfully resist the admission of those who are simply afflcted with dotage of old age but who are certified to as being insane.

A large number are quiet chronics and could be well looked after at home It is possible that such would be the case were Municipalities compelled to pay for the maintenance of such in asylums or obliged to adequately provide for this class in Counties or groups of Counties.

The determination of children in many cases to get rid of aged and senile parents either indicates more confidence in asylum administration or a lessening of their affection for those whom it should be their ardent desire to nurse in their declining years, more especially when in the evening of life reason has departed forever.

It is a pity that the statistical tables are not studied more than they are as they bestow much useful information about a class of which the public know so little. This is especially true in respect to the causes of insanity and its prevention. From a socialistic and economic point of view without considering the humanitarian aspect of the question much can be learned and much must be considered soon if more provision for an ever increasing class has to be made. The burden now in maintenance is a very heavy one on the tax payer and so far has been borne cheerfully. This is doubtless due to the Christianising influences which permeats the masses of Christendom. The " Blessed is the Merciful " is a command which is very largely obeyed to the credits of many nations and is in stricking contrast to the barbarities of former times and those not far distant.

PAYING PATIENT.

Many of the citizens of this Province who are not wealthy but are in comfortable circumstances seem willing to pay comparatively small sums for something extra in appointments and various supplies for any member of their different famllies who are inmates of this Hospital. It is evident that is the case, when we state that we have two hundred and twenty paying patients and that the friends contributed annually for their maintenance last year nearly forty one thousand dollars. A greater demand was made for the room of these private wards than we could supply.

It has been often recommended that our three cottages could be easily changed into Sanitaria for such patients. All that would be necessary is to add bedrooms to them. We have already the parlors, kitchens, and heating to make them very comfortable and they are detached some distance from the main building.

The revenue from this source is continually increasing and will so continue from present appearances.

The obnoxious name of " Asylum " might be changed to one more significant of a hospital to cure and not merely a place of custody.

Those situated as the writer is, are constantly hearing bitter objections to a name which suggests the old term of " Mad-House." There is no good reason why the change should not be made. In Great Brittian and the United States this is being done especially in modern Institutions.

Wants

The wants of last year are still among our needs, viz.

1. A new flour house is needed. It is difficult to keep the present building dry and it could be well used for a coal house for the laundry and kitchen.

2. Our airing ground is very much circumscribed for the men. The few acres of Government land south of us are badly needed for recreation purposes. At present we can have no games such as base ball, cricket and curling for want of room. We do not need to purchase the land, and an enclosure could be erected by our own labor. For many years this extension has been urged, but so far of no avail. Possibly the many and persistent petitions may in the end prevail. It would be a merciful provision, and would remove to a great extent the prison-like appearance which is not creditable to a charitable institution.

3. The verandahs of cottages A. and C. need re-constructing as they are in a rotten and dilapitated condition.

4. The floors in the wings of the basement need renewing. The present floors of pine have been in general use for over twenty years.

5 The verandah at the residence is rotten throughout and needs to be re built.

6. The old green house, built by ourselves of wood over twenty years ago, is tumbling down and will no longer keep the frost out. All we need is the material, as our labor would erect it.

7. As was written last year, it would contribute very much to the efficacy of our Sunday service were two organs provided, viz. one for the Protestant service and one for the Catholic service. Second hand instruments could be bought at a low price and in good condition.

The one we have in use is not a pipe instrument and is well worn, having done service for many years.

8. A new coal shed is needed as the wooden one is in a dilapitated condition.

9. Four new ceilings of galvonized iron are needed for the wing wards. The old ones are falling down and if such detached parts of heavy plaster were to fall upon any patients serious injury would be the result and we would be censured.

10. A thousand feet of hose for our own fire reel is needed. What we have is almost useless from old age. Heavy pressure of water bursts them so they could not be trusted in case of fire.

11. Now that three of the other asylums of the Province are provided with or about to be equipped with hospitals for the proper treatment of the sick it is possible that a plea for the erection of one in connection with this Institution may be successful. We utilize for this purpose four rooms erected by ourselves several years ago but of necessity they are defective in many ways Surely the parent Institution of the Province should not be overlooked.

12 A gymnasium and bowling alley would be execellent service from a medical point of view. Our people could exercise in them, especially in winter time and during the bad weather. These exercises would contribute very much to their health and recovery. Were the material provided we could erect the structure ourselves.

The main entrance to this massive building is certainly an eyesore. The original plan was never carried out and only a temporary stair has been built of the most ugly construction. For over half a century expectation looked forward to the time when a more ornate stair would be erected. So far it is hope deferred but now despair is setting in after these many years. To a stranger with a taste for appropriatness and a mind constituted to appreciate the ornate this approach would not bring pleasure.

Our gas should be dispensed with, and electricty used. It is safer from accidents by fire and patients could not injure themselves with it by inhalation or in setting their clothes on fire.

Were a plant set up economy would also result from it, not to speak of greater efficiency in lighting.

List of Concerts Given for Benefit of Patients at Toronto Asylum.

1900.	1901.
Oct. 3rd, Woodmen of the World.	Jan. 14th, James Baylis & Friends.
Oct. 12th, R. E. Port, Phonograph, etc.	Feb. 17th, Geo. Parker & Friends.
Oct. 25th, James Baylis & Friends.	Feb. 21st, Parliament St. Church Choir.
Oct. 30th, 48th Battalion Band.	Feb. 25th, James Baylis & Friends.
Nov. 20th, Cadet Band.	March 26th, Church of the Covenant Choir.
Nov. 27th, British Canadian Band.	March 28th, Mrs. J. Bonner & Friends.
Dec. 3rd, James Baylis & Friends.	April 24th, Trinity Church Mission Band.
Dec. 4th, Salvation Army Band Staff Officers.	April 29th, James Baylis & Friends.
Dec. 13th, Robert DeBruce Camp, S.of S.	May 3rd, Salvation Army Band, Staff Officers.
Dec. 18th, Gælic Society.	May 10th, W. C. T. Union.
Dec. 19th, Holy Trinity Choir.	May 14th, West End Y.M.C.A.
Dec. 24th, Geo. Murray & Friends.	June 13th, Queen's Own Band.
	Aug. 21st, Gov.-Gen. Body Guard Band.

It will be seen from the list of entertainments that our city friends have not forgotten us. Not only did amateurs with a high standard of merit cheerfully volunteer, but a large number of professionals rendered good service in contributing to the passing of many a pleasant hour by our unfortunate inhabitants.

All gave their services without remuneration and were glad to assist in this kindly service. We can only give to all our heartfelt thanks for these many years of voluntary contributions. Numbers of our Church Choirs have almost yearly repeated their entertainments, I might say for the past twenty years.

Divine Service.

We appreciate very much the religious services rendered from Sabbath to Sabbath, and from year to year by the Clergy and Ministers of the various denominations.

We have three services every Sunday and the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian Churches have Communion at stated times for those patients who can understand and appreciate the ordinances.

Garden.

Unfortunately we have not a farm and consequently we are obliged to go to the market for much that we formerly raised when we owned the 150 acres of land south west

of us. This want increases very much our annual expenditure and deprives us of much that we cannot purchase in the market, because of the expense. The few acres which we use as a market garden, help us to some extent as we only raise such a crop as will produce the most value per acre. We have the labor at our disposal and so raise such vegetables as onions, cabbages, carrots, rhubarb, tomatoes, celery, etc. At market price we raise what would amount to two thousand, seven hundred and six dollars were we to go to the market for them.

It would be worth consideration as to the practicability of renting, say 200 acres of land, ten miles or so in the country. Excellent farming land exists north from the city with a good farm house. In such a property twelve or fifteen of our free working patients and two attendants could be located on such property, and in this way all of the farm produce that we need could be raised, especially such as hay, potatoes, oats, mangel wurzels and such like, which need much land. The number of years that Mimico asylum was connected with us, at its beginning, this plan was adopted with profit when we had only the farm house to domicile our patients. They were contented and enjoyed country life and were also profitable.

Work Shop.

Independent of the various departments of work for patients such as is needed in our kitchen, laundry, barns, garden and stores, our general work shop fills a need in many ways In it we make all our shoes, slippers, tinware, upholstering, book-binding and repairs of various kinds. The amount saved in cash last year in this was five hundred dollars after deducting all outlays for material and the wages of the mechanical attendant. At the same time from ten to twelve patients were usefully employed.

Pathology.

Several attempts from time to time have been made by our Medical Staff to utilize as much as possible the material at our command in the line of investigation into brain disease.

Apart from the many exacting duties incident to our routine work, Clerical and Medical, it was found that the time necessary to make brain material fit for microscopic use, not to speak of micro-photography, was not at our disposal. We were also deficient in the necessary appliances. As it might have been expected our work was amateurish, yet it was interesting in many ways to any one who may take more than a passing interest in all that appertains to Psychiatry.

It would be money well spent were an adequate sum set apart for this work and to allow it to be done by the excellent Pathologists who are in connection with our Medical Schools in this city. They would be willing to do this work but should have a remuneration however moderate for the extra time devoted to it. It would be interesting to the Medical Profession for us to publish the result of such investigations in conjunction with the life history of the insane thus examined and described.

To its credit be it said the State of New York expends large sums annually at its Pathological Institute, and many Hospitals for the insane in the U.S. have skilled Pathologists at work in connection with the various Medical Staffs.

No striking events have taken place during our official year. It is pleasant to be able to put on record the fact that all our officials and employees have faithfully discharged their duties. Each one seemed to be anxious to make the administration a success,

and this would not be the result unless honest and efficient work was performed by all. The hours of watchful labor are long and the utmost patience is needed in every one coming in daily and even hourly contact with all forms of insanity. These facts are fully appreciated by me and my dependence upon each and all makes my work much lighter than would otherwise be the case.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	otal.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	350	360	710
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	19	7	26			
By Medical Certificate	42	49	91			
				61	56	117
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	411	416	827
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	17	28	45			
" improved	5	4	9			
" unimproved	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year	27	34	61			
Died	21	19	40			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	1	1			
				49	54	103
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	362	362	724
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	4,556	4,238	8,794
" discharged	2,327	2,288	4,615			
" died	1,197	995	2,192			
" eloped	87	13	100			
" transferred	583	580	1,163			
				4,194	3,876	8,070
" remaining, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	362	362	724
No. of applications on hand	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and mimimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 24th of Aug., 1901)..	363	370	733
Minimum " " " (on the 5th of Jan'y, 1901)...	349	351	700
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	129,940	131,765	261.705
Daily average population.....	356	361	717

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admission since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	27	37	64	2,073	2,595	4,668
Widowed						
Single.....	34	19	53	2,483	1,643	4,126
Not reported						
Total	61	56	117	4,556	4,238	8,794
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	14	27	1,012	933	1,945
Episcopalians	22	17	39	1,300	1,198	2.498
Methodists	15	10	25	865	858	1,723
Baptists.....	2		2	112	95	207
Congregationalists		1	1	41	61	102
Roman Catholics ...	3	9	12	873	809	1,682
Mennonites	1		1	2		2
Quakers.....				6	1	7
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations.....	5	3	8	252	233	485
Not reported		2	2	92	50	142
Total	61	56	117	4,556	4,238	8,794
Nationalities.						
English	15	14	29	795	703	1,498
Irish	4	7	11	1,074	1,063	2,137
Scotch	5	1	6	499	432	931
Canadian	35	31	66	1,868	1,734	3,602
United States	2	2	4	149	173	322
Other Countries		1	1	136	111	247
Unknown				35	22	57
Total	61	56	117	4,556	4,238	8,794

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	10	19
Brant	1		1	48	58	106
Bruce	1		1	24	13	37
Carleton				75	61	136
Dufferin				6	7	13
Elgin				32	24	56
Essex				17	13	30
Frontenac				101	70	171
Grey	1	1	2	110	88	198
Haldimand				26	24	50
Halton				81	63	144
Hastings		1	1	110	87	197
Huron	1		1	61	55	116
Kent	1		1	26	23	49
Lambton				29	23	52
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville				59	50	109
Lennox and Addington				25	16	41
Lincoln		1	1	97	83	180
Middlesex		2	2	81	76	157
Muskoka District				14	13	27
Norfolk		1	1	18	20	38
Northumberland and Durham	2	4	6	296	288	584
Ontario	2		2	179	167	346
Oxford				36	40	76
Peel		2	2	126	121	247
Perth	1		1	47	43	90
Peterborough				93	89	182
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	26	52
Renfrew				4	9	13
Simcoe	1	1	2	133	138	271
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				61	60	121
Victoria	1		1	92	66	158
Waterloo	2		2	48	52	100
Welland				50	46	96
Wellington		3	3	143	144	287
Wentworth	1		1	227	209	436
York	45	40	85	1,708	1,739	3,447
Not Classed	1		1	175	64	239
Total admissions	61	56	117	4,556	4,238	8,794

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	1	5
Hastings				53	26	79
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Middlesex						
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham				61	27	88
Ontario				60	29	89
Oxford				3	5	8
Peel				31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				40	14	54
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Victoria				51	24	75
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	19	7	26	542	365	907
Not Classed				85	14	99
Total admissions	19	7	26	1,226	615	1,841

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	R. T.	M	25 June, 1900	1 Oct., 1900	Improved.
2	R. P.	M	20 July, 1899	28 " "	"
3	E. H.	F	24 May, 1898	31 " "	Recovered.
4	E. B.	F	18 " 1900	5 Nov, "	"
5	A. E.	M	26 Dec., 1898	8 " "	"
6	A. B.	M	20 " 1899	13 " "	"
7	S. C.	F	22 June, 1900	22 " "	"
8	E. B.	F	20 Sept., 1900	23 " "	"
9	F. G.	F	6 Aug., "	27 " "	"
10	M. M.	F	8 Nov., 1899	28 " "	"
11	E. S.	F	25 May, 1900	30 " "	"
12	E. L.	F	9 June, "	15 Dec., "	"
13	C. F. S.	F	10 Jan., "	18 " "	Improved.
14	L. J. D.	F	12 July, "	20 " "	Recovered.
15	L. D.	F	10 Mar., "	21 " "	"
16	I. S.	M	15 " "	4 Jan., 1901	"
17	G. P.	M	4 Dec., "	4 " "	"
18	H. B.	F	22 Oct., "	23 " "	"
19	O. W.	M	23 Nov., "	30 " "	"
20	J. R. V.	M	3 " 1899	22 Feb., "	Unimproved.
21	M. D. M.	F	18 Jan., 1901	5 Mar., "	"
22	J. W.	F	31 Dec., 1900	14 " "	Recovered.
23	C. A. L.	F	12 " "	19 " "	"
24	M. B.	F	22 " "	30 " "	"
25	H. H. J.	M	24 Oct., "	2 April, "	"
26	W. G.	M	11 Jan., 1897	6 " "	"
27	T. F.	M	28 Sept., 1898	8 " "	Unimproved.
28	E. G.	M	10 July, 1900	26 " "	Recovered.
29	J. J. A.	M	27 April, 1901	28 " "	Unimproved.
30	O. P.	F	20 Aug., 1898	9 May, "	Recovered.
31	J. A. P.	F	26 May, 1899	9 " "	"
32	B. B.	F	28 Dec., 1900	30 " "	Improved.
33	H. R.	F	13 Mar., "	3 June, "	Recovered.
34	W. C.	F	7 April, 1901	14 " "	"
35	B. T.	F	30 Oct., 1900	21 " "	"
36	A. S. E.	M	30 Mar., 1901	25 " "	"
37	J. W.	M	5 April, "	27 " "	Unimproved.
38	M. N.	F	26 Feb., "	29 " "	Recovered.
39	C. M.	M	22 Oct., 1898	4 July, "	Unimproved.
40	R. J. R.	M	6 April, 1901	6 " "	Recovered.
41	J. A.	M	7 June, "	8 " "	"
42	M. B. H.	M	10 May, "	17 " "	"
43	E. S.	F	27 Mar., "	19 " "	Unimproved.
44	S. C. G.	F	16 Feb., "	20 " "	Recovered.
45	I. M. T.	F	21 " "	20 " "	"
46	R. R. S.	M	22 " 1900	25 " "	"
47	C. W.	F	24 " 1898	5 Aug., "	"
48	F. W. T.	M	1 June, 1901	9 " "	Improved.
49	K. L.	M	22 July, "	22 " "	"
50	D. W.	M	14 May, "	30 " "	"
51	H. T.	M	6 Nov., 1900	31 " "	Recovered.
52	J. F.	M	21 July, 1901	3 Sept., "	"
53	C. McM.	F	19 April, "	5 " "	Improved.
54	J. L.	F	20 July, "	13 " "	Recovered.
55	H. K.	M	11 Jan., "	14 " "	"
56	M. C.	F	10 Dec., 1899	14 " "	Improved.
57	C. McQ.	F	21 June, 1901	16 " "	Recovered.
58	E. L.	F	4 May, "	20 " "	"
59	M. R.	F	20 June, "	20 " "	"
60	J. K.	M	13 July, 1900	26 " "	"
61	H. E. T.	F	2 Feb., 1901	30 " "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. A	M	31	28 Oct., 1900	8	3	12	Bright's Disease.
2	M. R	F	47	9 Nov., "	1	8	30	Gen. Paresis.
3	M. N	F	63	14 " "	13	9	1	Heart Disease.
4	A. K	F	72	16 " "	....	....	17	Exh. of Melancholia.
5	W. B	M	36	20 " "	1	5	24	Phthisis.
6	W. N	M	70	10 Dec., "	2	10	1	Ac. Bronchitis.
7	M. G	F	40	12 " "	1	2	21	Gen. Paresis.
8	A. J. C	M	44	13 " "	18	1	20	Phthisis.
9	W. J. T	M	64	23 " "	39	1	9	Marasmus.
10	H. McI	F	41	21 " "	1	2	21	Gen. Paresis.
11	S. Y	F	71	5 Jan., 1901	12	3	18	Marasmus.
12	J. J	M	70	2 Feb., "	10	3	27	"
13	W. A. C. B.	M	39	4 " "	....	8	4	Gen. Paresis.
14	W. B	M	71	4 " "	1	5	4	Heart Failure.
15	J. W	M	70	8 " "	1	11	25	Gen. Paresis.
16	C. P	F	63	14 " "	40	2	10	La Grippe.
17	C. B. G	F	17	13 Mar., "	....	....	12	Pneumonia.
18	L. E	F	36	14 " "	8	2	20	"
19	M. B	F	82	29 " "	4	9	2	Ac. Bronchitis.
20	J. McG	M	56	9 April, "	....	5	14	Effusion on Brain.
21	S. H	F	73	13 " "	6	8	....	Ac. Bronchitis.
22	S. B	M	68	18 " "	....	1	13	Senile Decay.
23	J. R	M	53	17 " "	1	2	20	Gen. Paresis.
24	J. D. S	M	52	19 May, "	....	2	17	Exh. of Melancholia.
25	J. McK	M	22	1 June, "	2	5	19	" "
26	G. R. G	F	71	22 " "	....	2	19	Exh. of Mania.
27	R. B. B	F	64	27 " "		1	20	Pneumonia.
28	J. A	M	53	29 " "	30	5	16	Marasmus.
29	J. M	M	33	7 July, "	5	9	13	Paralysis.
30	A. B	F	54	13 " "	2	9	3	Bright's Disease.
31	J. M	M	67	8 Aug., "	28	6	2	Heart Disease.
32	M. F	F	52	16 " "	3	8	21	Phthisis.
33	P. N	M	50	25 " "	....	1	6	Pernicious Anaemia.
34	H. P	F	82	26 " "	4	1	21	Senile Decay.
35	J. B. W	M	55	27 " "	1	3	9	Gen. Paresis.
36	M. C	F	80	27 " "	4	1	25	Senile Decay.
37	J. A	F	29	29 " "	8	2	12	Spinal Meningitis.
38	R. M	M	30	2 Sept., "	6	3	15	Exh. of Dementia.
39	R. B.	F	44	6 " "	2	1	25	Phthisis.
40	W. F. R	M	56	27 " "	11	11	15	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agents	1		1	18		18	19
Architects				2		2	2
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				4	4	8	8
Book-keepers	3		3	39	1	40	43
Bakers	1		1	31		31	32
Bricklayers	1		1	13		13	14
Butchers	1		1	28		28	29
Blacksmiths				55		55	55
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders				8		8	8
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				8		8	8
Bookbinders				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers				7		7	7
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				27		27	27
Cabinet-makers				10		10	10
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				19		19	19
Carpenters	2		2	160		160	162
Clerks	6		6	197	9	206	212
Clergymen				38		38	38
Carriage-makers	1		1	4		4	5
Cooks				2	10	12	12
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigarmakers	1		1	8		8	9
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Coachmen	1		1	2		2	3
Civil Servants	1		1	11		11	12
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		8	8	5	1,083	1,088	1,096
Dressmakers		2	2		32	32	34
Druggists	1		1	1		1	2
Dentists	1		1	20		20	21
Engineers				27		27	27
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers	1		1	2		2	3
Farmers	9		9	1,153	33	1,186	1,195
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				2		2	2
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen	1		1				1
Farmer's Daughters					26	26	26
Gardeners				17		17	17
Grocers				12	1	13	13
Gentlemen	1		1	41		41	42
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				2		2	2
Hucksters				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				14		14	14
Housekeepers		34	34		1,519	1,519	1,553
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				11		11	11
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				14	1	15	15
Janitors				2		2	2
Labourers	10		10	984	1	985	995
Laundresses					6	6	6
Ladies					129	129	129
Lawyers	2		2	24		24	26
Lumbermen				4		4	4
Milliners					30	30	30
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	1		1	27		27	28
Millers				33		33	33
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	2		2	125	2	127	129
Mechanics	1		1	30		30	31
Music-teachers		2	2	9	13	22	24
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation		4	4	165	428	593	597
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					15	15	15
Not stated				205	334	539	539
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations		1	1	169	40	209	210
Professors of Music				2		2	2
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				6		6	6
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters				51		51	51
Printers	1		1	40		40	41
Peddlers				25		25	25
Physicians	1		1	37	1	38	39
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway foremen				4		4	4
Railway conductors				3		3	3
Spinsters		2	2		217	217	219
Sailors	2		2	32		32	34
Students	1	1	2	48	17	65	67
Sisters of Charity					3	3	3
Stone-cutters				4		4	4
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers				88	2	90	90
Seamstresses					98	98	98
Slaters				1		1	1
Soldiers	1		1	9		9	10
Salesmen				7	4	11	11
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Stenographers				4	1	5	5

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Teachers	1	1	2	62	85	147	149
Tinsmiths	1		1	22		22	23
Tavern-keepers				6		6	6
Tailors	2		2	85	5	90	92
Teamsters				10		10	10
Widows					9	9	9
Watchmakers	2		2	2		2	4
Wood-workers				2		2	2
Weavers		1	1	12	4	16	17
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				29	10	39	39
Total	61	56	117	4,495	4,182	8,677	8,794

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	No. of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	2	3
Religious excitement				3	1	4
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"				8	8	16
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1
Physicial.						
Intemperance in drink	3		3	3		3
Veneral disease	1		1	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	5		5	5		5
Over work	1		1	1		1
Sunstroke				2		2
Accident or injury		1	1		1	1
Pregnancy		1	1		1	1
Puerperal		1	1		4	4
Lactation		1	1		1	1
Puberty and change of life		1	1		2	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	3	3	6	4	3	7
Other forms of brain disease	2	1	3	2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2		2	2	1	3
Fevers	1	1	2	3	4	7
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained	11	17	28			
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1			
Unknown	32	27	59	26	24	50
Total	61	56	117	61	56	117

TABLE No. 9

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	M	A. B.	October 13, 1900	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
2	F	F. G.	" 27, "	1 "	" "
3	F	J. E. P.	November 9, "	6 months	" "
4	F	E. L.	" 15, "	1 month	" "
5	M	J. S.	" 15, "	1 "	" "
6	F	E. S.	" 19, "	1 "	" "
7	F	H. B.	" 23, "	2 months	" "
8	M	G. P.	December 13, "	1 month	" "
9	M	O. S.	" 22, "	1 "	" "
10	F	J. W.	February 14, 1901	1 "	" "
11	M	E. B.	March 26, "	1 "	" "
12	F	O. P.	April 9, "	2 months	" "
13	M	J. M. L.	" 16, "	6 "	Still out.
14	M	J. W.	" 27, "	2 "	Discharged, unimproved
15	F	W. C.	May 13, "	1 month	" recovered.
16	F	M. N.	" 22, "	1 "	" "
17	M	G. W. K.	" 25, "	1 "	Returned.
18	M	R. T. R.	June 6, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
19	F	E. S.	" 8, "	1 "	" unimproved.
20	M	M. B. H.	" 17, "	1 "	" recovered.
21	M	H. K.	" 29, "	2 months	" "
22	M	H. T.	July 15, "	1 month	" "
23	F	L. S.	" 22, "	2 months	Still out.
24	F	M. W.	August 6, "	1 month	Returned.
25	F	E. L.	" 8, "	1 "	Discharged, recovered.
26	F	M. R.	" 10, "	1 "	" "
27	F	C. McQ.	" 16, "	1 "	" "
28	F	H. E. T.	" 30, "	1 "	" "
29	M	W. H.	September 5, "	1 "	Still out.
30	F	A. K.	" 7, "	1 "	" "
31	M	P. F.	" 20, "	1 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	14	17	31
Discharged, recovered	9	13	22	.....	.....	.....
" improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1901	3	2	5	14	17	31

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3					1	1
" 20 " 25 "	13	6	19	4	5	9	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	6	9	15	2	4	6		1	1
" 30 " 35 "	6	5	11	4	1	5	3		3
" 35 " 40 "	8	9	17		4	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	5	6	11	2	4	6	1	3	4
" 45 " 50 "	6	4	10	3	2	5		1	1
" 50 " 55 "	3	5	8		4	4	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	3	8	1		1	3		3
" 60 " 65 "	4	3	7	1		1	1	3	4
" 65 " 70 "	2	2	4		1	1	2		2
" 70 " 75 "	1	3	4		2	2	4	4	8
" 75 " 80 "					1	1			
" 80 " 85 "								3	3
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals	61	56	117	17	28	45	21	19	40

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	26	9			1
From 1 to 2 months	17	12	4	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	7	9	8	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	10	11	6	2	1
" 4 " 5 "	1	9	3	1	
" 5 " 6 "	4	6	5	1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	2	2		
" 7 " 8 "		4	2		
" 8 " 9 "	2	6	1		
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	4		
" 10 " 11 "		4	1		
" 11 " 12 "		1		1	
" 12 " 18 "	9	32	3	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years	4	27	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years	6	45	2		2
" 3 " 4 "	7	51	1		
" 4 " 5 "		47	1		
" 5 " 6 "	5	28			
" 6 " 7 "	1	38			
" 7 " 8 "	1	30			
" 8 " 9 "		45			
" 9 " 10 "		32			
" 10 " 15 "		109			
" 15 " 20 "		65			
" 20 years and upwards	3	101			
Not stated	10				
Totals	117	724	45	9	7

TABLE No 12

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked	Days worked. Male.	Female.	Total	Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked. Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop....	4	1,048	.....	1,048	Kitchen	9	3,285	.....	3,285
Tailor's shop	4	975	.....	975	Dining rooms.....	61	12,700	7,400	20,100
Shoe shop	3	936	.....	936	Officers' quarters ..	4	....	1,248	1,248
Engineer's shop	7	2,184	.....	2,184	Sewing rooms..	2	.....	624	624
Blacksmith's shop ..	1	210	.....	210	Knitting	24	.....	6,910	6,910
Mason work.....	1	300	....	300	Mending	62	7,200	8,300	15,500
Wood yard and coal shed	12	3,460	.....	3,460	Wards	184	18,120	29,740	47,860
Bakery.	3	936	....	936	Storeroom	1	312	.....	312
Laundry	29	936	7,640	8,576	General	42	8,310	4,610	12,920
Dairy	8	2,920	.....	2,920	Tin shop	1	156	.....	156
Butcher's shop.....	1	312	.....	312	Bookbinding	1	124	.....	124
Painting	4	1,200	.....	1,200	Upholstering ..	5	1,010	....	1,010
Garden	12	3,669	.....	3,669	Sewing in wards...	45	.....	13,900	13,900
Grounds	10	3,096	.. . ..	3,096					
Stable	7	2,555	.....	2,555	Total...	547	75,954	80,372	156,326

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2	2	4	Nipissing District	1	1	2
Brant	2	5	7	Norfolk	..	..	..
Bruce	2	3	5	Northumberland	10	7	17
Carleton	6	2	8	Ontario	10	16	26
Dufferin	1	..	1	Oxford.....	3	2	5
Dundas	..	..	..	Parry Sound District....	1	..	1
Durham	7	19	26	Peel	9	10	19
Elgin	2	1	3	Perth	3	1	4
Essex	1	..	1	Peterborough	12	8	20
Frontenac	..	2	2	Prescott	..	..	..
Glengarry	1	..	1	Prince Edward.....	..	..	..
Grenville	1	..	1	Rainy River District....	..	..	..
Grey...	9	9	18	Renfrew	1	..	1
Haldimand	..	..	..	Russell	..	..	..
Halton	4	4	8	Simcoe.....	6	12	18
Hastings	7	1	8	Stormont	1	..	1
Huron	3	4	7	Thunder Bay District ...	2	1	3
Kent	1	..	1	Victoria	9	8	17
Lambton.....	1	..	1	Waterloo	3	3	6
Lanark	1	1	2	Welland	3	2	5
Leeds	2	..	2	Wellington.....	2	8	10
Lennox and Addington..	1	..	1	Wentworth	4	4	8
Lincoln	1	7	8	York	220	216	436
Middlesex	1	1	2	Not classed, unknown, etc.	3	..	3
Muskoka District	3	2	5				
				Total	362	362	724

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Presbyterian.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Yrs.	Mo's.	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
E. McL.....	40	F	Nipissing.....	1	1	1	1	6	1	Housework	Mimico.

TABLE No. 15.

Report of Garden Produce for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Name.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	2,790 bunches	0 02 each	55 80
Artichokes	15 bushels	40 bushel	6 00
Beans	29 "	40 "	11 60
Beets	485 "	40 "	194 00
Carrots	435 "	40 "	174 00
Cucumbers	4,625 each	1 each	46 25
Celery	2,235 heads	3 "	67 05
Cabbage	13,520 "	2 "	270 40
Currants	175 quarts	5 quart	8 75
Cauliflowers	2,123 heads	3 each	63 69
Cress	1,230 bunches	1 bunch	12 30
Citron	450 each	5 each	22 50
Corn	1,850 dozens	5 dozen	92 50
Gooseberries	183 quarts	5 quart	9 15
Lettuce	22,463 bunches	1 bunch	224 65
Onions, green	7,855 "	1 "	78 55
" ripe	75 bushels	1 00 bushel	75 00
Peas in pod	32 "	40 "	12 80
Potatoes, early	59 "	70 "	41 30
Parsley	855 bunches	1 bunch	8 55
Parsnips	425 bushels	40 bushel	170 00
Rhubarb	9,565 bunches	2 bunch	191 30
Radish, Summer	6,305 "	1 "	63 05
" Winter	115 bushels	50 bushel	57 50
Spinach	275 "	20 "	75 00
Savory and sage	950 bunches	2 bunch	19 00
Tomatoes	435 bushels	30 bushel	130 50
Turnips	675 "	20 "	135 00
Vegetable marrows	935 each	2 each	18 70
Mangel-wurzels	60 tons	5 00 ton	300 00
Western corn	72 loads	1 00 load	72 00
Milk	24,873 gallons	12 gallon	2,984 76
			5,691 65

TABLE No. 16.

Report from Shoe Shop for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Name of article.	Pairs.	Rate.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Men's long boots	1	3 00	3 00
" shoes	141	2 00	282 00
" slippers	2	1 25	2 50
Women's shoes	25	1 50	37 50
" "	13	1 25	16 25
" "	8	2 00	16 00
			357 25
692 pairs repaired at 50c			346 00
Total			703 25

Harness.

9 new pieces	$3 90
29 pieces repaired	3 95

Tinware.

66 new pieces	$56 25
530 pieces repaired	114 00
Galvanized iron pipe and covers for kettles at kitchen	73 00

Book Binding.

72 new books bound	$43 00
369 old books re-bound	92 25

Upholstering.

161 mattresses re-made	$322 00
24 sofas re-upholstered	72 00
20 chairs "	25 00
3 settees "	12 00
5 new cushions	10 00
54 new pillows	40 00
Total	$867 35

TABLE No. 17.

Report from Tailor Shop for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Name of article.	Made.	Re-paired.	Name of article.	Made.	Re-paired.
Tweed coats	129	112	Blue denim overalls	25	
" vests	71	74	Overcoats		4
" pants	133	250	Moleskin coats	2	4
Uniform coats	29	25	" pants	6	8
" pants	29	62	" suits	1	
Blue denim coats	4		Firemen's coats	3	6
" pants	6	18	" pants	13	4

Uniform coats re-made, 7.
Uniform pants re-made, 7.
Made in the wards, cut and pressed in the tailor shop, 77 pairs pants.

TABLE No. 18.

Annual Report: Toronto Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1901, shewing work done in sewing room.

Article.	Cut.	Made.	Re paired.	Article.	Cut.	Made.	Re-paired.
Aprons	350	5	78	Laundry bags			
Box covers	3			Mantel drapes	4		
Bibs		2		Mattrass ticks (made over)	41		
Blouse waists	17	14		Night gowns	100		
Blinds	65	4	12	Pillow shams	24		4
Bagatelle cover		1		" (drawn work)			
Buttons (covered)		288		Pillow ticks	56		
Cushion ticks	19			" covers	623		
" covers (drawn work, 3)	29	23	17	Quilts	78		36
Counterpanes			26	Sideboard covers (drawn work)	8	2	2
Coat			1	Skirts	123	5	
Cushions	19	39		Sofa covers		2	
Curtains	185	37	1	Splasher		1	
Carpets		2		Screens		3	
Collars		2	2	Screen covers	14		
Clothes-bags	17		1	Shrouds	19	17	
Cosey covers	2	2		Sheets	619		22
Cosey		1		Shirts	375		158
Cord and tassels		12		Stockings, pairs			29
Capes		1		Socks, "			731
Caps	267			Table cloths	125	6	3
Corset covers		2		" covers (drawn work)		3	
Chemises	565			" "	29	6	
Crumb cloth	1			Toilet "	152	18	3
Dresses	386	57	3	" " (drawn work)		3	
Drapes	8			Towels, roller	137		
" mantel				" dish	221		
Dusters	30			Waists	78		6
Drawers, pairs	119		45	Vests			36
Guernseys			36				
Handkerchiefs	2	2		Total	4,814	564	1,252
Lambrequins	4	4					

TABLE No. 19.

Annual Report, Toronto Asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1901, showing work done in women's wards.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	265	1,294
Blouses	21	65
Blinds	42	108
Blankets		96
Curtains	94	60
Cushions, sofa	32	26
" " wool	2	....
" " painted	2	..
Cushion covers, drawn-work	18	....
" silk-crocheted	2	....
Collars, point-lace	2	....
Cards painted	4	....
Caps	324	..
Capes		10
Chemises	386	1,194
Counter-panes	65	98
Dresses	376	2,148
Drawers, pairs	135	1,211
Dusters	35	....
Doilies, lace	4	....
" linen	16	....
" netted	10	....
Guernseys		469
Handkerchiefs, fancy	10	....
" point lace	2	...
Hats, trimmed	42	...
Lace, yards crocheted	54	....
" Battenberg	2	....
Matts, table	16	....
" toilet	8	....
Night-gowns	136	628
Pudding-dish covers	3	....
Pillow cases	521	118
" shams	12	8
Pants, pairs	77	....
Quilts	90	352
Side-board covers	10	8
Shawls, crocheted	6	....
Shrouds	24	...
Sheets	559	486
Shirts	265	186
Skirts	174	2,118
Stockings, pairs	192	2,114
Socks, pairs	208	1,056
Screens	7	.
Towels, diaper	140	36
" dish	126	.. .
" roller	97	42
Table cloths	89	58
" covers, drawn-work	18	5
" napkins	65	14
Tray cloths	15	....
Tatting, yards	18	....
Ticks, mattress	3	5
" pillow	18	4
" bed	22	10
Waists	34	18
" fancy	8	....
	4,891	14,272

TABLE No. 20.

No. of Articles passing through Laundry during year ending September 30th, 1901.

Aprons	20,330
Blankets	8,032
Bed-ticks	272
Blinds	1,194
Bibs, Linen	715
Bags	6,664
Blouses	1,989
Chemises, cotton	9,335
" flannel	2,018
Collars	10,201
Cuffs	3,314
Caps	46
Coats	974
Curtains	1,435
Cushion covers	246
Combination suits	189
Dresses	10,080
Dress Skirts	377
Drawers, cotton	8,925
" flannel	9,130
Dusters	1,398
Fancy pieces	2,666
Guernseys	6,973
Handkerchiefs	18,104
Night gowns	10,253
" shirts	1,297
Pillow cases	44,707
Pillow shams	1,170
Pants	1,766
Quilts	9,855
Rugs	4
Counterpanes	2,860
Sheets	42,945
Shirts, cotton	18,143
" flannel	9,122
Socks	15,921
Lambrequins	22
Stockings	10,384
Shawls	16
Skirts, flannel	5,894
" cotton	2,103
Table cloths	11,211
" napkins	10,921
Tray covers	976
Toilet "	2,910
Ties	235
Towels, dish	5,753
" diaper	16,328
" roller	8,572
Vests	570
Waists, cotton	1,882
Total	365,887

Toronto Asylum.—Farm Exchange Account for the Year ended 30th September, 1901.

1899	Disbursements.		$ c.	1899	Receipts.	$ c.
October 5...	To cash paid Central Prison Industries for 1 lawn roller		26 00	Oct. 1....	By balance	510 60
December 31	To balance		844 46	" 9....	" cash from C. G. Barrett for 41 small bags....@ 2c	82
			870 46	Nov. 16..	" " J. Sheppard " 185 sugars .....@ 8c	14 80
				" 16..	" " " " 86 rice bags.....@ 5c	4 30
1901				" 16..	" " " " 6 cases .....@ 20c	1 20
January 15.	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 cows	$92.00		" 16.	" " " " 205 lbs. tea lead..@ 1½c	3 08
	2 springers	88.00		Dec. 29 ..	" " J. Taylor & Co. for 10,548 lbs tallow.....	335 66
	2 milch and 1 springer....	132 00				870 46
	expenses	2.75				
		$314.75		1901		
	Less for calves.....	4.00		Jan. 1...	By balance.....	844 46
			310 75	" 10...	" cash from R. Hunter for 7 milch cows	270 00
January 22.	To cash paid Wm. Johnson for repairs to waggons		10 40	Mar. 8...	" " " 4 do	160 00
March 13...	" R. Hunter for 4 springers	$179.00		" 23...	" " " 4 do	145 00
	Expenses.....	1.75				1,419 46
			180 75			
" 30...	" Steele Briggs Steele Co.....		17 50			
" 31...	To balance		900 06			
			1,419 46	April 1...	By balance	900 06
				May 7...	" cash from W. G. Harris for 5,955 lbs. rags @ $1 60...	95 28
				" 7..	" " " " 36½ doz. bottles @ 18c	6 57
April 1.....	To cash paid R. Hunter for 3 springers	$139.00		June 7..	" " R. Hunter " 8 dry cows.....	350 00
	" " 1 milch cow	44.00				1,351 91
	Expenses	2.00				
		$185 00				
	Less for calves.....	2.00		July 1....	By balance	695 91
			183 00	Aug. 14 ..	" cash from R. Hunter 7 dry cows	260 00
June 5	To cash paid The P. Hamilton Co. for 1 scuffler.		9 00			955 91
" 6	" R. Hunter for 2 milk cows.....	$90 00				
	" " 2 springers	103.00				
	" " 4 milk cows	219.00				
	" " Expenses.....	3.50				
		$415.50				
	Less for calves.....	4.00				
			411 50			
" 22....	To cash paid R. Hunter for 1 milch cow		52 50			
" 30....	To balance		695 91			
			1,351 91			

Toronto Asylum—*Concluded.*

1899	Disbursements.		$ c.	1899	Receipts.	$ c.
Aug. 16....	To cash paid R. Hunter, 5 springers	$286.00				
" 16....	" " " 1 milch cow	47.00				
" 16....	" " " Expenses	3.50				
		336.51				
	Less for calves..... .. .	5.00				
			331 50			
Sept. 17....	To cash paid W. B. Irving, repairs to express wagon...		28 50			
" 17....	" " " " " lawry		66 00			
" 30....	" balance.....		529 00			
			955 91	Oct. 1 ...	By balance on hand..	529 91

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPEPINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

October 1st, 1901.

To R. Christie Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario.

Sir :—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this asylum on the 1st day of October, 1900, 1008 patients of whom 481 were men and 527 were women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elasped there have been admitted into the asylum 141 patients, of whom 81 were men and 60 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1149—562 men and 587 women.

Of these patients 62 have been discharged—36 men and 26 women ; 52 have died 35 men and 17 women ; 1, a man, has been written off eloped ; leaving in residence at present 1034, of whom 490 are men and 544 women.

Of the 62 patients who have been dischargedd, 55—33 men and 22 women were discharged recovered ; 4, all women, were discharged improved, and 3, all men, were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was, therefore, 59 or 41.14 per cent. of the admissions.

The recovery rate from the opening of the asylum down to date, including patients discharged improved, has been 40. 47 of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1149, and the number of deaths 52, so that the death rate for the year was 4 52 per cent. We had no deaths during the year from other than natural causes.

The average death rate from the opening of the asylum to date, has been 4 5 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted into this asylum since it was opened, 20th November, 1870, is 4699—2506 men and 2193 women. Of these :

There have been discharged, 1841—942 men and 899 women.
There have died, 1356—781 men and 575 women.
There have been written off eloped, 95—86 men and 9 women
There have been transferred to other asylums, 373—207 men and 166 women.
Leaving in residence to day, 1034—490 men and 544 women.

Infirmary Building.

A year ago to-day the foundation of this building was completed and before we stopped work last fall, the walls of the first story were built. At present the brick work is nearly done. The rafters of the west wing are in place, and we hope that within the next month or so we shall have the roof completed and the windows in. All has gone well with the building so far and I hope that by this time next year it will be nearly ready to open.

Work Done Renewals, etc.

Within the past twelve months we have (1) built a new ice-house, on the shore of our ice-pond, 56x40 ft. We can now from year to year put up all the ice we can possibly use without much labor and without any expense. (2) We renewed the tramways from kitchen to dining rooms at Main Asylum in cement ; they had been originally laid in asphalt— the rails laid in wood imbedded in the asphalt— the wood had rotted and the tramway had given out. At present the iron rails are sunk in the cement and held by it and the tramway will probably last many years. (3) We built a brick summer kitchen at the Bursar's house. (4) We put in concrete floors in scullery department of male wing, Main Asylum in place of old wooden floors rotted out. (5) We renewed joists and put down 3000 ft of new floors in west cottage to replace old floors rotted and worn out.

(6) We put in a good sized cellar under the gate house of the west gate—this house had never had a cellar before. (7) We reset a large number of door-frames at both North and Main Asylum buildings. (8) We renewed the floor of the reception room at Main Asylum which had rotted out. At the same time we put in four large barred ventilator openings —2 in back and 2 in front wall of the building, so as to better ventilate the basement in question and so avoid so much rotting of the floors. (9) We entirely reconstructed the airing court wall, female side, North Building—the posts had rotted out and a large part of the wall had fallen down. We took down the rest and reconstructed the whole wall. (10) We put in a galvanized steel flagstaff supplied by the Goold, Shapely & Muir Co. of Brantford. Heretofore we had no flagstaff here and one was much needed. (11) We repaired and reshingled the large coal shed and summer kitchen at the Superintendent's house. (12) We renewed all the feeding troughs at our piggeries, in cement. We had heretofore used wooden troughs and these had rotted out. (13) We renewed all drains from down pipes Main Asylum at back of building ; these drains were all choked up All the other drains from down pipes at Main Asylum should, and must be, dug up and renewed as soon as we can find time to attend to them. (14) We put in iron gates with concrete posts on both sides the side road at west entrance to sewage field. (15) We renewed the water troughs in the cow stable—the old troughs having rotted so as to become leaky.

New Work Needed

(1) To finish the infirmary building. (2) To enlarge and refit our laundry, which is at present incapable of doing, as it should be done, the work of the institution, and which will be still more incapable when the new infirmary is opened. (3) To make a building in which to store fruit and in which preserves might be made and stored. We can no longer handle to advantage our annual crop of fruit, and the disparity between the crop and our means of caring for it is becoming greater year by year. (4) The old store at the asylum badly needs a thorough refitting (5) As soon as it is possible to get to work on them, that is, as soon as the infirmary is finished, I want to put up balconies at the end of the "B" and "D" halls of the Main Asylum to take the place, for stupid and very restless patients, of the old airing courts.

Amusements.

These were very much the same as in former years except that they were suspended this year from the 18th of January until the 4th of February, after the death and until the burial of our good Queen, whose death occurred at that time. In the course of the season, from October until April, we used the amusement hall ninety-six times. We had in it 23 "At Homes," 43 dances, 10 lectures and 20 theatrical performances and concerts The total attendance of patients upon these ninety-six occasions was 43,768, or an average attendance of about 456 patients, which is the highest average attendance we have ever had. As in past years the music of the institution has been organized, trained and led by our bursar, Dr Sippi. Thanks to him we have an excellent choir for our church services and an equally good orchestra for our dances and other amusements. The Asylum is greatly indebted to Dr Sippi for these disinterested services.

We have a good library which the liberality of the government has enabled me to add to materially this year. We take a large number of newspapers and other periodicals for the patients. We sent 238 patients—137 men and 101 women—to the Western Fair held in London early last month. Then on 26th of September we had our Annual Sports which were well attended and much enjoyed. There were 23 contests, and a total of 118 prizes, many of them quite valuable, contributed by the merchants of this City. Many dozen of the patients took part in the contests, and there must have been nearly five hundred patients on the grounds as interested spectators.

Officers and Employees.

There is little to say under this head except that the work of the institution has been well and honestly done by officers and employees both men and women, who have had it in charge. There was an unusual demand for labor both here and in the west during the summer and many attendants and others resigned that they might do better elsewhere. I was always able, however, to fill the gaps thus caused and I do not think the staff, as a whole, has declined in efficiency. Dr Hobbs, my third assistant, retired from the service to enter private practice the first of the year. His place was filled by Dr. Wilson, who came to us the first of February. Our trained nurse, Miss Roberts, resigned the end of August. So far her place has not been filled.

Water Supply.

We pumped during the year from the well thirty-six million gallons of water, an average of about one hundred thousand gallons a day, and from our supplementary supply twelve million gallons. Our well at present will not yield much over one hundred thousand gallons a day, though twenty years ago it would certainly yield several times as much. We have plenty of water of good quality at present, but in view of the fact that the well yields less and less as the years pass, it seems to me it should be thoroughly examined by an expert and should probably be cleaned out.

Sewage.

Our sewage disposal remains perfect. The soil by which the sewage is absorbed does its work now as well as when it was first used. During the year we have thrown into the depressions of the sewage field thirty two million gallons. I am more and more surprised every year that this system of sewage disposal does not more speedily come into universal use as I am persuaded it is the best and cheapest system known.

Farm and Garden.

Although the spring and early summer were cold, with more rain than we desired, yet, on the whole, our crops this year have been as good as we have ever had. The only approximation to a failure was in the case of potatoes of which we had only about one hundred and twenty-seven bushels to the acre. Of mangolds, on the other hand, we had an extraordinary crop—more than fifteen hundred bushels to the acre; so large was the crop that in returning it the farmer struck off some two thousand bushels fearing that the true total would be unbelievable The balance sheet annexed will show in full the result of our farming and gardening operations.

The yield of the farm by acres was as follows:

Hay	35 acres	76 tons.	Mangolds	8½ acres	12,040 bushels.
Oats	30 "	1,900 bushels.	Straw		60 tons.
Ensilage	14 "	360 tons.	Milk		137,635 quarts.
Corn on cob	14 "	2,100 bushels.	Pork		8,663 lbs.
Potatoes	23 "	2,950 "	Live Hogs		27,833 "

Return showing quantity and cost of milk produced during the year:

Number of cows on farm	41	Daily average number of quarts per cow	
Number of cows in milk	41	Total number of quarts produced	13,763

Quantity and value of food consumed:

35,000 pounds	corn chop	$210 00	To exchange of dairy stock, viz:
9,100 "	bran	75 50	
69,000 "	hay	308 00	Bought 38 cows $1,496 00
284,000 "	ensilage corn	213 00	Sold 38 cows 1,268 50
288,000 "	mangold wurzels	323 95	$ 227 50
150,000 "	turnips	175 00	
Pasture		240 00	$1,928 95
Cowman's wages, half charged to piggery		156 00	
		$1,701 45	Cost per quart to produce milk 1¼ cents
			Maintenance per animal per annum $41 50

The yield of the main garden at the asylum, under charge of Mr. Rennie, was for the year just ended, as follows:

Vegetables.			
Asparagus	6,221 bunches	Lettuce, forced	131 dozens
Beans	76¾ bushels	Lettuce, garden	1,158 "
Beets	3,360 bunches	Onions, green	7,467 bunches
Beets	1,300 bushels	Onions, dried	432 bushels
Cabbage	17,320 heads	Onions, pickling	538 quarts
Cabbage, pickling	470 "	Parsnips	1,200 bushels
Cabbage, kale	800 "	Peas, green in pod	86½ "
Caul flower	5,036 "	Peppers, large	60 dozens
Carrots	5,682 bunches	Peppers, cayenne	40 quarts
Carrots	960 bushels	Radish, forced	438 bunches
Celery	7,400 sticks	Radish, garden	4,195 bunches
Corn, sweet	1,965 dozens	Rhubarb	6,609 "
Cucumbers	291 "	Salsify	1,160 "
Cucumbers, pickling	384 quarts	Spinach	270 bushels
Horseradish	250 bunches	Seakale beet	187 "
		Tomatoes	480 "
		Turnips	600 "

Fruit.			
Apples	480	bushels	
Apples, crab	96	"	
Currants, red	3,981	quarts	
Currants, black	355	"	
Cherries	312	"	
Citrons	24	"	
Grapes	57	pecks	
Gooseberries	3,794	quarts	
Musk Melons	350		
Plums	662	pecks	
Pears	366	"	
Peaches	135	"	
Raspberries	233	quarts	
Strawberries	1,080	"	
Herbs.			
Sage	350	bunches	
Savory	500	"	
Thyme	250	"	

The crop grown by Mr Flynn on the ten acres constituting the sewage field, was as under:

Asparagus	2,039	bunches	
Beans	137½	bushels	
Cabbage	11,134	heads	
Celery	8,020	sticks	
Cucumbers	6,895		
Cauliflower	200	heads	
Lettuce, forced	63¾	dozens	
Melons, Musk	3,830		
Melons, water	650		
Onions	940	bunches	
Onions	216	bushels	
Peas	266½	"	
Peppers	64	quarts	
Rhubarb, forced	371	bunches	
Radish, forced	109	"	
Strawberries	3,508	quarts	
Seakale	889	bunches	
Tomatoes	351	bushels	

Over and above the farm and garden crops just given we grew for use in the ornamental grounds and for decorative purposes 5,640 greenhouse plants; 51,104 bedding plants; and 22,710 annuals raised under glass.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto, Ont.

R M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900				481	527	1,008
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	24	17	41			
" Medical Certificate	57	43	100	81	60	141
Total number under treatment during year				562	587	1,149
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	33	22	55			
" improved		4	4			
" unimproved	3		3			
Total number of discharges during year	36	26	62			
Died	35	17	52			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				72	43	115
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901				490	544	1.034
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,506	2,193	4,699
" discharged	942	899	1,841			
" died	781	575	1,356			
" eloped	85	9	95			
" trrnsferred	207	166	373	2,016	1,649	3,665
" remaining, 30th September, 1901				490	544	1,034
No. of applications on hand				7	23	30

TABLE No 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1900, to 30 h September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 15th of Sept.)...	491	545	1,036
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of October).	480	527	1,007
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	176 385	197,177	373 562
Daily average population	483 2	540.2	1,023.4

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	45	32	77	1,095	1,360	2,455	
Widowed.....							
Single...	36	28	64	1,411	833	2,244	
Not reported	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	81	60	141	2,506	2,193	4,699	
Religion.							
Presbyterians.....	15	8	23	554	488	1,042	
Episcopalians.....	14	17	31	464	393	857	
Methodists	28	18	46	577	558	1,135	
Baptists	3	5	8	183	170	353	
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	23	14	37	
Roman Catholics	16	7	23	402	383	785	
Mennonites	.....	.....	.. ....	6	2	8	
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	12	3	15	
Infidels.....	.....	.....	.....	31	8	39	
Other denominations..... .. .	3	5	8	116	105	221	
Not reported	1	....	1	138	69	207	
Total.....	81	60	141	2,506	2,193	4,699	
Nationalities.							
English	10	6	16	333	253	586	
Irish	6	5	11	308	365	673	
Scotch	3	2	5	217	182	399	
Canadian	56	45	101	1,429	1,220	2,649	
United States.....	4	1	5	94	68	162	
Other Countries.....	.....	1	1	58	64	122	
Unknown	2	.....	2	67	41	108	
Total.....	81	60	141	2,506	2,193	4,699	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	5	13	
Brant				38	34	72	
Bruce	4	5	9	184	128	312	
Carleton				4	7	11	
Dufferin							
Elgin	2	4	6	154	150	304	
Essex	8	9	17	139	132	271	
Frontenac				5	7	12	
Grey				10	13	23	
Haldimand				22	23	45	
Halton				10	7	17	
Hastings				5	9	14	
Huron	13	4	17	228	219	447	
Kent	8	3	11	170	176	346	
Lambton	4	6	10	269	190	459	
Lanark				3	3	6	
Leeds and Grenville					5	5	
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4	
Lincoln				10	6	16	
Middlesex	24	19	43	586	545	1,131	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				30	35	65	
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24	
Ontario				6	13	19	
Oxford	10	3	13	230	144	374	
Peel				4	6	10	
Perth	8	5	13	191	155	346	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5	
Prince Edward				1	1	2	
Renfrew				13	21	34	
Simcoe				5	5	10	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26	
Victoria				33	21	54	
Waterloo				8	7	15	
Welland				20	16	36	
Wellington		2	2	13	19	32	
Wentworth				46	47	93	
York				27	11	38	
Not Classed				2		2	
Total admissions	81	60	141	2,506	2,193	4,699	

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				8	2	10	
Brant				20	11	31	
Bruce	1	4	5	91	47	138	
Carleton					2	2	
Dufferin							
Elgin	1		1	46	13	59	
Essex	3	3	6	63	42	105	
Frontenac					1	1	
Grey				9	8	17	
Haldimand				10	3	13	
Halton				7	3	10	
Hastings				2	5	7	
Huron	1	2	3	95	57	152	
Kent				59	27	86	
Lambton	2	3	5	137	47	184	
Lanark					1	1	
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington				1		1	
Lincoln				8	1	9	
Middlesex	9	3	12	159	112	271	
Muskoka District							
Norfolk				21	12	33	
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6	
Ontario				1	5	6	
Oxford	6	1	7	113	34	147	
Peel				3	5	8	
Perth	1	1	2	80	42	122	
Peterborough				1	5	6	
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2	
Prince Edward					1	1	
Renfrew							
Simcoe				5	8	13	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1	
Victoria				9	9	18	
Waterloo				17	8	25	
Welland				3	5	8	
Wellington				13	11	24	
Wentworth				6	9	15	
York				28	25	53	
Not Classed				1		1	
Total admissions	24	17	41	1,022	564	1,586	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. F.	M	August 25, 1897	October 3, 1900	Recovered.
2	C. C.	M	March 30, 1900	" 16, 1900	"
3	G. McK	M	December 22, 1892	" 22, 1900	"
4	E. P.	M	June 20, 1900	November 30, 1900	"
5	R. L.	M	November 6, 1900	December 5, 1900	"
6	F. M. H.	F	March 30, 1900	" 8, 1900	"
7	F. A. L.	F	November 5, 1900	" 20, 1900	"
8	E. G.	F	July 4, 1899	" 27, 1900	Improved.
9	S. McK.	F	October 18, 1900	" 27, 1900	Recovered.
10	H. B.	M	May 12, 1897	January 4, 1901	"
11	M. E. McN.	F	November 15 1900	" 23, 1901	"
12	F. McN.	F	May 18, 1900	February 25, 1901	"
13	C. McE.	F	January 1, 1901	" 27, 1901	"
14	M. V.	F	July 25, 1900	March 4, 1901	"
15	N. B.	F	January 27, 1897	" 4, 1901	"
16	W. D.	M	January 25, 1901	" 15, 1901	"
17	S. J. C.	M	September 20, 1900	" 16, 1901	"
18	M. W.	F	March 30, 1900	" 19, 1901	"
19	M. R.	F	June 4, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
20	M. E. E.	F	July 10, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
21	S. C.	F	July 5, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
22	D. W.	M	September 27, 1899	" 30, 1901	"
23	D. McJ.	M	December 28, 1899	" 30, 1901	"
24	A. A.	M	September 22, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
25	M. McC.	M	April 25, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
26	H. E.	M	September 11, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
27	R. R.	M	February 27, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
28	A. S.	M	April 29, 1900	" 30, 1901	"
29	H. P.	M	June 4, 1900	April 16, 1901	"
30	C. M.	F	December 24, 1898	" 19, 1901	Improved.
31	D. F.	M	December 15, 1897	" 22, 1901	Recovered.
32	M. W.	F	March 15, 1901	" 25, 1901	"
33	T. B.	M	September 17, 1900	May 11, 1901	"
34	P. McP.	M	March 28, 1901	" 16, 1901	"
35	A. E.	F	January 8, 1901	" 16, 1901	"
36	W. J. P.	M	September 29, 1900	" 20, 1901	"
37	B. A.	F	July 11, 1900	" 24, 1901	"
38	W. H.	M	August 23, 1900	" 30, 1901	Unimproved.
39	A. W.	M	October 11, 1900	" 31, 1901	Recovered.
40	J. L. R.	M	September 16, 1900	June 15, 1901	"
41	S. L.	M	May 3, 1898	" 19, 1901	"
42	T. A.	M	June 15, 1883	" 19, 1901	"
43	J. H.	M	April 9, 1901	" 20, 1901	"
44	E. T.	M	June 14, 1895	" 28, 1901	"
45	S. B.	M	November 15, 1899	" 28, 1901	"
46	A. V. R.	F	October 10, 1900	" 28, 1901	"
47	A. H.	F	July 8, 1900	" 28, 1901	"
48	P. A.	F	March 26, 1901	July 8, 1901	"
49	C. J.	F	September 12, 1900	" 13, 1901	"
50	A. W.	M	June 13, 1901	August 5, 1901	"
51	R. H. W.	M	May 10, 1901	" 6, 1901	Unimproved.
52	J. H.	M	June 5, 1901	" 7, 1901	Recovered.
53	M. A. S.	F	January 3, 1898	" 7, 1901	"
54	L. C.	F	February 5, 1901	" 10, 1901	Improved.
55	C. B.	M	November 21, 1899	" 14, 1901	Recovered.
56	E. B.	M	August 3, 1901	" 16, 1901	Unimproved.
57	J. B.	M	May 27, 1901	" 21, 1901	Recovered.
58	C. H.	F	July 20, 1900	September 12, 1901	"
59	G. B.	M	May 3, 1901	" 18, 1901	"
60	P. M.	F	October 31, 1900	" 19 1901	"
61	C. R.	M	August 30, 1899	" 30, 1901	"
62	V. G.	F	December 18, 1900	April 10, 1901	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those of died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. G. L. G.	M	35	13 October, 1900	4	10	13	Appendicitis.
2	M. A. D.	F	75	26 " 1900	29	3	27	Senile decay.
3	E. H.	F	79	1 November, 1900	29	11	9	Senile decay.
4	J. W	M	51	5 " 1900	21	2	18	Cardiac disease.
5	G. S.	M	63	6 " 1900	4	10	17	Paresis.
6	J. B	M	35	7 " 1900	2	4	29	Exhaustion of epilepsy
7	A. McL	M	69	25 " 1900	4	2	3	Senile decay.
8	W. McG.	M	90	30 " 1900	0	0	8	Senile decay.
9	H. P	M	38	1 December, 1900	15	2	3	Aneurism of Aorta,
10	M. R.	F	50	3 " 1900	0	11	15	Atrophy of Stomach.
11	G. M. C.	M	73	18 " 1900	0	0	19	Senile decay.
12	H. G	M	79	25 " 1900	0	0	26	Senile decay.
13	A. S.	M	72	29 " 1900	0	6	29	Paresis.
14	J. W. B	M	60	4 January, 1901	0	0	30	Exhaustion of mania.
15	W. M.	M	70	8 " 1901	24	3	10	Senile decay.
16	A. S. S.	F	56	10 " 1901	1	10	28	Paresis.
17	W. M.	M	76	12 " 1901	3	8	20	Senile decay.
18	J. J.	M	59	13 " 1901	30	1	26	Erysipelas.
19	E. W	M	50	20 " 1901	18	11	24	Epilepsy.
20	J. H.	F	21	21 " 1901	21	10	13	Pulmonary haemorrhage.
21	A. R.	F	72	1 February, 1901	7	10	30	Apoplexy.
22	A. J. S	F	28	2 " 1901	0	1	14	Operation for hernia.
23	F. J. C.	M	24	11 " 1901	2	9	6	Phthisis.
24	J. A.	M	67	12 " 1901	0	3	23	Senile decay.
25	M. D.	M	74	17 " 1901	30	2	25	Senile decay.
26	E. E. F.	F	37	24 " 1901	15	5	15	Phthisis.
27	E. McD.	F	63	10 March, 1901	30	3	15	Senile decay.
28	C. S.	M	47	10 " 1901	0	3	4	Paresis.
29	L. P.	M	55	15 " 1901	0	1	27	Exhaustion of melancholia.
30	J. C	M	58	17 " 1901	0	2	2	Cerebral degeneration.
31	J. B	M	37	23 " 1901	1	0	22	Anaemia.
32	A. W	M	31	9 April, 1901	3	4	15	Bright's Disease.
33	F. B.	F	33	9 " 1901	8	2	16	Phthisis.
34	M. A. B.	F	58	15 " 1901	2	10	2	Heart failure.
35	G. F. G	M	31	17 " 1901	3	11	13	Phthisis.
36	M. W.	F	73	17 " 1901	1	3	0	Pyaemia.
37	D. R.	M	40	10 May, 1901	0	9	24	General paralysis.
38	A. C.	M	61	5 June, 1901	1	4	15	Senile decay.
39	I. S	F	22	9 " 1901	5	10	7	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
40	A. T.	F	65	6 July, 1901	0	2	27	Exhaustion of mania.
41	H. I.	F	76	11 " 1901	23	2	3	Jaundice.
42	J. B.	M	53	14 " 1901	18	3	9	Phthisis.
43	F. W. H.	M	37	23 " 1901	2	2	17	Phthsis.
44	J. C.	M	51	24 " 1901	14	5	10	Apoplexy.
45	W. W.	M	74	29 " 1901	6	4	25	Senile gangrene.
46	G. S.	M	38	6 August, 1901	20	5	18	Pneumonia.
47	T. R.	M	82	9 " 1901	0	2	9	Senile decay.
48	C. H.	F	97	19 " 1901	30	9	1	Cardiac disease.
49	H. McI	M	54	22 " 1901	0	2	24	Exhaustion of melancholia.
50	H. C.	M	44	16 September, 1901	19	11	8	Tuberculosis.
51	W. G	M	79	20 " 1901	7	7	20	Senile decay.
52	M. B.	F	59	24 " 1901	0	5	22	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	2		2	12	1	13	15
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers				9		9	9
Bakers				11	1	12	12
Bricklayers	1		1	3		3	4
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths				32		32	32
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers	1		1	5		5	6
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers	1		1	1		1	2
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	9		9	10
Cabinet-makers	1		1	15		15	16
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				16		16	16
Carpenters	4		4	60		60	64
Clerks	1		1	48	1	49	50
Clergymen	1		1	3		3	4
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks				1	2	3	3
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers	1		1	3	1	4	5
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil servants				3		3	3
Clock cleaners							
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	4	295	299	306
Dressmakers		1	1		23	23	24
Detectives							
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers				16		16	16
Editors							
Engravers							
Farmers	31	10	41	918	74	992	1,033
Fishermen				5		5	5
Founders	1		1	1		1	2
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				15		15	15
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen	2		2	4		4	6
Glove-makers							
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				4		4	4
Hunters							
Harness-makers							
Housekeepers		24	24		1,221	1,221	1,245
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				3		3	3
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				4		4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Janitors							
Labourers	15	1	16	615		615	631
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies		1	1		11	11	12
Lawyers				1	1	1	1
Lumbermen				4		4	4
Miners					13	13	13
Masons				9		9	9
Machinists	1		1	16		16	17
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				12		12	12
Moulders				14		14	14
Merchants				41		41	41
Mechanics	1		1	6		6	7
Music-teachers				1	5	6	6
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	1	8	9	36	92	128	137
Night-watchmen							
Nurses					3	3	3
Not stated		1	1	14	46	60	61
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Other occupations	6	1	7	12	5	17	24
Professors of Music (see music teachers)							
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters				26		26	26
Printers	1		1	17		17	18
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Physicians	1		1	6		6	7
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway foremen				3		3	3
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters		3	3		11	11	14
Sailors				14		14	14
Students				30	2	32	32
Spinners				1	2	3	3
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				6		6	6
Shoemakers				34		34	34
Seamstresses		1	1		22	22	23
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers	1		1	3		3	4
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers		1	1	22	17	39	40
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors	5	1	6	24	13	37	43
Tanners				7		7	7
Teamsters	1		1	3		3	4
Toll-gate keepers				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators				3	1	4	4
Watchmakers				8		8	8
Wood workers				2		2	2
Weavers				4	1	5	5
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				11		11	11
Unknown or other employments				111	251	362	362
Total	81	60	141	2,425	2,133	4,558	4,699

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Love affairs, including seduction	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	3	4	7	1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Venereal disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	6	1	7	4	.....	4
Over-work	1	2	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	.....	2	2	4	6	4	3	7
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	1	3	2	.....	2	3	3	6
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	2
Hereditary.									
With other cause ascertained in combination	15	22	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	13	9	22	.....	2	2	1	1	2
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	11	7	18	24	14	38	.....	.....	.....
Total	53	43	96	53	43	96	28	17	45

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4400	M	D. W	October 3, 1900	3 months	Discharged recovered.
4504	F	M. R	" 16, "	3 "	" "
3869	F	M. W	" 17, "	1 "	Returned.
4556	M	G. J. C	" 20, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4521	F	M. E. E	" 20, "	3 "	" "
4460	M	R. R	" 23, "	3 "	" "
4548	M	H. E	" 24, "	3 "	" "
4431	M	C. B	" 27, "	3 "	Returned.
4523	F	B. A	November 1, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4547	M	F. W	" 8, "	3 "	Returned.
4563	M	A. W	" 12, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
4527	M	M. E	" 14, "	6 "	Still out.
4558	M	W. P	" 19, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
4565	F	S. McK	" 21, "	1 "	" "
3469	M	M. P	" 23, "	3 "	Returned.
4547	M	F. W	" 24, "	1 "	"
4526	F	A. H	" 28, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2274	M	T. A	December 3, "	3 "	" "
4531	F	M. V	" 3, "	3 "	" "
4549	F	C. J	" 6, "	3 "	" "
4539	F	G. T	" 8, "	3 "	Returned.
4561	F	A. V. R	" 15, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3800	F	C. L	" 18, "	6 "	Returned.
4579	M	P. C	" 19, "	3 "	"
4569	M	W. H	" 22, "	3 "	"
4519	F	S. C	" 26, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4443	M	D. McI	" 29, "	3 "	" "
4163	F	M. A. S	" 29, "	1 "	" "
4536	F	M. H	" 31, "	3 "	Returned.
3811	M	E. T	" 31, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4488	M	M. Mc	" 31, "	3 "	" "
3821	F	F. F	January 12, 1901	1 "	Returned.
4426	M	S. B	March 6, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4552	M	J. L. R	" 7, "	3 "	" "
4600	F	A. E	" 16, "	2 "	" "
4542	M	W. H	" 22, "	1 "	Returned.
4528	F	C. H	" 23, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4568	F	P. M	April 2, "	2 "	" "
4215	M	F. A	" 5, "	3 "	Absent.
4618	M	P. McP	" 15, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
3955	M	A. G	" 22, "	6 "	Absent.
4634	M	G. M	" 22, "	6 "	"
4431	M	C. B	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4547	M	F. W	May 3, "	3 "	Absent.
3675	M	D. McL	" 4, "	6 "	"
4585	F	A. McC	" 4, "	3 "	Returned.
4608	M	D. W	" 6, "	3 "	"
4598	M	W. H	" 8, "	3 "	Absent.
3682	M	W. S. R	" 18, "	3 "	Returned.
4579	M	P. C	" 23, "	1 "	"
4631	M	J. H	" 18, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2999	M	R. M	" 30, "	2 "	Absent.
4612	F	L. C	June 3, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
4657	M	J. H	" 14, "	1 "	Returned.
4628	M	T. T	" 19, "	6 "	"
4387	M	C. G. R	" 19, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4626	F	P. A	" 24, "	3 "	" "
3245	M	M. R	" 29, "	6 "	Absent.
4659	M	A. W	" 28, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4512	M	J. B	July 1, "	3 "	Absent.
4513	M	M. P	" 2, "	3 "	"
4642	M	G. B	" 2, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4666	F	M. G	" 3, "	3 "	Absent.
4520	F	E. M. C	" 6, "	3 "	"
4593	M	C. M	" 9, "	6 "	"
4594	F	E. M	" 10, "	2 "	Returned.
4640	M	A. McG	" 13, "	6 "	Absent.
4651	M	J. B	" 23, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.

No. TABLE 9.—*Continued.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4646	M	R. H. W	July 27, 1901	3 months	Absent.
4615	F	R. E	August 7, "	3 "	Returned.
4648	M	J. R	" 8, "	1 "	Absent.
4647	F	J. A. P	" 8, "	6 "	"
4255	F	M. T	" 22, "	3 "	"
4630	M	T. McL	" 31, "	3 "	"
4615	F	R. E	September 4, "	6 "	"
3794	M	C. H	" 11, "	6 "	"
4233	F	M. C	" 12, "	6 "	"
4675	F	E. M. K	" 12, "	3 "	"
4676	F	M. A	" 12, "	3 "	"
4610	M	N. G	" 18, "	3 "	"
4604	M	G. H. O	" 25, "	3 "	"
3742	F	M. C	" 30, "	6 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	50	32	82			
Discharged, recovered				19	14	33
" improved					1	1
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum				12	8	20
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1901				19	9	28

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1		1						
" 15 " 20 "	3	3	6	1	2	3			
" 20 " 25 "	6	3	9	4	3	7	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	11	9	20	2	3	5		1	1
" 30 " 35 "	8	10	18	3	4	7	2	1	3
" 35 " 40 "	7	6	13	4	2	6	6	1	7
" 40 " 45 "	10	6	16	6	3	9	2		2
" 45 " 50 "	7	3	10	4	1	5	1		1
" 50 " 55 "	4	8	12	2	3	5	5	2	7
" 55 " 60 "	7	4	11	2	1	3	3	3	6
" 60 " 65 "	6	1	7	3		3	3	1	4
" 65 " 70 "	3	5	8	2		2	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	3	2	5				5	2	7
" 75 " 80 "	3		3				3	3	6
" 80 " 85 "	1		1				1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "	1		1				1		1
" 95 to 100 years								1	1
Totals	81	60	141	33	22	55	35	17	52

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	22	15	1		1
From 1 to 2 months	22	7	6		
" 2 " 3 "	10	12	5		1
" 3 " 4 "	13	7	1	1	
" 4 " 5 "	5	11	2		
" 5 " 6 "	4	10	2		
" 6 " 7 "	8	7	3	1	
" 7 " 8 "	2	5	4		
" 8 " 9 "	4	10	5		
" 9 " 10 "	3	8	2		1
" 10 " 11 "	2	9	4		
" 11 " 12 "	1	5	3		
" 12 " 18 "	7	45	3	1	
" 18 months to 2 years	2	29	3		
" 2 to 3 years	3	61	2	1	
" 3 " 4 "	8	47	5		
" 4 " 5 "	4	55	1		
" 5 " 6 "	3	48	1		
" 6 " 7 "	1	43	1		
" 7 " 8 "		37			
" 8 " 9 "		62			
" 9 " 10 "	1	43			
" 10 " 15 "	8	150			
" 15 " 20 "		118	1		
" 20 years and upwards	2	190			
Not reported	6				
Totals	141	1,034	55	4	3

TABLE No. 12

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter s shop	10	2,849		2,849
Tailor's shop	3	974		974
Shoe shop	2	672		672
Engineer's shop	7	2,182		2,182
Mason work	4	1,314		1,314
Wood yard and coal shed	2	610		610
Bakery	4	1,319		1,319
Laundry	32	2,994	6,617	9,611
Dairy	2	427		427
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	6	1,760		1,760
Painting	3	927		927
Farm	41	12,465		12,465
Garden	53	16,488		16,488
Stable	12	3,701		3,701
Kitchen	33	6,466	7,707	10,173
Dining rooms	56	6,733	10,195	16,928
Sewing rooms	51		15,429	15,429
Knitting	25		7,653	7,653
Mending	4		1,114	1,114
Halls	400	56,821	63,429	120,280
Storeroom	1	305		305
General	126	20,963	17,091	38,054
Total	877	135,970	129,265	265,235

TABLE No 13

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, werr originally received

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1
Brant		4	4
Bruce	49	39	88
Carleton		1	1
Elgin	32	46	78
Essex	32	46	78
Grey	1	1	2
Haldimand		1	1
Hastings		1	1
Huron	57	57	114
Kent	47	41	88
Lambton	59	51	110
Middlesex	114	159	273
Norfolk		1	1
Ontario		2	2
Oxford	48	39	87
Perth	46	36	82
Simcoe		2	2
Victoria		1	1
Waterloo	1	5	6
Wellington	2	3	5
Wentworth		2	2
York	1	4	5
Not classed, unknown, etc		2	2
Total	490	544	1,034

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

(There were no transfers to other Asylums.)

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1901 :

Stockings	275 prs.	Crochet Tidies	2
Refooted	91 "		
Socks	391 "	MACHINE KNITTING.	
Refooted	231 "	Stockings	704 prs.
Mitts	1 "	Socks	526 "
Total	989 "	Total	1,230 "

TABLE No. 16.

Articles made in Tinsmith's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Teapots	8	Screen	1
Coffee boilers	3	Oil Cans	2
Cake tin	1	Watering cans	6
Bread pans	36	" roses	2
Milk pans	6	Dust kettles	6
Milk pails	21	Buckets	42
Saucepan	1	Thimble for stove pipe	1
Tin potato baskets	2	Skimmers	2
Tin pans	6	Saucepans	6
Tea kettles	3	Wash basin	1
Tin cups	144	Copper tank strainer	1
Tin trays	16	Copper top for flag pole	1
Dippers	6	Refrigerator lined	1

A large amount of tinware repaired.

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in Sewing room during the year ending September, 30th, 1901.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	45	.....
" Uniform	47	.....
Aprons "	6	.....
Baby skirts	3	.....
Lace collars	8	.....
Night dress	1	.....
Waists	5	.....
Cap	1	.....
Shirts	....	1,704
" flannel	....	106
Drawers, Men's	2	254
Socks, pairs of	....	9
Ticks	111	.....
Shrouds	51	.....
Sheets	3	35
Pillow slips	4	5
Pillow ticks	105	.....
Pillows, feather	9	.....
Bureau Covers	2	.....
Towels	4	.....
Tea bags	7	.....
Sofa pillows	2	.....
Blanket	....	1
Quilts	....	1
Bags	....	9
Pudding cloths	20	.....
Total	436	2,124

TABLE No. 18.

Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, Uniform	105	80
Pants, "	93	44
Vests, "	1	....
Pants	485	5
Coats	300	3
Vests	232	4
Drawers, Men's	83	...
Caps, "	129	...
Overcoats	2	4
Overall, pants	33	....
" coats	32	....
White coats	4	2
" pants	4	2
Sleigh robes	....	10
Flag	....	6
Ticking dresses	2	....
Cloth slippers, prs. of	62	....
Window blinds	49	....
Mail bag	1	....
Total	1,617	160

TABLE No. 19.

Amount of work done in Shoemakers Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Made.
Waterproof aprons	7
Men's boots	3 pairs
Men's shoes	1 pair
Men's leather slippers	57 pairs
Leggins	1 pair
Brogans	3 pairs
Total	65 pairs

Repaired.

Boots, shoes and slippers..... 961 pairs
Rubber boots ..... 4 "
Rubber sheets eyeleted 36
1 Sewing machine belt made and 4 repaired.
1 leather valise repaired.
2 straps for mowing machine made.
1 sleigh robe repaired.
91 pairs slipper soles cut.
10 pairs insoles cut.
5 razor strops cut.
Some repairs to harness, mitts and suspenders.

TABLE No. 20.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	743	3,712
" Uniform	46	5
Skirts	509	1,710
Aprons	1,562	1,096
" Uniform	221	50
Chemises	1,129	2,105
" Flannel	102	221
Nightdresses	131	686
Drawers	315	1,462
Shirts	481	1,386
" Flannel	38	342
Sheets	575	484
Pillowslips	1,320	19
Ticks	165	2,133
Mattresses	211	0
Towels	1,832	0
Quilts	0	327
Tableclothes	246	0
Tablecovers	19	0
Vests	0	180
Coats	0	669
Pants	0	936
Stockings	0	1,308
Socks	0	3,386
Blankets	0	1,160
Guernseys	0	114
Curtains	77	0
Pillowshams	107	0
Sofa pillow covers	77	0
Side board covers	2	0
Caps Women's	24	0
Pudding cloths	84	0
Bureau covers	16	0
Waists	2	0
Neckties	563	0
Window drapes	8	0
Rags bags	42	0
Laundry wraps	100	0
Chairs cane seated	22	0
Blanket rugs	36	0
Total	10,885	23,491

Rags prepared for rag carpet 525 yds. rag carpet made.

TABLE No. 21.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry, during the year ending September 30th 1901.

Article.	Number.
Aprons	28,124
Dresses	15,473
Skirts	11,581
Drawers	22,643
Chemises	40,944
Flannel chemises	4,273
Nightdresses	13,872
Handkerchiefs	8,936
Collars	6,165
Neckties	1,510
Caps	249
Waists	3,163
Shawls	5
Cloaks	2
Surplice	1
Guernseys	4,832
Shirts	29,961
Flannel shirts	4,276
Stockings, prs. of	18,441
Socks "	19,817
Cuffs "	5,364
Bonnets and hats	21
Coats	1,539
Pants	2,171
Vests	516
Jackets	13
Pillowslips	49,623
Pillowshams	1,509
Pillows	44
Pillows	239
Bolsterslips	204
Sofa pillow covers	562
Sheets	90,203
Blankets	10,025
Quilts	8,292
Canvas quilts	72
Towels	71,637
Tablecloths	19,233
Table covers	34
Table napkins	4,749
Tray cloths	290
Side board covers	24
Bureau covers etc	1,305
Curtains	505
Screens	6
Mattresses	66
Ticks	4,152
Carriage dusters	12
Pudding cloths	1,835
Carpets	25
Laundry wraps and bags	956
Total	509,640

TABLE No. 22.

LONDON ASYLUM—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

—	Disbursements.			Dr.
				$ c.
1900.				
October 8..	To cash paid J. Cawrse	for	lime, etc., for kitchen	9 95
" 8..	" Wm Craig	"	lumber	154 36
" 9..	" Jas Bell & Co.	"	hennery	16 28
" 13..	" D. McIntyre	"	1 bull	35 00
" 15..	" Andrew Cornish	"	2 milch cows	75 00
" 17..	" T. L. Patridge	"	plumbing in kitchen	54 70
" 20..	" D. M. Cameron	"	1 milch cow	30 00
" 26..	" Hoskin & Malloch	"	repairs	97 78
Nov'r 2..	" J. K. Kidd	"	1 bay mare	70 00
" 7..	" James Anderson	"	wheat	8 61
" 9..	" W. Warren	"	brass polish receipt	5 00
" 20..	" R. Hueston	"	manure	65 00
" 20..	" Hoskin & Malloch	"	repairing	31 50
" 20..	" A. M. Hamilton	"	chicken feed	12 75
" 20..	" A. G. Strogan	"	manure	6 00
" 23..	" Caleb Millson	"	2 milch cows	80 00
" 24..	" Jas. Reid & Co.	"	chicken coop	8 95
" 24..	" Massey-Harris Co.	"	repairs plows	4 50
" 27..	" Caleb Millson	"	2 milch cows	74 00
" 27..	" Fred Irwin	"	1 milch cow	45 00
" 28..	" Wm. Stevely & Son	"	kitchen	13 27
" 29..	" Jas. Cowan & Co.	"	hardware	1 50
Dec'r 1..	" Chas. Hannigan	"	1 milch cow	40 00
" 1..	" David Haskett	"	1 "	40 00
" 11..	" Geo. Heamen	"	repairing	17 00
" 11..	" W. J. Element	"	land tile	65 00
" 11..	" E. Leonard & Son	"	repairs boiler greenhouse	21 58
" 11..	" Jas. Reid & Co	"	road scraper	11 20
" 11..	" John Campbell & Son	for	repairing trap	0 75
" 11..	" Hoskin & Malloch	for	repairing	9 25
" 11..	" A. M. Hamilton	"	chicken feed	11 25
" 31..	To balance			331 00
1901.				
Jan'y 9..	To cash paid Jas. Reid & Co	for	road scraper	4 00
" 9..	" A. McArthur	"	1 milch cow	38 00
" 14..	" Hector Smith	"	4 steers	189 00
" 14..	" E. Ferguson	"	1 milch cow	36 00
" 14..	" R. A Roe	"	1 "	40 00
" 14..	" R. A. Roe	"	1 steer	30 00
" 18..	" W. F. McGuffin	"	1 milch cow	40 00
" 19..	" Thos. Farley	"	1 "	40 00

—	Receipts.			Cr
				$ c.
1900.				
October 1..	By balance			1,005 49
" 13..	By cash from Geo. Cairncross	for	360 lbs rags	3 60
" 17..	" C. T. Hyman	"	1 fallen horse	2 64
" 17..	" R. Hunter	"	2 dry cows	65 00
" 20..	" Wm. McLeod	"	1 bay mare	25 00
Nov'r 23..	" D. McIntyre	"	1 bull	35 00
" 24..	" R. Hunter, 2 dry cows			66 00
" 26..	" T. Butterfield	"	3 pullets	6 00
Dec'r 31..	" Maintenance acct.	"	pork from Farm	237 45
1901				
January 1..	By balance on hand			331 00
" 10..	By cash from R. Hunter	for	10 dry cows	340 00
" 23..	" "	"	2 "	64 50
" 29..	" Thos. Cunningham	"	1 barred cochral	1 00
March 2..	" Wm. Henry	"	1 black stallion	90 00
" 2..	" Bert Lawson	"	8 loads ice	4 00
" 8..	" R. Hunter	"	3 dry cows	105 00
" 12..	" W. Henry	"	balance on stallion	5 00
" 20..	" R. Hunter	"	2 dry cows	68 00
" 30..	" Maintenance acct.	"	pork	234 84
April 1..	By balance on hand			89 89
" 3..	By cash from T. B. Miller	for	12 loads ice	6 00
" 11..	" R. Hunter	"	5 dry cows	140 00
" 15..	" Bignall & Howlett, on acct. steers			20 00
May 3..	" "	for	6 steers	358 65
" 17..	" D. McIntyre	"	12 live hogs	170 00
" 27..	" E. Trott	"	1 Tamworth boar	20 00
" 31..	" Bignall & Howlett	"	5 steers	261 70
" 31..	" H. Shain	"	2 sows	30 37
" 31..	" Wm. Jeffries	"	2 old sows	35 00
June 1..	" J. C. Nichol	"	1 Tamworth sow	14 00
" 1..	" Maintenance acct.	"	eggs	96 74
" 10..	" Peter Hord	"	1 sucking pig	8 00
" 14..	" R. E. Howlett	"	1 boar	30 00
" 15..	" D. McIntyre	"	15 live hogs	205 00
" 26..	" Wm. Jeffries	"	2 sows	38 00
" 29..	" Maintenance acct.	"	eggs	27 55
July 1..	By balance			398 43
" 1..	By cash from J. R. Kidd	for	60 live hogs	772 20
" 5..	" Canadian Packing Co.	for	110 pairs hens	5 50
" 8..	" Jacob Brill	for	1 live hog	10 00

"	31..	"	Thos. Oliver	" 4 wheelbarrows	12 00
Feb'y	7..	"	Jas. Anderson	" cutting ice	13 75
"	7..	"	Thos Ball	" "	13 75
March	7..	"	Arthur Smith	" 1 milch cow	45 00
"	9.	"	Peter Imloy	" 1 "	38 00
"	13..	"	Wm. Sumers	" 1 "	35 00
"	16 .	"	Geo. Innald	" 1 "	37 00
"	22..	"	W. F. McGuffin	" 1 "	40 00
"	23..	"	James McCartney	" 1 bay gelding	135 00
"	29..	"	Peter Imloy	" 1 milch cow	40 00
"	30..	"	Tribilcock & Collins	" manure	25 00
"	30..	"	W. Stevely & Son	" stove pipe	6 20
"	30..	"	A. M. Hamilton & Son	for chicken feed	20 25
Feb'y	6..	"	Henry Penfold	for 6 steers	240 00
"	6..	"	Arthur Adams	" 1 milch cow	35 50
April	1..	To balance on hand			89 89
"	1..	To cash paid Sam'l Sloan		for 1 milch cow	40 00
"	1.	"	A J. Copland	" 1 "	37 00
"	6..	"	Jas Anderson	" wheat for chickens	6 00
"	17..	"	B. A. Fitzmaurice	" flower pots	31 00
"	17..	"	W. Bartlett	" seed oats	6 88
"	27..	"	R. G. Chrichton	" 1 milch cow	40 00
May	1..	"	Jas Nixon	" 1 "	35 00
"	2..	"	Wm. Bailey	" 1 "	46 00
"	3..	"	Bignall & Howlett	" 3 "	128 00
"	7..	"	Chas. Johns	" grinding plates	3 30
"	7..	"	Waggon Ladder Co.	" extension ladder	10 20
"	7..	"	D. H. Gillies	" sawdust	12 00
"	7..	"	A. M. Hamilton & Son	for chicken feed	16 70
"	7..	"	Stone & Wellington	for trees	34 00
"	17..	"	Peter Imloy	" 1 milch cow	37 00
"	25..	"	Alex. Calvin	" 12 bags seed potatoes	3 60
"	28..	"	Brown Bros. Co.	" trees	30 00
"	31..	"	Wesley Orme	" 1 milch cow	40 00
June	1..	"	Wm. Murdock	" express on boar	1 80
"	1..	"	Jno Burns	" 1 milch cow	40 00
"	3..	"	J. Collins	" trees	32 00
"	4..	"	W. Thomson & Co.	" chicken feed	5 00
"	4..	"	J. Reid & Co.	" netting for fence	7 66
"	7..	"	G. H. Belton & Co.	" 30 cedar posts	5 40
"	10.	"	R E. Howlett	" 4 milch cows	88 00
"	10..	"	Thos. Ball	" 32 bags seed potatoes	10 24
"	12..	"	J. Cowan & Co.	" shovels, etc	45 30
"	13..	"	T. Dexter	" bran	78 55
"	20..	"	W. H. Dayman	" garden baskets	19 20
"	21..	"	A. G. Strogan	" manure	35 00
"	21..	"	W. Heaman & Son	" cement for pig trough	114 70
"	22..	"	Jno. Hord	" 2 sows and 1 boar	33 00
"	28..	"	A. M. Hamilton & Son	for chicken feed	3 30
"	28..	"	W. Stovely & Son	for charcoal for pigs	4 00
	28..	"	Geo. Leith	" shorts for pigs	72 64
"	9..	"	Canadian Packing Co.	for 70 pairs hens	3 50
"	13..	"	J. W. Johnson,	1 sucking pig	5 00
"	31..	"	Maintenance acct.	for eggs	28 93
"	31..	"	R. Hunter	" 5 dry cows	175 00
August	8..	"	R. E. Howlett,	2 Tamworth boars	20 00
"	13..	"	Canadian Packing Co.	for 200 pairs hens	10 00
"	17..	"	N. J. Stanley	for 2 dry cows	63 00
"	19..	"	Jos. Marshall	" 2 cows	62 50
"	24..	"	R. B Heighway	" 1 young sow	8 75
"	29..	"	Maintenance acct	" eggs	19 77
"	30 .	"	Brockville Asylum	" 1 doz. baskets	12 00
Sept.	17..	"	Wm. Jeffery	" 3 cast sows	47 60
"	19..	"	D. McIntyre	" 5 live hogs	72 80
"	23..	"	"	" 39 "	414 00
"	25..	"	Wm. Down	" 2 slip pigs	30 00

TABLE No. 22.—*Continued.*

LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
		$ c			
1901.					
June 30	To balance in bank	398 43			
July 2	To cash paid J. Anderson for gravel for piggery	14 00			
" 8	" J. W. Doyle " 2 loads manure	1 00			
" 10	" Neil McMillan " work on flag pole	30 52			
" 12	" Trebilcock & Collins " manure	25 00			
" 19	" William Sifton " 1 milch cow	40 00			
August 2	" A. M. Hamilton & Son for chicken feed	7 00			
" 2	" W. H. Dayman for baskets	9 00			
" 20	" Thos Piper " 1 bull	37 00			
" 20	" E. Leonard & Son " rep's to greenhouse boiler	109 03			
" 20	" James Reid & Co " repairs to lawn mower	74 63			
" 20	" Wortman & Ward M'f'g Co. for 1 hay fork	58 00			
" 20	" Chas Johns for 1 horse rake	23 00			
" 20	" Jno. Lewis " stabling horses	21 25			
" 20	" A. M Hamilton & Son for chicken feed	9 00			
" 20	" Hoskins & Malloch for repairs to wagons, etc	220 98			
Sept'r 14	" F. Woodhall " 1 milch cow	45 00			
" 18	" Kernahan & Ferguson for lumber for piggery	44 52			
" 18	" Mark Ashman for threshing grain	30 00			
" 18	" " " blower for ensilage	3 50			
" 18	" J. D. Saurby " chicken feed	11 40			
" 18	" W. Thompson & Son " "	10 40			
" 18	" Frost & Wood " plow points	1 85			
" 18	" D. H. Gillies " 1 pc. timber	75			
" 30	To balance on hand	1,332 55			
		2,158 68			2,158 98
			October 1	By balance on hand	1,332 55

RETURN—LONDON ASYLUM.

Showing Receipts and Expenditure on Asylum Farm, Fruit and Vegetable Gardens from 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

Dr.			Cr.		
To crop of 1900 consumed in horse and cow stables and piggery, viz.:			By produce received off asylum farm for season 1901, viz.:		
52 ton hay	$416 00		76 ton hay	$608 00	
212 " ensilage corn	318 00		60 " straw	360 00	
1,100 bus. oats	275 00		360 " ensilage corn	540 00	
2,240 " cob corn	560 90		1,900 bus. oats	475 00	
4,800 " mangold wurzels	336 00		2,100 " cob corn	630 00	
2,500 " turnips	175 00		2,950 " potatoes	1,032 50	
		$2,080 00	12,040 " mangold wurzels	842 80	
To feed purchased, viz.:			34,409 gallons milk	4,129 08	
19 ton bran	$293 99		8,663 lb. dressed pork	472 29	
2 " chop	40 60		27,833 lb. live hogs	1,930 72	
		334 59	11 steers	553 65	
To seeds purchased, viz.:					$11,574 04
Corn	$21 18		By produce received off fruit and vegetable gardens, viz.:		
Field, garden and grass	231 34		Fruit	$1,174 24	
Oats	22 76		Vegetables	5,491 32	
Potatoes	113 84		Herbs	27 50	
		389 12			6,693 06
To trees purchased, viz.:					
Fruit trees		64 00			
To miscellaneous, viz.:					
Axes	$8 00				
Baskets	25 43				
Blower, ensilage	3 50				
Brushes, curry	2 50				
Cans, oil	1 80				
Cement	114 70				
Chains, cow	2 13				
Charcoal	4 00				
Coal, steam (10 ton)	53 00				
Copper sulphate	11 62				
Cultivator	8 70				
Fertilizers	60 00				
Garden lines	4 20				
Glass	12 00				
Gloves, pruning	2 50				
Gravel	14 00				
Gypsum	9 60				
Insecticides, bug poison, etc	100 15				
Land salt	16 90				
Manure	417 88				
Measures	1 60				
Oil, fish	5 00				

LONDON ASYLUM.—*Continued.*

Dr.			Cr.	
Oil, machinery	8 00			
" wagons, carts, etc	5 90			
Pasture lands rent	240 00			
Picks	6 00			
Pigs, (2 sows, 1 boar)	33 00			
Potash muriate	4 50			
Right of way, "Cotter farm"	25 00			
Rake, horse	23 00			
Repairing grain grinder	3 30			
" harness	24 25			
" harrows	3 60			
" plows	6 50			
" wagons, carts and sleighs	146 93			
Saw, cross-cut	4 75			
Scythes	6 00			
Snathes	3 00			
Shoeing horses	52 12			
Soda, nitrate	48 00			
Steers, 11	459 00			
Threshing grain	30 00			
Tile, land	66 50			
Tools, (spades, forks, rakes, etc.)	146 67			
Twine, binder	10 00			
Veterinary services	54 00			
Wheelbarrows	12 00			
		$2,301 23		
To wages, etc.:				
1 farmer	$650 00			
1 gardner	500 00			
1 assistant gardner	300 00			
2 plowmen	456 00			
2 stablemen	432 00			
1 caretaker sewage field	384 00			
1 engineer 63 days	69 30			
		2,791 30		
To exchange of dairy stock, viz.:				
Bought 38 cows for	$1,496 00			
Sold 38 cows for	1,268 50			
		227 50		
		$8,187 74		
Balance profit of farm and gardens		10,079 36		
		$18,267 10		$18,267 10

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1900.

KINGSTON, October 1st, 1901.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities.

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honor to submit the forty sixth annual report of this hospital, (the twenty-fourth since it became a Provincial Institution), for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence, Oct. 1st, 1900	308	279	587
Admitted during the year:	Male.	Female.	Total.
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	16	7	23
By Medical Certificate	39	43	82
	55	50	105
Total number under treatment during the year	363	329	692
Discharged during the year:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered	20	13	33
Improved	3	8	11
Unimproved	3	1	4
Total	26	22	48
Died	24	20	44
Eloped	1	....	1
	51	42	93
Remaining in residence, September 30th, 1901	312	287	599

ADMISSIONS.

Ordinarily we have been able to keep pace with the demands for admission, although at times, there has been difficulty in finding room for female patients, and we have been much put about on several occasions to provide accommodation for acute cases. No doubt the opening of the Hospital at Cobourg will make it possible to meet the requirements of this district.

It is to be regretted that no less than seven of the women admitted had been committed to gaol. If the Warrant system has little to commend it, even in cases of acute mania in males, what must be said of it when applied to feeble old female dements. The municipalities should take advantage of the Act which provides for the speedy admission of the indigent insane to the Hospitals, and in cases where urgency can be shown, Hospital officials are always ready and anxious even to strain a point in providing accommodation for those whose insanity makes them a menace to the general public.

Many of the patients admitted were suffering from acute insanity, and the outlook is more favorable than is ordinarily the rule. Why so many admissions should prove to be chronic is a matter of surprise and regret—surprise that people should be content to let their relatives drift into incurable insanity without taking advantage of hospital treatment—regret that we should be forced to wait for patients who are past all hope of cure when they reach us.

A few of the patients have been admitted most reluctantly, because it seemed unfair that they should become a burden upon the Province. Reference is made to cases of insanity deported from the United States, simply because they happened to be born in Canada. If these persons had lived in the United States merely for a year or so, reasonable objection could not be made, but when it is ascertained that in three instances occurring recently, the deported ones had lived there for periods varying from twelve to seventeen years, a feeling of resentment is aroused. The methods adopted, too, cannot be considered humane One man suffering from far advanced General Paresis was sent

from an institution in Massachusetts in charge of attendants. He was taken to the hamlet from which he had gone to the United States some fourteen years before, and left at the station to find his way as best he could. By the time the application for admission reached us, it was too late to do anything in the matter other other then admit the patient. Such cases are coming up from time to time, and it is more than evident that a law should be put in force to enable us to return to their own country, emigrants who are insane at the time of arrival in Ontario, or who become insane during the first two years of their residence. At the present moment we have in our wards a notorious American criminal, whose right to admission to the wards of a Hospital for the Insane in Massachusetts is conceded by the Boston authorities, and yet apparently there is no law by which we can send him back to his own country. His friends are of course unwilling to remove him. When we take into consideration the number of tramps and wanderers from across the border who are occupants of our Hospital wards at a per capita cost of $130 per annum it is abundantly evident that it is high time to pass a law that will enable us to establish reciprocity with the United States in this matter. The present one-sided arrangement is certainly a most unprofitable one for us. The number of paranoiacs to be found in the army of tramps is very large, and as paranoia is by all odds the most dangerous form of insanity, as far as the public is concerned, most stringent measures should be adopted by the Province to exclude these unwelcome visitors. Not a year passes without our having to provide accommodation for some of the wanderers from nowhere, whose admission means in nearly every instance, maintenance for life at the public cost. Of course they are poor, pitiful wrecks of humanity who require care and surveillence, but it is a pity that we should be forced to assume this responsibility.

Deaths.

The death rate was unusually large, over 6 per cent. of those under treatment. About 50 per cent. of those who died were over sixty years of age and succumbed to disease incident to advanced life. As usual, tuberculosis was the most prominent among the causes of death, while General Paresis was not so marked a factor as is ordinarily the case. This does not mean that we have fewer paretics in the wards than usual.

Discharges.

The discharges were forty-eight, or in other words forty-five per cent. of the admissions. The recoveries were thirty-three, a little more than thirty-one per cent. of the admissions. This must be considered a very satisfactory showing when it is remembered that we are always extremely careful to exclude those cases in which there is an element of doubt regarding the complete restoration to mental health.

The After Care of the Insane.

This year we have had more difficulty than ever in arranging for the after care of many of the patients, well enough to be discharged if given a little kindly help, but not strong enough mentally, to cope with the strain of every day life, unaided. Unwilling as we are to say it, there can be no question that the attitude of the average citizen towards the unfortunate person who has been insane, is one of dread, or what is to be more regretted, hostility. He regards insanity as a crime, and is quite willing to treat the insane man as a criminal. Unfortunately this idea is fostered by the sensational newspapers, which pander to the prejudices of the least thoughtful of the community.

We are hampered at every turn, when anxious to find occupation for the friendless ones, who if given even slight assistance might earn a fair living, rather than become a burden to the Province. Strange as it may appear, the opposition to these weaklings frequently comes from those whose experience should have made them most charitable, most considerate.

Apparently the country is not lacking in enthusiasts, if we are to judge by the number of societies instituted for the development of a thousand and one good objects, and under the circumstances it is somewhat remarkable that the friendless one among the

the insane have to a large extent been forgotten. We do as much as we possibly can to find homes for the class referred to, or to pave their way to a return to the cares of every day life, in the face of criticism of the most irritating character, but we are not able to do as much as could be wished.

A pleasing contrast to the apathy and antipathy of the public and general, is the interest of the members of St. Andrew's Womens' Guild, and the authorities in charge of the House of Province, and the Hotel Dieu. The Guild has done much to lighten the tedium of Hospital residence, and has gone to no end of trouble and expense to brighten lives of broth chronic and acute cases. The good Sisters of the institutions named have never hesitated, no matter what the creed of the unfortunate, to show that they were believers in the after care of the insane, and have nobly come to the rescue of many weaklings who would have been quite unable to cope with the trials of the world unaided.

General Remarks.

On the whole, the operations of the year have been satisfactory, and we trust that some advance has been made in the care and treatment of the patients in our charge. The question of the care and management of the individual has not been lost sight of for a moment, and the members of the nursing staff have been fully impressed with the idea that far more is to be accomplished by specialized effort than by adopting the humdrum methods so characteristic of institutions. It is a constant fight to counteract the tendency to get into ruts, and the fact that our staff is smaller in proportion to the population than is the case in most Hospitals for the Insane, has made the struggle more intense than it would have been under other circumstances. We are indeed grateful to the majority of the employees who have shown a devotion to duty, much to be commended, and their anxiety to carry out methods, euphemistically called " psychopathic suggestion " in these days of scientific refinement,, has made what would otherwise have been a hopeless task, possible. The monotony ward life, must, under the most favorable circumstances be trying, and the convalescing patient never receives the best chance possible in the large wards, which must necessarily contain a certain number of disturbed inmates.

Ontario has done much to properly house and care for the insane, but even more should be done, if we are to keep up with the rapid advance of science. A comfortable, but inexpensive home should be built for the convalescing. Frequently a very trifling circumstance determines the outcome of a critical case, and we should be more than satisfied to have opportunity to isolate from the hurly burly of the general wards, patients requiring quiet and rest. My impression is that all the great advances in the treatment of the insane will be made, in fact are being made, along these lines. While the patients are of course always the first consideration, the staff should not be forgotten. The present arrangement of having the whole nursing staff housed in the wards night and day, from one end of the year to another is not a good one. It is not the best thing for patients or for nurses. A nurses' home is not only a convenience, but a necessity, and I trust the day is not far distant when the Government will recognize the advisability of erecting such a building.

Another question, often referred to in former Annual Reports, is that of eliminating the criminal element from our wards. There can be no diversity of opinion about this, and no argument can be found in favor of the present system, which forces us to keep the criminal in contact with the inoffensive insane. Possibly we suffer more than some of the other Hospitals, owing to the fact that transfers are so frequently made from the Penitentiary to our wards. These criminals are not only a contaminating influence, but a distinctly dangerous element, because we have no special arrangments for the care of the criminal class, and yet it is universally recognized that such arrangements are necessary. Nearly all of us have suffered as the result of the present system, and can appreciate the dangers in a manner quite different from those who have nothing but theory to guide them. It goes without saying that a criminal ward, or what would be better, a small building for criminals should be erected in connection with some one of of the Hospitals for the Insane.

We are gratified to be able to say that no serious accident, or suicide, occurred during the year. No matter how vigilant the officials, these things seen bound to happen

occasionally, hence it is always a source of comfort when a year passes without such an occurrence.

Farm operations have been fairly successful, and results have been satisfactory.

An electric light plant was installed in the early part of the year, and has proved a most welcome addition to resources.

The changes on the staff have been comparatively few. Dr. J. Webster, for many years Assistant Physician at Rockwood, was transferred to Orchard House, Hamilton, and Dr. W. O. Herriman came from Hamilton. Both of these changes meant promotion to the Officers indicated. Dr. Webster was highly esteemed by the patients, officers, and employees at Rockwood, and carried the best wishes of all to his new home. He was a devoted and conscientious officer, and did no end of good while here. We are quite satisfiied that in Dr. Herriman we have found a worthy successor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	308	279	587
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	16	7	23			
By medical certificate	39	43	82			
				55	50	105
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	363	329	692
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	20	13	33			
As improved	3	8	11			
As unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number discharges during year	26	22	48			
Died	24	20	44			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....			
				51	42	93
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	312	287	599
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,907	1,603	3,510
" discharged	744	650	1,394			
" died	574	427	1,001			
" eloped	46	1	47			
" transferred	231	238	469			
				1,595	1,316	2,911
" remaining, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	312	287	599
No. of applications on hand	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence, on the 25th of September, 1901	315	287	602
Minimum number of patients in residence, on the 29th of May, 1901	308	273	581
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	112.989	101 535	214.524
Daily average population	309.558	278.178	587.736

Social state.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	24	28	52	768	868	1,636
Widowed						
Single	31	22	53	1,139	735	1,874
Not reported						
Total	55	50	105	1,907	1,603	3,510
Religion.						
Presbyterians	4	9	13	286	260	546
Episcopalians	12	5	17	399	293	692
Methodists	23	19	42	368	373	741
Baptists	2	1	3	34	35	69
Congregationalists				9	3	12
Roman Catholics	10	14	24	617	542	1,159
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	1	2	3	148	78	226
Not reported	3		3	46	19	65
Total	55	50	105	1,907	1,603	3,510
Nationalities.						
English	9	6	15	164	99	263
Irish	3	3	6	305	273	578
Scotch	1		1	81	83	164
Canadian	41	37	78	1,203	1,030	2,233
United States		2	2	19	19	38
Other countries	1	2	3	61	29	90
Unknown				74	70	144
Total	55	50	105	1,907	1,603	3,510

TABLE No. 3

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton		1	1	200	159	359	360
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	11	10	21	296	296	592	613
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	10	10	20	132	98	230	250
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark	2		2	121	121	242	244
Leeds and Grenville				138	121	259	259
Lennox and Addington	10	1	11	121	99	220	231
Lincoln				9	7	16	16
Middlesex				8	6	14	14
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Nipissing District		1	1				1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	10	19	29	61	84	145	174
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				9	13	22	22
Prescott and Russell	1		1	47	32	79	80
Prince Edward	7	3	10	58	48	106	116
Renfrew	4	5	9	99	86	185	194
Simcoe				13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				145	130	275	275
Victoria				5	13	18	18
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				5	4	9	9
Wentworth				15	20	35	35
York				40	59	99	99
Not closed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	55	50	105	1,852	1,553	3,405	3,510

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warrant cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton		1	1	166	124	290	291
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	2		2	143	98	241	243
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	4	1	5	92	50	142	147
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				2		2	2
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington	4		4	79	41	120	124
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	5	5	10	40	45	85	95
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward	1		1	24	15	39	40
Renfrew				48	20	68	68
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	4	10	10
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				12	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	16	7	23	1,159	839	1,998	2,021

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. B.	M	July 12, 1898	October 24, 1900	Improved.
2	D. G.	M.	April 19, 1899	October 30, "	Recovered.
3	R. W.	M	March 24, 1900	October 30, "	Recovered.
4	A. V.	M	April 14, 1899	October 31, "	Recovered.
5	A. S	F	September 8, 1900	November 5, "	Recovered.
6	H. R.	M	April 28, 1900	November 15, "	Recovered.
7	E. O	F	November 24, 1899	November 15, "	Recovered.
8	E. R.	M	March 7, 1899	December 21, "	Recovered.
9	J. W.	M	October 11, 1899	December 21, "	Unimproved.
10	M. C.	F	May 30, 1900	December 21, "	Improved.
11	M. T.	F	April 13, 1900	February 5, 1901	Improved.
12	W. B	M	September 23, 1895	February 16, "	Recovered.
13	L. McL.	F	October 27, 1900	February 20, "	Recovered.
14	E. D.	F	November 2, 1900	February 20, "	Recovered.
15	J. S	F	June 9, 1900	March 2, "	Unimproved.
16	B. G.	M	August 20, 1900	March 3, "	Recovered.
17	J. T.	F	January 22, 1901	March 16, "	Improved.
18	A. K.	F	January 24, 1900	March 21, "	Improved.
19	H. W.	M	May 8, 1899	March 30, "	Recovered.
20	R. S.	M	May 16, 1900	March 30, "	Recovered.
21	M. D	F	July 13, 1900	March 30, "	Recovered.
22	M. S.	F	September 4, 1900	April 3, "	Recovered.
23	A. O.	F	May 11, 1899	April 12, "	Improved.
24	W. M.	M	May 30, 1900	April 19, "	Recovered.
25	H. A.	F	April 11, 1900	May 1, "	Recovered.
26	M. P.	F	December 18, 1899	May 1, "	Improved.
27	R. D.	M	February 7, 1900	May 2, "	Improved.
28	J. M.	F	March 6, 1895	May 6, "	Recovered.
29	F. L.	M	September 9, 1899	May 6, "	Recovered.
30	N. S	M	December 3, 1900	May 7, "	Recovered.
31	B. T.	M	November 3, 1900	May 9, "	Recovered.
32	E. T.	F	March 8, 1901	May 16, "	Recovered.
33	R. L.	M	May 8, 1901	May 16, "	Unimproved.
34	M. M	F	December 21, 1900	May 23, "	Recovered.
35	M. B	F	December 24, 1900	June 25, "	Recovered.
36	M. H.	F	September 13, 1900	June 25, "	Improved.
37	C. G.	F	November 14, 1900	June 25, "	Improved.
38	W. B.	M	November 13, 1900	July 1, "	Recovered.
39	H. O	F	March 22, 1901	July 16, "	Recovered.
40	P. M.	M	July 13, 1901	July 16, "	Unimproved
41	M. L.	M	July 16, 1901	August 13, "	Recovered.
42	O. C.	F	January 28, 1901	August 19, "	Recovered.
43	G. R.	M	May 17, 1900	August 26, "	Improved.
44	F. W.	M	May 26, 1901	August 27, "	Recovered.
45	J. T.	M	November 19, 1900	September 4, "	Recovered.
46	H. N.	M	November 8, 1898	September 18, "	Recovered.
47	R. H	M	January 12, 1901	September 18, "	Recovered.
48	R. W.	M	January 21, 1901	September 21, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate cause of death.
1	S V.....	M ...	75	October 3, 1900...		2	2	Senility.
2	E. R. ...	F ..	41	" 15, "	21	3	9	Epilepsy.
3	F. W.	M ..	87	" 28, "	1	7	8	Gen. Paralysis.
4	J. F	F ..	53	" 29, " ...			6	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
5	M. M.....	M ..	63	November 1, "	30	11	28	" "
6	B P	M ..	46	" 7, "	7	9	22	Peritonitis.
7	L. H.....	F .	68	" 11, " ...	8	6	16	Acute Nephritis.
8	P. D.	M ..	41	" 14, "	4	3	25	Gen. Paralysis.
9	M. P....	F ..	70	" 16, "	17	2	23	Cancer.
10	C. R	M ..	69	December 1, "		1	0	Senility.
11	S. W.... .	F ..	69	" 10, "	1	11	4	Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
12	A. H.....	F ..	72	" 17, "	8	6	17	" "
13	M P.....	F ..	81	" 27, " ...		10	4	Senility.
14	M. W.....	F ..	81	January 11, 1901....		5	6	"
15	L. F.....	M ..	62	" 13 "	7	5	24	"
16	S V	F ..	41	" 15, "		6	25	Tuberculosis.
17	J. M.....	M ..	55	" 30, "	9	6	5	Phthisis.
18	J. L	M ..	27	February 21, "	5	11	15	Tuberculosis.
19	S. G.. ...	F ..	58	" 21, "	1	7	18	Paralysis.
20	J. H	F ..	60	March 2, "	32	1	2	Bronchitis.
21	M. M	F ..	79	" 3, "	5	11	25	Senility.
22	I. Y.....	F ..	68	" 5, "	8	10	8	Phthisis.
23	M. D.....	M ..	57	" 23, " ...		5	14	Apoplexy.
24	C. C	F ..	73	" 24, " ...	6	0	18	Tuberculosis.
25	A. F.	F ..	60	April 2, "	6		27	Senility
26	C. A..	F ..	59	" 12, "	8	11	0	Lupus.
27	T. E.....	M ..	47	" 19, "	1	8		Exhaustion.
28	J F. ...	M ..	64	" 21, "	2	10	26	Phthisis.
29	M. H	F	40	" 28, "	8	4	20	Tuberculosis.
30	E. J	F ..	41	May 23, "	2	2	3	Phthisis
31	G. D.....	M ..	39	" 28, " ...	3	3	17	"
32	F. B. ...	M ..	32	" 29, "			6	Heart Disease
33	C. O.....	M ..	24	" 29, "		10	3	Phthisis.
34	A. D.....	F ..	29	" 30, " ...	4	0	25	Epilepsy.
35	E. M	F ..	73	June 2, "	6	2	27	Senility.
36	T. F	M ..	36	" 17, "	10	0	11	Phthisis.
37	D. G.....	M ..	80	" 28, "	39	10	9	Senility.
38	N. L.....	M .	60	July 3, "	10	0	18	Dementia.
39	P H. .	M ..	46	" 7, "	6	5	15	Phthisis.
40	D. H	M ..	45	" 9, "		10	18	Typhoid Fever.
41	J. J.....	M ..	68	" 18, "	6	4	12	Senility.
42	D. R.....	M ..	50	August 13, "		1	5	Gen. Paralysis.
43	M. G	M ..	52	" 18, "	15	2	25	Pneumonia.
44	W. G	M ..	37	September 26, "	1		4	Gen. Paralysis.

TABLE No 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				9		9	9
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers				10		10	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths				30		30	30
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders							
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				4		4	4
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesman							
Bankers				2		2	2
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Bill-poster				1		1	1
Commercial traveller	1		1	9		9	10
Cabinet-makers							
Consuls							
Confectioners							
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters				80		80	80
Clerks				41		41	41
Clergymen				11		11	11
Carriage-maker				9		9	9
Cooks				2	5	7	7
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				2		2	2
Civil Servants							
Clock Cleaners							
Carters	1		1	4		4	5
Cheese-makers				4		4	4
Dyers							
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2	17	394	411	413
Dressmakers		2	2		39	39	41
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Doctors							
Drovers				2		2	2
Engineers	1		1	12		12	13
Editors							
Engravers							
Farmers	20		20	547	4	551	571
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Ferrymen							
Furriers							
Factory girls					3	3	3
Fruit canners				1		1	1
Gardeners				3		3	3
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				3		3	3
Glove-makers							
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smith				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Hostlers							
Hunters	1		1				1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		9	9		32	32	41
Hack-drivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				2		2	2
Journalists				1		1	1
Labourers	16		16	516		516	532
Laundresses							
Ladies					17	17	17
Lawyers							
Lumbermen	1		1	10		10	11
Liverymen				1		1	1
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons	1		1	5		5	6
Machinists				13		13	13
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants				25		25	25
Mechanics	1		1	2		2	3
Music-teachers					4	4	4
Marble-cutters							
Motermen	1		1				1
Manufacturers				1		1	1
No occupation	4	3	7	40	115	155	162
Night-watchmen							
Nurses		3	3		2	2	5
Not stated				126	180	306	306
News boys				1		1	1
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				10	25	35	35
Professors of Music							
Plasterers				3		3	3
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	2		2	15		15	17
Printers				9		9	9
Peddlers				3		3	3
Physicians				13		13	13
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Pigeon Fanciers				1		1	1
Piano-makers				1		1	1
Plumbers				2		2	2
Railway Foreman				1		1	1
Railway Conductor				1		1	1
Railway Firemen				1		1	1
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		2	2		37	37	39
Sailors	2		2	18		17	20
Students	1	1	2	13	3	16	18
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers				48		48	48
Seamstresses					58	58	58
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers				11		11	11
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Shipbuilders							
Teachers	1		1	14	34	48	49

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Tinsmith	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Tavern-keepers	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	17
Tailors	1	.....	1	4	2	6	7
Tanners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Toll-gate keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph Operators	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Typewriters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wood-workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wives	.....	28	28	.....	584	584	612
Unknown or other employments	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Upholsterers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	55	50	105	1,850	1,555	3,405	3,510

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	1	1	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Self abuse, sexual	.....	1	1	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other forms of brain disease	4	2	6	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	2	3	5	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.	13	9	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	8	11	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascrtained cause in combination.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	20	15	35	21	19	40	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	50	105	55	50	105	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
3298	M.	J. M.	October 5th, 1900	2 months	Returned.
3346	F.	M. M.	" 8th, "	6 "	"
3363	F.	H. A.	" 31st, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3350	F.	M. P.	November 1st, "	2 "	" improved.
2729	F.	S. S.	" 15th, "	2 "	Returned.
3364	F.	M. T.	" 30th, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
3391	F.	C. D.	December 17th, "	2 "	Returned.
3413	F.	E. D.	" 17th, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3410	F.	L. M.	" 18th, "	1 month	" "
3358	M.	R. D.	January 3rd, 1901	2 months	" improved
3397	M.	B. G.	" 3rd, "	2 "	" recovered.
3373	M.	R. S.	" 25th, "	2 "	" "
3390	F.	M. D.	" 29th, "	2 "	" "
3379	M.	W. M.	February 4th, "	2 "	" "
3308	F.	A. O.	" 20th, "	1 month	" improved.
3419	M.	B. T.	March 1st, "	2 months	" recovered.
2935	F.	T. M.	" 6th, "	2 "	" "
3415	F.	C. G.	" 19th, "	2 "	" improved.
3081	M.	T. F.	" 19th, "	2 "	Returned.
3420	F.	M. M.	" 19th, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3333	M.	F. L.	April 2nd, "	1 month	" "
3421	M.	N. S.	" 6th, "	1 "	" "
3414	M.	W. B.	" 11th, "	1 "	" "
3403	F.	M. H.	" 20th, "	2 months	" improved.
3427	M.	R. H.	" 25th, "	1 month	Returned.
3448	F.	H. O.	May 2nd, "	2 months	Discharged recovered.
3417	M.	J. K.	" 4th, "	2 "	" "
3424	F.	M. B.	" 11th, "	1 month	" "
3312	F.	C. M.	" 15th, "	2 months	Still out.
2729	F.	S. S.	" 21st, "	3 "	Returned.
3454	M.	R. S.	" 31st, "	3 "	"
3435	M.	R. W.	June 26th, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3256	M.	H. N.	July 5th, "	2 "	" "
3451	M.	F. C.	" 8th, "	2 "	Still out.
3438	M.	C. J.	" 10th, "	2 "	"
3427	M.	R. H.	August 3rd, "	1 month	Discharged recovered.
3470	F.	T. S.	" 12th, "	1 "	Returned.
1083	M.	B. C.	" 15th, "	6 months	Still out.
3 96	F.	M. G.	" 22nd, "	2 "	"
3134	M.	J. C.	" 27th, "	6 "	"
3 66	M.	J. J.	September 2nd, "	3 "	"
3299	F.	E. F.	" 6th, "	3 "	"
3133	F.	E. B.	" 11th, "	1 month	"
1502	F.	N. B.	" 11th, "	1 "	"
3459	F.	J. H.	" 21st, "	3 months	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				21	24	45
Discharged, recovered	11	8	19			
" improved	1	5	6			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	4	5	9			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1900	5	6	11			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	1	3	4	2		2			
" 20 " 25 "	6	6	12	1	1	2	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	7	4	11	5	1	6	1	1	2
" 30 " 35 "	7	8	15	3	4	7	1		1
" 35 " 40 "	4	3	7	2	2	4	4		4
" 40 " 45 "	6	11	17	2	4	6	1	4	5
" 45 " 50 "	7	2	9	1		1	4		4
" 50 " 55 "	5	4	9	1		1	2	1	3
" 55 " 60 "	5	3	8	2		2	2	2	4
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4		1	1	4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "	2		2				2	2	4
" 70 " 75 "	2	1	3	1		1		3	3
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2				1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "	1		1				1	2	3
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals.....	55	50	105	20	13	33	24	20	44

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	22	11	1		2
From 1 to 2 months	12	10	1	1	
" 2 " 3 "	6	11	1		
" 3 " 4 "	11	8	3		
" 4 " 5 "	3	4			
" 5 " 6 "		11	3		
" 6 " 7 "	3	5	5	1	
" 7 " 8 "		7	3	1	
" 8 " 9 "	1	7	2		1
" 9 " 10 "	2	2	1	2	
" 10 " 11 "	2	2	2		
" 11 " 12 "		3	1		
" 12 " 18 "	6	18	2	4	1
" 18 months to 1 year	4	10	5	1	
" 2 to 3 years	4	45	1	1	
" 3 " 4 "	4	36			
" 4 " 5 "	3	23			
" 5 " 6 "	2	18	1		
" 6 " 7 "		51	1		
" 7 " 8 "		19			
" 8 " 9 "	1	31			
" 9 " 10 "		11			
" 10 " 15 "	1	112			
" 15 " 20 "	1	71			
" 20 years and upwards	3	73			
Not stated	14				
Totals.....	105	599	33	11	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	No. of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	15	2,921	.....	2,921
Tailor's shop	5	1,130	.....	1,130
Shoe shop	6	1,242	.....	1,242
Engineer's shop	7	1,791	.....	1,791
Blacksmith's shop	3	720	.....	720
Mason work	12	4,250	.....	4,250
Repairing roads	6	1,680	.....	1,680
Wood yard and coal shed	4	1,070	.....	1,070
Bakery	4	936	.....	936
Laundry	27	877	5,945	6,822
Dairy	11	2,780	.....	2,780
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	8	1,780	.....	1,780
Piggery	3	860	.....	860
Painting	7	1,981	.....	1,981
Farm	16	3,610	.....	3,610
Garden	15	2,668	.....	2,668
Grounds	8	2,030	.....	2,030
Stable	10	2,042	.....	2,042
Kitchen	15	1,430	2,357	3,787
Dining rooms	38	4,917	7,160	12,077
Officers' quarters	12	.....	2,727	2,727
Sewing rooms	38	.....	10,580	10,580
Knitting	34	.....	9,514	9,514
Mending	18	.....	5,286	5,286
Wards		.....	.....	.....
Halls	152	31,350	12,904	44,254
Storeroom	2	540	.....	540
General	55	4,360	11,578	15,938
Total	531	76,965	68,051	145,061

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton	42	25	67
Dundas	6	7	13
Durham	11	9	20
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	53	73	126
Glengarry	10	7	17
Grenville	2	2	4
Grey	1	.....	1
Hastings	43	21	64
Lanark	21	18	39
Leeds	10	10	20
Lennox and Addington	31	20	51
Lincoln	.....	1	1
Middlesex	1	.....	1
Muskoka District	.....	1	1
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Northumberland	10	26	36
Ontario	.....	1	1
Oxford	1	.....	1
Peterborough	2	2	4
Prescott	4	3	7
Prince Edward	13	14	27
Renfrew	24	25	49
Russell	.....	2	2
Simcoe	1	.....	1
Stormont	11	9	20
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	2	.....	2
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Wentworth	1	2	3
York	4	6	10
Not classed, unknown, etc	4	3	7
Total	312	287	599

TABLE No 14.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Band saws, braized	12	
Balusters	3	
Baseboards ....feet	50	390
Beds		2
Benches	2	44
Boxes	20	2
" for pipes ....feet	25	
Bureaus		6
Brackets	3	
Brushes, deck ....doz.	130	
" hand .... doz.	36	
Bread cutters		7
" boards	1	
Castors, put on ....sets	3	
Capping stone wall .. feet	40	
Caps turned, iron posts	8	
Ceilings		3
" furred ....feet	4,000	
Circle mouldings	50	
" for pipes	40	
Carts		3
Chairs		180
" barber's	5	2
" upholstered	2	
" re-caned	11	
Clay pounders	2	
Closet seats	6	4
" tops	3	
Cupboards	3	
Cold storage boxes	2	
Curtain poles	6	4
Crossbars, electric light poles	7	
Cover, stone steps	15	
" foundation basin	1	
" water tanks	3	
Doors	11	37
" fan	3	4
" frames	9	9
Dumb waiters		6
Double bass violin		6
Drawers	3	4
" knobs	30	
Fanlights	1	2
Fence slats dressed	700	
" posts footed	26	
Floors	4	9
" parquette	3	
Gates	1	3
" posts		4
Grilles	13	
Hot bed frames	2	
Handles, chisel	40	
" trowel	3	
" wrench	14	
" mop	25	
" scrubber	42	
Hat rack		1
Hen roosts	5	
Ice saws sharpened	6	1
Ice sleighs	1	1
Ladders, step	3	2

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Lawn markers		1
Locks put on	19	
Laundry trucks		4
Lounges		11
Lumber dressed ....feet	20,000	
Panels for electric board	2	
Peels	3	4
Patterns, scrubber	2	
Pig troughs	10	
Picture frames	250	
" moulding ....feet	150	
" " put up "	950	
Platforms	6	
Rack for cabbage	1	
Roofs		5
Sash	20	8
Sofas		10
" upholstered	32	
Settees		16
" re-caned	3	
Shelves ....set	4	
Scrubbers		91
Sink frames	2	
Screens	4	10
Staging, green house ... feet	150	
Sleigh tongues	2	
Shores, silo	2	
Skylights		2
Steps ....set	5	
Sidewalk ....feet	190	
Straight edges	6	
Spring rollers put up	25	
Stools	2	
Stretchers	12	
Tables	3	34
Trestles		3
Trunks		5
Wardrobes	1	
Washstands		15
Wheelbarrows		4
Window sills	4	
" stops	40	
" frames		21
" catches	50	
Wood shed	1	
" trays	1	
" template engine bed	1	
" rollers	3	
Weather strips	4	
Waggon seat	1	
" tongue	1	
" box	1	2
Wire sieve	1	
" guards for windows	54	
" " fittings for windows	24	
Ventilators	2	
Wood slips for electric wires, ...feet	500	
Wood circles ceiling for electric wires ....prs.	13	

Floors taken up and re-laid for electric light wires in main building, superintendent's house and "Beechgrove."

Alterations and repairs in attendant's house on 40 feet road.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Automatic water feeds		3
Air vents	12	16
Ash elevators		3
Agricultural machines		2
Brush heads	10	14
Boilers, steam		11
" hot water		5
" compound, gallons.	180	
Blowers		2
Belts	5	110
" hangers	4	2
Bath spindles		20
" tubs		6
" basins and sinks	2	65
Ball cocks	2	18
Closets	3	75
" chains	6	18
Comp. taps	16	250
Coffee mills	2	4
Couplings, hose	6	8
Coils, heating		15
Dynamo		1
" brushes and carbons	4	18
" commutator, turned	1	1
Extractors, laundry		2
Engines, two 50 h.p., new	2	4
Electric switches	1	5
Electric sockets	6	8
" shades, 18 in	31	
" lamps (16 candle)	50	
" fire plugs	7	
" lights installed	4	12
Fire extinguishers		6
Filtering beds		3
Fuller comp. taps		48
Feed water heater	1	1
Foundation, engine	2	
Governors	2	5
Garden hose		16
Grate bars	4	12
Glass gauges	8	
Gas retorts, sets	3	4
" logs		2
" tongs		15
" cocks	4	40
" stoves		12
" brackets and fixtures removed	400	
" lever tips	75	
" made, cubic feet	600,000	
Hydraulic elevators		6
Hand "		3
Hydrants		4
Hot water tanks		3
Hose couplings	4	6
Injectors, steam		4
Kettles rejointed	9	6
Key chains	12	6
Lawn mowers		20
Lanterns		11
Locks and keys	13	6
Lubricators		8
Mangles, laundry		2
Motor, electric		1
Nipples, all sizes	90	
Oil tanks		2
Oil separators	2	2
Pumps, steam	1	4
" electric		1
" hand		2
Pulleys	2	8
Paint grinder		2
Roofs, slate and galvanized iron		2
Radiators, patched		60
Rat traps		6
Ranges, cooling		2
Refrigerators, galvanized iron		4
Steam gauges		10
" traps		2
Spray motors		2
Scissors		22
Stove and range linings	5	7
Urns, coffee and tea		4
Valves, A.G.C	16	49
" safety		6
Washing machines		3
Wheelbarrows, iron		4
Wrenches		15
Water tanks		5
" and steam leaks		45
" pumped, gallons	26,000,000	

Pipes and Fittings.

South cottage, 1 in. pipe and fittings	12 feet.
" $\frac{3}{4}$ in. "	14 "
Butcher shop, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. "	20 "
Electric switch board, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe and fittings	25 "
Engine room basins, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe and fittings	80 "
Boiler room, $\frac{1}{2}$ in pipe and fittings	18 "
Avenue lights, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. "	70 "
Milk room, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. "	10 "
No. 8 Ward, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "	20 "
Posts, barn (old) 4 in. "	76 "
" water pipe, 1 in., pipe and fittings	60 "
Barn, water pipe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and fittings	18 "
" " 3 in. "	30 "
Boiler room, water pipe, 2 in. and fittings	40 "
Boiler room, new pump, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. pipe and fittings	50 "
Boiler room, new pump, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe and fittings	55 "
Boiler room, heater, 1 in. pipe and fittings	50 "
Engine room pipe covered, 4 in. and fittings	30 "
Engine room pipe covered, 3 in. and fittings	18 "
Engine room, removed lathe, 20 ft. shating	
Engine room, hangers and counter shaft	

TABLE No. 16

Showing the number of articles made and repaired in the blacksmith shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Brackets, out door electric lights	7	..
Boiler handles, bands and rings	30	..
Bread cutters	..	2
Bedsteads, iron	..	15
Bolts, 3 in. to 5 ft	160	..
Band saws, braized	4	..
Braces, hooks and staples	130	..
Butts, long shanks, welded	20	..
Boring iron plates for electric wires	140	..
Carts	..	2
Closet seats, legs and hinges	..	6
Colter, spliced and sharpened	1	2
Clamps and clips	20	..
Chisels, mason's	50	60
" tooth	10	8
" cold	20	30
Crank root cutter	1	..
Drills	8	..
Field mower	..	1
Grate wrenches, hoes and bars	1	6
Harrows, Acme and Disk	..	2
Horse rakes	..	2
Hydrant keys and hooks	16	.
Hinges, strap	8	..
Handles, coal box	6	..
" spade, shovel and hoe	80	..
Ice picks, hooks and bars	8	..
" sleigh shod and ironed	1	..
Jumpers	4	..
Large pulley, ironed	1	..
Monkey wrenches	.	2
Meat hooks	20	..
Neck yokes	4	..
Nuts and washers	230	..
Pickaxes, pointed and sharpened	8	20
Pipe hangers	20	..
Plough points sharpened	24	..
" Scotch	..	3
Points for mason	36	..
Spades and shovels	..	30
Stone hammers and wedges	6	30
Straps and stags	20	..
Spuds and studs	12	..
Spikes	80	..
Set screws	2	..
Screw arrows	12	..
Sinks, iron	..	2
Sleighs	..	1
" pr. bobs shoed	2	..
" hand ironed	2	..
Tongs, pr	4	6
Ward and cupboard keys and locks	26	76
Wire Mattresses	1	160
Wheelbarrows	..	5
Waggons, lumber	..	3
" messenger	..	2
" democrat	..	2
" phaeton	..	3
" Gladstone	..	2
" tongues	3	3
Whiffletrees, set	3	6
Window safety irons	1	1
Washing machines	..	1
Wringer	..	1
Welding long bitt shanks	36	.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the tailor and shoe shops during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	192	437
Pants, pairs	364	709
Vests	38	276
Uniform coats	20	4
" pants, pairs	21	6
Combination suits	7	..
Strong blankets	7	2
Overalls, pairs	4	..
Smocks	4	..
Carpets	1	2
Long boots, pairs	5	25
Coburg " "	59	137
Slippers, leather "	237	23
" canvas "	24	30
Women's boots	.	34
Straps, leather	25	20

TABLE No. 18.

Showing amount of mason work performed during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Engine room and boiler house :—Quarried and dressed stone for two dynamo engines, built and placed them. Drilled 14 holes 2 ft. deep in stone flagging, and other jobs connected with engine seats. Cut and dressed and set stone stairway out of engine room. Cut 7 stones seats for hot water pump and 2 for condenser. Cut water channel in flagging around new pump. Cut stone flags, fitting iron plates, covering drain. Removed 3 boiler furnaces.

South Cottage :—Broke stone wall and built in door frame. Excavated and built stone stair area. Cut stone coping for back door area wall.

Newcourt :—Chipped foundation stone for 4 doors. Cut and dressed and built in stone sills for window frames. Built chimney in piggery and stone arch for stable door.

Stables :—Built shed over into stable. Dug and centered foundation for ditto, 1,400 yds. excavation. Also drain 50 yds. Filled same with stone cement. Laid vitrified brick floor to stable. Built in 10 iron pillars and stable door. Cut stone and built end wall and pointed wall.

Dairy :—Drilled wall 3 ft. thick for draining refrigerator. Built concrete walk from kitchen to South Cottage, 100 yds. by 3½ ft.

Electric wires :—Drilled holes for wires throughout main building, superintendent's house and cottages. Closed 50 holes in vault walls, repaired stone wall and chimney.

Plastering :—In halls, Nos. 1, 3 and 5, 320 yds. Also in attendant's house, 30 yds.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the amount of painting and glazing performed during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Locality.	Painting done.	yds.
Medical Superintendents' house :	—6 rooms 2nd floor, walls, and woodwork, bath-room, closet, hall, cupola, stairway, balusters and ceilings, two coats ..... yds.	2,130
Main building :	—Entrance hall from 1st to 4th floor inclusive ..... yds.	1,550
	Offices of Assistant Superintendent and Stewart, Assistant Superintendents, three rooms and hall, Assistant Matron one room, officers' dining-room, walls and ceilings, two coats ..... yds.	640
Wards Nos	1, 3, 5, 7 and Newcourt, walls and woodwork, two coats ..... yds	1,180
"	4 :—Bed-rooms, dining-room, octogan, small hall ceilings and woodwork, two coats..yds.	780
"	6 :—Sitting-room, dining-room, walls, ceiling and woodwork, two coats .....yds.	560
"	8 :—Large sitting-room, hall and closet, walls and ceilings and woodwork.....yds.	280
"	9 :—Sitting-room, bed-rooms, closets and bath-rooms, and long wall leading to Amusement hall, walls and woodwork ..... yds.	680
Beechgrove hospital :	—Main halls, 22 rooms, closets and bath-rooms, woodwork, walls and ceilings.....yds.	500
South Cottage :	—Halls and bath-rooms, 13 rooms, 8 bath-tubs, stairways, wainscot, and 22 window sills .....yds.	930
Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 :	—Whitewashed ceilings of dormitories, painted two delivery waggons	
Painted and varnished :	—3 buggies, 2 lumber waggons, 72 iron bedsteads, 54 heaters, 600 ft. steam pipe, 140 chairs, 2 sofas and couches, 6 doors and woodwork in Beechgrove. Put up 50 yds. ornamental border. Glass set .....ft.	2,400

TABLE No. 20.

Showing number of articles made and repaired in the Female Department during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Articles marked	667	....
Aprons, uniform	192	....
" patients'	300	916
Bedticks	....	97
Blankets	....	200
Blouse waists	10	....
Balls, carpet rags sewed	150	....
Bonnets, sun	60	20
Curtains, sets	77	20
Chemi-es	277	1,316
Collars	300	....
Caps, nurses	74	....
Covers, cushions	81	....
" bureaus	53	....
" table	40	....
" tray	30	....
Cushions, toilet	20	....
Drawers, pairs	256	576
Doylies	50	....
Dresses, patients'	270	1,223
" uniform	50	....
" night	256	239
Hats, trimmed	40	....
Hoods	....	65
Kerchiefs, nurses	138	....
Lace, crochet A, yds	400	....
Mats, table	67	....
" floor	50	....
Mattress ticks	80	....
Neckties	500	....
Petticoats	82	569
Pillow cases	610	113
" ticks	36	....
" shams	40	20
Shrouds	21	....
Socks, pairs	475	326
Stockings, pairs	178	886
Shirts, cotton	300	....
" flannel	260	874
Sheets	774	235
Towels	160	....
" roller	65	....
Table cloths, white	94	196
" " colored	20	....
Window blinds	86	....
" seats, upholstered	10	....

TABLE No. 21.

Showing returns from Farm and Garden during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	$ c.
750 bunches	asparagus @	$0 05	37 50
200 "	parsnips @	5	10 00
800 "	green onions @	5	40 00
150 "	sage @	5	7 50
160 "	summer savory @	5	8 00
2,400 "	lettuce @	3	72 00
570 "	radishes @	3	17 10
17,000 "	rhubarb @	1	170 00
280 pecks	beans @	20	56 00
5 "	capsicums @	50	2 50
220 "	peas in pod @	20	44 00
250 bush.	apples @	40	100 00
280 "	beets @	20	56 00
140 "	carrots @	20	28 00
300 "	onions @	80	240 00
1,110 "	oats @	32	355 20
50 "	peas @	60	30 00
836 "	potatoes @	30	250 80
190 "	parsnips @	40	76 00
28 "	salsify @	75	21 00
134 "	tomatoes @	40	53 60
190 "	turnips @	20	38 00
2,060 heads	celery @	3	61 80
5,500 "	cabbage @	3	165 00
1,250 "	cauliflower @	3	37 50
1,550 qts.	strawberries @	6	93 00
1,480 "	currants @	6	88 80
50 qts.	gooseberries @	$0 06	3 00
30 "	raspberries @	6	1 80
196 doz.	cucumbers @	8	15 68
2 "	melons @	50	1 00
15 "	pumpkins @	1 00	15 00
830 "	sweet corn @	6	49 80
200 lbs	grapes @	5	10 00
105 ton	hay @	8 00	840 00
30 "	straw @	4 00	120 00
180 "	silo corn @	4 00	720 00
35 "	carrots @	5 00	175 00
30 "	mangolds @	5 00	150 00
21,887 gals	milk @	20	4,377 40
2,960 lbs.	pork @	6	177 60
180 "	veal @	5	9 00
125 "	wool @	10	12 50
142 cwt	young pigs sold		386 00
18 "	cows slaughtered		623 00
	grass for cows		331 00
	Lot old iron sold		41 96
	" bones sold		12 60
	" rags sold		40 10
500	bedding plants		
10,000	annuals		
800	greenhouse plants		
	Total		$10,271 74

TABLE No. 22.

KINGSTON ASYLUM—Farm Exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

1900.		Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 9	To cash paid	George Amoy for exchange of horse	50 00
" 12.	"	Thomas McCrae for 1 cart wheel $8 00	
		" boyes and setting 1 00	9 00
" 25.	"	W. J. Morgan for tuberculin test of 18 cows	18 00
Nov. 12.	"	Hughes & Son for grinder handle	85
	"	" 1 pulper	14 00
	"	" 1 doz. sections	72
	"	" 6 points	1 50
	"	" plow extras	3 90
	"	" 504	5 00
" 12.	"	John Carson for service of Wickham & Hackney	30 00
" 24.	"	J. Woods for 1 milch cow and calf	33 00
" 27.	"	T. W. Gilson for 2 pcs 20 ft. cut stone	5 00
Dec. 7.	"	G. Ford for threshing 950 bush. grain	23 75
	"	" use of binder	6 00
" 11.	"	S. Green for 5 milch cows and calves	210 00
" 12.	"	W. R. H. Graham for 2 cows	36 00
" 31.	To balance		404 14
			850 86
1901.			
Feb. 4.	To cash paid	John Elliott for 4 beef cattle	175 00
Mch. 4.	"	James Halpen for 1 milch cow	40 00
" 4.	"	A. Blakey for 3 milch cows	105 00
" 4.	"	F. Burke for 1 milch cow	45 00
" 11.	"	W. J. Morgan, V.S., for tuberculin testing 9 cows	9 00
	"	" sundry attendance and medicines	49 50
" 12.	"	McClary & Birch for lawn mower	8 00
" 31.	To balance on hand		687 33
			1,118 83
April 6.	To cash paid	T. W. McCrea for sundry wagon repairs	14 60
" 9.	"	George Croft for rent of pasture	50 00
" 17.	"	R. Stoness for 1 milch cow	36 00
" 17.	"	Mrs. C. Sullivan for 2 calves and 2 cows	82 00
" 17.	"	Mrs. J. Payne for 1 cow and 1 calf	40 00
" 29.	"	John Waddell for 1 pair bridles 6 00	
" 29.	"	" repairs 5 55	14 55
" 29.	"	" 1 pr. hames and reprs. 3 00	
June 4.	"	M. Welch for 2 milch cows	75 00

1900.		Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance		750 26
" 6.	By cash from	A. McLean for 12 pigs sold	30 00
" 11.	"	R. Hunter for 2 dry cows	36 00
Dec. 14	"	J. Williamson for old iron sold	2 00
" 31.	"	A. McLean for 8 pigs sold	20 00
" 31.	"	" 2,520 lbs. bones	12 60
			850 86
1901.			
Jan. 1.	By balance		404 14
" 13.	By cash from	R. Hunter for 4 dry cows	138 00
" 13.	"	" cattle purchased from J. Elliott	175 00
" 14.	"	A. McLean for 25 young pigs	83 00
Mch. 8	"	R. Hunter for 5 dry cows	170 00
" 18.	"	maintenance account for 60 lbs. veal at 5c	3 00
" 18.	"	" " 1,474 lbs. pork, etc	118 44
" 17.	"	A. McLean for rags sold to H. Leeses, 2,180 lbs. at $1.25 per 100 lbs.	27 25
			1,118 83
April 1.	By balance		687 33
" 1.	By cash from	maintenance account for 666 lbs. pork at 6c	39 96
May 9.	"	R. Hunter for 6 dry cows	200 00
June 13.	"	A. McLean for 26 young pigs	73 00
" 13.	"	" 900 lbs. rags at 1¼c lb	11 25

June 20.	"	M. Donald & Farrell for re-lease of pasture land.	8 85
" 30.	To balance		690 54
			1,011 54
July 2.	To cash paid	R. Elliott for 1 milch cow	50 00
" 2.	"	James Doyle for 1 "	45 00
" 11	"	Kingston penitentiary for gravel and stone	85 95
" 20.	"	H. C. Orsen for 4 milch cows	170 00
Sep. 30	To balance		668 24
			1,019 19

			1,011 54
July 1.	By balance		690 54
" 10.	By cash	from A. McLean for 27 young pigs	72 50
" 10.	"	" hogs	1 60
" 17.	"	R Hunter for 3 dry cows	115 00
" 17.	"	Raney & Telby for old iron	32 05
Sep. 12.	"	A. McLean for 44 young pigs	107 50
			1,019 19
Oct. 1.	By balance on hand		668 24

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 SEPT, 1901.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. Oct. 1st, 1901.

To R. Christie, Esq, Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	469	554	1,023
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant direct	17	9	26			
" " " from Mimico	2	.....	2			
By medical certificate	37	58	95			
Total admitted	.....	.....	.....	56	67	123
Total number under treatment	.....	.....	.....	525	621	1,146
Discharged during year:						
Recovered	24	27	51			
Improved	3	8	11			
Unimproved	.....	2	2			
Total discharges	27	37	64			
Died	29	21	50			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	2	2			
Total	.....	.....	.....	57	60	117
Remaining in asylum September 30th, 1901	.....	.....	.....	468	561	1,029
Maximum number in residence December 23rd, 1900	.....	.....	.....	479	558	1,037
Daily average population	.....	.....	.....	472	554	1,026

Percentage of recoveries on admissions, 41½.
Percentage of deaths on number under treatment, 4.36.
Yearly per capita cost of maintenance, $112.29.
Weekly per capita cost of maintenance, $2.15..

ADMISSIONS.

The last official year began with 1,023 names on our register, and at its close there are 1,029, an increase of 6. The number admitted during the year just closed is 123, which is a reduction of 5 below the number admitted last year. Last year there were 28 more females than males admitted ; this year there were 11 more females than males admitted. For several years there has been an increased admission of females over males, so that to day we have 93 more women than men in residence. The effect of this is to crowd the female side of our buildings and leave us with scarcely a vacancy. The total capacity of our buildings is 1,041, and with 1,029 names on our register, the year closes with 12 vacancies, all for men. The daily average population during the year was 1,027, against a daily average last year of 1,035. The total number under treatment during the year was 1,146, against 1,149 last year.

Besides providing prompt admission to every suitable case for asylum treatment in our own district, we admitted 10 cases from other asylum districts, as follows : 1 woman from the County of Bruce, 1 woman from the County of Northumberland and Durham. 1 man from the County of Ontario, 1 man from the County of Peel, 1 man from the County of Peterborough, 1 woman from the County of Simcoe, 2 men and 2 women from the County of York.

Discharges

The number discharged as recovered during the year is 51, which is 41½ per cent. of the admissions. Last year the discharges were 63, or 49 per cent. of the admissions. This year 11 cases were discharged as improved and two cases were discharged as unimproved. The total admissions during the year were 123, and the total discharges 64, which is 52 per cent. of the admissions.

Death Rate.

The total number of deaths during the year is 50, which is 4.36 per cent on the whole number under treatment. Last year the death rate was 52, or 4.52 per cent. on the whole number under treatment, so that the death rate for this year is 16 per cent. lower than last year, or very nearly the same. Ten cases died between the ages of 35 and 40, which is the period of the largest death rate for the year. Eight died between 65 and 70 years, six died died between 45 and 50 years, three between 30 and 35 years, one between 25 and 30 years, one between 55 and 60 years, one between 75 and 80 years and one between 80 and 85 years.

Causes of Death.

The chief cause of death was exhaustion from acute mania, melancholia and dementia, of whom 14 died. The next highest number was from general paresis, of whom there were six. Five died from epilepsy, four died from tuberculosis and one from tubercular meningitis, three from senile dementia, three from heart disease, two from paralytic dementia, two from pneumonia, one from amenia, one from peritonitis, one from Cerebral hemorrhage, one from asthenia, one from insolation, one from cancer, one from senile decay, one from dysentry, one from annuerism.

It is interesting to note the low rate from tuberculosis. This cause of death usually stands at the head of the list in public institutions. I can only attribute it to our healthy location, excellent ventilation and generally good hygienic environment. The practice of keeping all our patients who are able to work at healthful outdoor employment, and of keeping the others out in the fresh air for several hours at exercise and amusement each day has a most heathful effect both mentally and physically. It also affords an opportunity for ventilating the halls and dormitories during their absence.

A hospital proper on the grounds for the treatment of general diseases and surgical cases, also for the isolation of all infectious diseases, is a great boon and has greatly increased our facilities for treating successfully the diseases that the insane are subject to outside of their special malady. The old method of treating these cases in the ordinary wards of the asylum is now a thing of the past. Our hospital has accommodation for 40 cases and is well equipped with an operating room, dispensary and laboratory for the treatment of diseases on modern scientific principles.

A Case of Smallpox.

The chief female attendant at main building contracted smallpox in the midst of her official duties, about the middle of August. Where she caught the infection is still a mystery. She had been away on holidays two weeks before she was seized and we think must have caught the infection during that time. Fortunately, the disease was early diagnosed, and she was immediately isolated in an outbuilding.

The Provincial Board of Health was notified and Dr. Hodgetts was sent to see that every precaution was taken to prevent its spread. Dr. Peters, who had charge of the outbreak in this city a few months before, was engaged to take charge of the case, along with a nurse. The whole asylum was at once placed under quarantine and no one was allowed ingress or egress for two weeks. All the officers, employees and patients were vaccinated, and I am glad to say no new cases have developed. The case proved to be a mild one and after five weeks' isolation she was permitted to leave the institution for a holiday among her friends in the country.

Rate of Maintenance

The per capita rate of maintenance for the year is $112,29 or $2.15 per week. The rate last year was $117,56 or $2.26 per week, thus showing a yearly per capita reduction this year of $5 28, or 11 cents each per week. This, I believe, is the lowest per capita rate in the history of this asylum, or any other asylum of my knowledge. The nearest approach to it was in 1898, when it reached a yearly per capita rate of $112.72. This I thought, was the rock-bottom rate at which an asylum could be maintained without suffering from inefficiency in its management.

Self-Supporting Institutions.

I am of opinion that the time will come when a greater effort will be made toward making our Institutions self-supporting. We have only touched, as it were, the fringe of the question of utilizing economically the labor of twelve hundred people in an Institution. There is a perfect Niagara of power going to waste in all our public institutions, which if properly harnessed to labor would make every institution hum with profitable industry. We should make our own butter and cheese, breed our own horses, cows and sheep fatten our own cattle and hogs, grow our own bread, and all our fruit and vegetables. We should weave our own cloth, make our own blankets and wearing apparel, and our boots and shoes, etc., etc. In short, with the exception, of a few groceries everything in daily use at an asylum might be produced on the premises.

Still more important and far reaching in its results than the economic side of the question is the immense impetus it would give to the curative power of the Institution as it reflected itself for good, both mentally and physically, on the inmates. In all our asylums there are whole regiments of able bodied men and women who dawdle away their dreary hours in absolute idleness, or make the days and nights hideous with their surplus vocal energy. There is nothing curative in that sort of treatment, its whole tendency is to furthur degeneration. A large proportion of the insanity in all asylums is due to secret vice and perverted modes of living, which is usually associated with idleness. All rational treatment must consist in a complete reversal of this order of living. Experiences proves that well-directed labor and disipline alternating with recreation and invigorating out-door sports are the sheet anchor methods of treatment for the restoration of mental and physicial health.

Those engaged in the treatment of the insane have a great duty to perform in educating the public and those in authority up to the necessity of liberally providing the public Institutions with every possible equipment, having this end in view. The sternuous cry of economy, which after all is not economy in the truest sense, does much to handicap us in the struggle of achieving the best results. Much has been achieved in the past but whole worlds of ignorance and prejudice have yet to be conquered before the ideal asylum is envolved. It becomes us to advance step by step, ever keeping before us the goal of our ambition; the seed which we sow today and the theories which we propound may not fructify in our day, but with increased knowledge and experience, the time may come when our most cherished dreams for the amelioration of the insane, will be sanctioned and supported by a generous and enlightened public opinion.

Capital Expenditure.

About $8,000 was appropriated for expenditure on Capital account, which included the renewal of water-closets, spray baths, also exterior repairs, and $2,000 for water-supply experiments The official year is now at a close, and no authority has been given for the expenditure of those appropriations to my knowledge. No new work has been undertaken during the year and all mechanical operations have been confined to ordinary repairs.

Publication of Reports.

This is the only part of the world I know of where each asylum is not allowed to publish its own report for circulation. The practice obtains in this Province of compiling all the reports together in one large volume. These reports are not sufficiently distri-

buted among people who are interested in asylum affairs. The Province is divided into Asylum districts with an asylum in each district as a centre to receive its patrons. These people are specially interested in the asylum of their own district, and the yearly reports, should be liberally distributed among them. There is much valuable information in these reports, which it is important the public should know, and which would go far to break down prejudices and awaken an educated interest in what is the proper function of an asylum.

As a matter of fact, very few of the patrons of an asylum ever see a report. I am asked from all directions for a copy of our report, and am ashamed to confess that I have not one to give. Last year I was only honored with one paper-cover copy of our own report, and that has gone astray, so I am to-day without a copy of a report for the past two years.

The extra cost when the Report is already in type of putting a paper cover on each asylum report separately, would only be a trifle. This would not interfere with the excellent compilation by the inspector for special and official distribution and would enable each superintendent to distribute his own report within his own district. Every asylum in the United Kingdom, as well as the Colonies, with the exception of the Province of Ontario, publishes its own report separately. Each asylum in every State of the American Union publishes and distributes its own report; in fact this rule obtains throughout the civilized world wherever asylums exist. In the face of this universal practice, it is difficult to understand why this great progressive Province should lag behind the rest of the world in this particular. I trust this matter will engage the early attention of your Department, and I am sure it only requires to be brought under your notice to convince you of its wisdom and utility.

Farm Products

The farming operations for the year have been quite successful, and large results have been yielded in every department. The Hessian fly, which did so much damage to the wheat crop in this locality and in other parts of the Province, fortunately did little harm on our farm. The intense heat during the month of July threatened to impair the yield of grain and roots, but copious showers at intervals kept up a vigorous vegetation with the result that we reaped a good average crop of everything. The hay crop was rather above the average, and was saved in splendid condition. We grew 14 acres of fall wheat, which yielded 320 bushels; 10 acres of spring wheat, which yielded 170 bushels; 8 acres of rye yielded 250 bushels, and a tremendous yield of straw; 30 acres of oats yielded 1,496 bushels; 75 acres of hay yielded 140 tons; 30 acres of corn for silo yielded 400 tons.

In roots, the estimated yield of potatoes is 3,500 bushels, mangolds 4,000 bushels turnips 700 bushels, carrots 150 bushels. The yield of milk was 143,776 quarts.

We sold 230 live hogs, for which $2,307.36 was received in cash. The total estimated yield from the farm is $12,391.86. Besides the ordinary work done on the farm our teams hauled 50 loads of sand for building purposes, and 150 rods of wire fence were constructed.

The appended table gives a detailed statement of the products of the farm with the estimated value.

Garden.

The products of the garden in general were scarcely up to the average. The yield of roots and vegetables was fairly good, but small fruit was deficient. The apple and plum crops are almost a total failure, but pears, peaches and grapes were fairly abundant.

The park and ornamental grounds never showed to better advantage. The lawns were beautifully green the whole summer through, and the flowering shrubs, of which there is great abundance and variety, were greatly admired. The flower beds were also luxuriant and beautiful, and presented a most attractive appearance. The ornamental grounds are improving in appearance year by year, this together with our beautifully elevated natural location overlooking the city, with Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario in front and the mountainous range on either side, presents a panoramic landscape view which is hard to equal anywhere.

Changes in the Staff.

Several changes took place in the staff during the year. Mrs. Keegan resigned the position of Matron on October 1st, and Miss Watson was transferred to Brockville Asylum, to fill her place. Miss Kitts, the Second Assistant Matron, was transferred to Brockville Asylum on November 20th, and Miss McMahon was appointed in her place. The latter resigned on June 1st, and Miss Pollett was appointed to the position on June 17th. Miss Pollett resigned on August 1st, and Miss McKenty was appointed to the position. Dr. Webster was transferred from Kingston Asylum on November 20th, to fill the position of 2nd Assistant Physician, which had been rendered vacant by the transfer of Dr. Smith to Brockville Asylum. Dr. Herriman was transferred to Kingston Asylum on November 20th, and Dr. St. Charles, of Orillia Asylum, was transferred here to fill the vacancy. Miss Rice the chief female attendant has been promoted to the position of matron at the Institute for the blind at Brantford, and her successor at this asylum has not been appointed yet.

General Remarks.

Except for the many changes in the official staff during the year, nothing has occurred to mar the harmony or interrupt the effective administration of our work. With few exceptions, each new officer has come to us full of ambition to excel in his or her department of labor. I am strongly of opinion that every public institution is benefited by a general shaking up of its official staff. The tendency is to get into deep ruts of routine and careless mechanical methods of doing the work, and cease to be imbued with that progressive spirit which is ever on the alert for improvement. The same principle of change might be applied to many of the other departments with advantage. Each institution has a personality peculiar to itself and usually excels in some department. The frequent changes of officers from one institution to another has the effect of distributing the best features of each among the whole, and thereby elevating all to a higher standard of efficiency.

I am further of opinion that a more practical business and commercial spirit should prevail in our institutions. Efficient work should receive a more cordial recognition and be rewarded according to its value. On the other hand, the pruning knife should be applied unsparingly to inefficiency, without regard to political, social, or any other kind of influence.

The practice of paying the same salaries and wages in all the institutions to the position without regard to the efficiency of the service rendered, is a mistake. It is not so in any other kind of business, unless where it is regulated by trade unionism—which always tends to shackle merit and place a premium on efficiency. The remedy for this is in granting larger powers to the Superintendents, give them a freer hand in enforcing discipline and rewarding merit, and I am quite sure it will reflect itself for good not only in economic results, but in a higher general standard of administration.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	469	554	1,023
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	19	9	28			
By Medical Certificate	37	58	95			
				56	67	123
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	525	621	1,146
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	24	27	51			
As improved	3	8	11			
As unimproved	.....	2	2			
Total number of discharges during year	27	37	64			
Died	29	21	50			
Eloped	1	.....	1			
Transferred	.....	2	2			
				57	60	117
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	468	561	1,029
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	1,983	2,023	4,006
" discharged	727	833	1,560			
" died	570	482	1,052			
" eloped	72	3	75			
" transferred	146	144	290			
				1,515	1,462	2,997
" remaining, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	468	561	1,029
Number of applications on file, 30th September, 1901.	11	9	20			

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 23rd of December, 1900)..	479	558	1,037
Minimum " " " (on the 1st of June, 1901)	468	551	1.019
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	172,562	202,438	375,000
Daily average population	472.772	554.624	1,027.396

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married and widowed	25	32	57	910	1,161	2,071	
Single.....	31	35	66	1,073	862	1,935	
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	56	67	123	1,983	2,023	4,006	.....
Religion.							
Presbyterians	8	12	20	369	362	731	
Episcopalians.....	10	14	24	394	354	748	
Methodists	18	20	38	466	504	970	
Baptists	3	2	5	94	130	224	
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	13	12	25	
Roman Catholics	8	6	14	361	394	755	
Mennonites	.....	2	2	19	12	31	
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	
Infidels	.....	.....	...	1	.....	1	
Other denominations	6	8	14	162	191	353	
Not reported	2	3	5	95	57	152	
Total	56	67	123	1,983	2,023	4,006	.....
Nationalities.							
English	3	4	7	314	228	542	
Irish	2	4	6	232	348	580	
Scotch	1	3	4	140	137	277	
Canadian.....	45	53	98	1,126	1,150	2,276	
United States	4	.....	4	55	48	103	
Other countries	1	2	3	69	72	141	
Unknown	.....	1	1	47	40	87	
Total	56	67	123	1,983	2,023	4,006	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	5	14
Brant	6	10	16	99	124	223
Bruce		1	1	7	17	24
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	1	3	4	25	30	55
Elgin				5	7	12
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac				19	7	26
Grey	4	8	12	109	84	193
Haldimand	2	4	6	85	74	159
Halton	3	2	5	66	71	137
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	11	16
Kent				6	5	11
Lambton				8	4	12
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	1	1	2	111	111	222
Middlesex				16	10	26
Muskoka District				15	2	17
Nipissing				2	3	5
Norfolk	4	2	6	83	90	173
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	35	30	65
Ontario	1		1	26	33	59
Oxford				16	12	28
Parry Sound District				3	3	6
Peel	1		1	16	25	41
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough	1		1	9	17	26
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe		1	1	206	160	366
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				11	21	32
Waterloo	4	3	7	107	94	201
Welland	5	8	13	87	119	206
Wellington	3	9	12	174	191	365
Wentworth	18	12	30	373	414	787
York	2	2	4	173	190	369
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	56	67	123	1,983	2,023	4,006

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant	2	3	5	42	32	74
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin		1	1	17	9	26
Elgin				2	2	4
Essex				2	1	3
Frontenac				18	2	20
Grey	2	2	4	71	40	111
Haldimand	1		1	33	14	47
Halton				29	22	51
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				5		5
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	1		1	69	39	108
Middlesex				8	5	13
Muskoka District				9	2	11
Nipissing				2	2	4
Norfolk				40	37	77
Northumberland and Durham				22	14	36
Ontario	1		1	20	20	40
Oxford				13	8	51
Parry Sound District				3	2	5
Peel	1		1	6	8	14
Perth				6	7	13
Peterborough	1		1	9	11	20
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				1		1
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe				147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District				4	2	6
Victoria				9	18	27
Waterloo	1	1	2	56	19	75
Welland	1		1	40	27	67
Wellington	1		1	70	40	110
Wentworth	5	1	6	70	58	128
York	2	1	3	145	142	287
Not classed						
Total admissions	19	9	28	1,044	704	1,748

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
3633	F. W. W.	M	31st December, 1898	6th October, 1900	Recovered.
3495	M. A. B	F	28th January, 1898	24th October, 1900	Unimproved.
3856	M. A. M.	F	11th July, 1900	29th October, 1900	Improved.
3770	M. H	F	1st November, 1899	31st October, 1900	Recovered.
3792	C. A. D.	M	4th January, 1900	5th November, 1900	"
3841	M. H. C	F	12th June, 1900	7th November, 1900	Improved.
3802	M. S.	F	8th February, 1900	12th November, 1900	Recovered.
3823	E. J. C	F	26th April, 1900	23rd November, 1900	Improved.
3813	C. A. B	F	5th April, 1900	7th December, 1900	"
2500	G. N. A	M	5th March, 1892	8th December, 1900	Recovered.
3257	E. P.	F	5th August, 1896	19th December, 1900	Improved.
3866	A. G.	F	23rd August, 1900	19th December, 1900	Recovered.
2250	T. F.	M	4th July, 1890	24th December, 1900	"
3766	H. H	M	19th October, 1899	24th December, 1900	"
2953	T. C.	F	23rd August, 1894	1st January, 1901	"
3874	A. H. H	F	14th September, 1900	3rd January, 1901	"
3501	B. C. N	F	10th February, 1898	14th January, 1901	Unimproved.
870	J. H.	M	17th October, 1882	30th January, 1901	Recovered.
3868	M. P. H	F	30th August, 1900	13th February, 1901	"
3879	L. E	F	24th September, 1900	15th February, 1901	"
3825	H. M. K.	F	1st May, 1900	11th March, 1901	"
3926	L. D.	F	8th February, 1901	16th March, 1901	"
3929	T. A.	M	2nd March, 1901	29th March, 1901	"
3877	G. S	M	15th September, 1900	30th March, 1901	"
3913	A. M. E.	F	14th December, 1900	30th March, 1901	"
2288	A. S.	F	6th October. 1890	1st April, 1901	"
3852	M. R	F	4th July, 1900	1st April, 1901	"
3898	J. P.	M	21st November, 1900	8th April, 1901	Improved.
3934	J. W. C.	M	17th March, 1901	10th April, 1901	Recovered.
3760	M. G	F	9th October, 1899	11th April, 1901	Improved.
3906	J. T.	F	6th December, 1900	12th April, 1901	Recovered.
3872	C. M. L	F	7th September, 1900	27th April, 1901	"
3498	W. M	M	1st February, 1898	1st May, 1901	"
3489	T. M. E.	M	11th January, 1898	4th May, 1901	"
3921	M. G. C.	F	31st January, 1901	15th May, 1901	"
2564	M. R.	F	6th July, 1892	16th May, 1901	Improved.
3590	A. McG	F	27th September, 1898	18th May, 1901	Recovered.
3880	M. J. McC.	F	24th September, 1900	25th May, 1901	"
3870	G. M. R.	M	4th September, 1900	1st June, 1901	Improved.
3882	G. H. M.	M	26th September, 1900	8th June, 1901	Recovered.
2494	E. N.	M	20th February, 1892	18th June, 1901	Improved.
3895	L. W.	F	12th November, 1900	24th June, 1901	Recovered.
3853	J. H.	F	6th July, 1900	27th June, 1901	"
3820	J. B.	F	23rd April, 1900	28th June, 1901	"
3851	N. H. F.	F	30th June, 1900	29th June, 1901	"
3659	J. W.	M	16th February, 1899	12th July, 1901	"
3817	T. McQ	M	14th April, 1900	13th July, 1901	"
3838	J. M.	M	6th June, 1900	13th July, 1901	"
3899	R. R. S.	M	27th November, 1900	16th July, 1901	"
3835	A. A.	F	31st May, 1900	16th July, 1901	"
3255	J. C.	F	12th August, 1896	17th July, 1901	Improved.
3905	J. W. T.	M	5th December, 1900	20th July, 1901	Recovered.
3763	E. L. C.	F	11th October, 1899	7th August, 1901	"
2801	M. L.	F	5th January, 1894	7th August, 1901	"
3761	R. J. L	F	10th October, 1899	14th August, 1901	"
758	A. M. McN.	F	27th October, 1881	15th August, 1901	Improved.
3897	R. J. S.	M	19th November, 1900	20th August, 1901	Recovered.
3886	K. W. I.	M	11th October, 1900	20th August, 1901	"
3748	H. S.	M	13th September, 1899	31st August, 1901	"
3919	M. H	F	10th January, 1901	13th September, 1901	"
2882	W. B	M	1st May, 1894	18th September, 1901	"
3938	J. L. W.	F	4th April, 1901	26th September, 1901	"
3941	G. S.	M	8th March, 1901	27th September, 1901	"
3930	J. B. S	M	3rd March, 1901	28th September, 1901	"

TABLE No. 6

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months	Days.	Approximate Cause of Death.
3822	M. E. E.....	F	25	11th Oct., 1900	..	5	16	Exhaustion of mania.
3710	F. K.....	M.....	69	20th " 1900.....	1	4	6	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
3858	W. S	M	47	22nd " 1900	....	2	29	General paresis.
3850	E. U. W	F	39	28th " 1900.....	...	4	..	Exhaustion of mania.
3827	A. B.....	M.....	69	29th " 1900	....	5	15	Heart disease.
3816	F. S. McI....	F	47	9th Nov., 1900.....	.	6	28	Exhaustion of mania.
1817	A. T.....	F	53	9th Dec., 1900.....	12	4	7	Paralytic dementia.
3828	A. L. B ..	F	68	14th " 1900.....	....	6	29	Exhaustion of mania.
1865	P. M.....	M.....	52	15th Jan., 1901.	12	5	11	Exhaustion of dementia.
3881	J. F. F	F	39	4th Feb., 1901.....	....	4	10	Peritonitis.
3875	D. S	M	46	4th " 1901.....	..	4	21	Aneurism.
3122	M. W	F	75	7th " 1901	5	3	29	Senile dementia.
2224	E. O. R.....	F	33	10th " 1901.....	10	9	2	Epilepsy.
2433	T. H	M.....	72	12th " 1901.....	9	5	2	Paralytic dementia.
2808	J. P.....	F	40	17th " 1901.....	7	1	4	Exhaustion of dementia.
3876	W. A. W.....	M.....	39	7th Mar., 1901.....	....	5	21	General Paresis.
3269	A. W. T ...	M	41	10th " 1901.....	4	5	14	Phthisis.
2844	C.H.....	M... ..	61	10th " 1901.....	7	....	15	General Paresis.
1789	J. R.	M.....	82	25th " 1901.....	12	7	4	Senile dementia.
3043	A. T...s.....	M... ..	72	31st " 1901	5	11	25	Broncho-Pneumonia.
3922	C. T. C	M.....	33	2nd Apr., 1901.....	....	2	2	General Paresis.
3709	H. J. B....	M	66	9th " 1901.....	1	9	28	Exhaustion of dementia.
2093	F P	M.....	63	14th " 1901.....	11	8	20	Heart disease.
3432	J. C.....	M.. ...	36	16th " 1901... ..	3	7	4	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
3597	D. B.	M.. ..	49	21st " 1901	2	5	23	General paresis.
3042	D. C.....	M.....	72	24th " 1901.....	6	...	18	Tuberculosis.
3780	E. A. A.....	F	51	24th " 1901	1	4	12	Cerebral hemorrhage.
3711	L. McC	F	35	1st May, 1901.....	1	10	15	Pneumonia.
3883	M. P.....	F	52	6th " 1901.....	...	7	7	Exhaustion of acute mania.
3900	G. C. K. ' .	M	56	10th " 1901	....	6	13	Epilepsy.
3163	A. S.	F	51	14th " 1901.....	6	4	25	Tubercular meningitis.
890	J. P.	M .. .	62	18th " 1901.....	18	6	25	Anæmia.
2243	E. B..... ..	F	65	22nd " 1901.....	10	11	3	Asthenia.
3954	M. M.... ...	F	45	23rd " 1901	..	..	1	Exhaustion of mania.
3478	J. H.... ...	M.....	57	25th " 1901.....	3	5	1	Exhaustion of dementia.
3724	A. A.....	M.....	36	11th June, 1901.....	1	10	25	General paresis.
1154	W. J. C.....	M.....	45	4th July, 1901.....	16	8	10	Insolation.
1381	E. L.	M.....	43	5th " 1901	15	3	4	Phthisis.
3979	E. T.	M.....	67	23rd " 1901.....	....	....	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
3947	M. K	M.....	32	28th " 1901.....	.	2	22	Exhaustion of melancholia.
1845	E. G.....	F	....	4th Aug., 1901.....	13	....	1	Cancer.
1827	J C....	M	73	5th " 1901.....	13	....	2	Senile decay.
3223	W. A	M	63	12th " 1901.....	5	2	25	Dysentery.
3986	J. L.	M ...	38	15th " 1901	...	....	10	Exhaustion of melancholia.
3620	J. O'T.	M.....	68	20th " 1901	2	8	11	Epilepsy.
1956	E. W..... ...	F	40	24th " 1901	12	8	15	Anæmia.
3911	J B	M.....	69	3rd Sept., 1901.....	....	8	21	Exhaustion of dementia.
3948	M. D.....	F	38	17th " 1901.....	....	4	10	Heart disease.
3588	S. B.....	M.....	38	20th " 1901.....	2	11	27	Acute Tuberculosis.
3871	D. N	F	35	22nd " 1901.....	1	....	18	Exhaustion of mania.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				9		9	9
Architects				3		3	3
Artists					1	1	1
Book-keepers		1	1	9	1	10	11
Bakers	1		1	3		3	4
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers	1		1	11		11	12
Blacksmiths				25		25	25
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers	2		2	2	1	3	5
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1	1	2	2
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Basket-makers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers				3		3	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				6		6	6
Carpenters	1		1	66		66	67
Clerks	1		1	44	9	53	54
Clergymen	1		1	11		11	12
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks					4	4	4
Carders				3	1	4	4
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers	1		1	7		7	8
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	1		1	2
Carters				4		4	4
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		11	11	2	436	438	449
Dressmakers					37	37	37
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				7		7	7
Denitsts	1		1	3		3	4
Engineers				8		8	8
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	11		11	600	3	603	614
Fishermen				6		6	6
Furriers				1		1	1
Firemen				1		1	1
Florists				1		1	1
Gardeners	1		1	10		10	11
Grocers				7	1	8	8
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				9		9	9
Hostlers				3		3	3
Harness-makers				6		6	6
Housekeepers		43	43		1029	1029	1072
Inn-keepers				12	1	13	13
Jewellers				3		3	3
Janitors				3		3	3
Labourers	13		13	538		538	551
Laundresses					7	7	7
Ladies					3	3	3
Lawyers				3		3	3
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Lithographers				1		1	1
Milliners					5	5	5
Masons				5		5	5

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Machinists	2		2	28		28	30
Millers				4		4	4
Moulders				11		11	11
Merchants	1		1	19	9	28	29
Mechanics				29	2	31	31
Music-teachers					3	3	3
Marble-cutters	1		1	2		2	3
Matrons					2	2	2
Midwives					1	1	1
Motormen	1		1				1
Musicians	1		1				1
No occupation	3	7	10	43	108	151	161
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses		2	2		6	6	8
Not stated	1		1	25	77	102	103
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	5	1	6	52	10	62	68
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	3		3	29		29	32
Printers				9	1	10	10
Peddlers				8	1	9	9
Physicians				2		2	2
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Porters				2		2	2
Railway Employees				4		4	4
Spinsters					15	15	15
Sailors				11		11	11
Students				13	3	16	16
Spinners	1		1	8	7	15	16
Stone-cutters	1		1	5		5	6
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				28		28	28
Seamstresses		1	1		26	26	27
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen				2		2	2
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				4		4	4
Sawyers				1		1	1
Stenographers				1		1	1
Teachers				13	23	36	36
Tinsmiths				7		7	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors		1	1	13	14	27	28
Tanners				2		2	2
Teamsters				5		5	5
Undertakers	1		1				1
Upholsterers				1		1	1
Veterinary Surgeons				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood wo kers				2		2	2
Weavers				6	7	13	13
Waggon-makers				6		6	6
Wool-workers				2	1	3	3
Waiters				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	56	67	123	1927	1956	3883	4006

TABLE No. 8

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				2	6	8
Religious excitement					1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				4	2	6
Love affairs, including seduction				1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	1	3
Fright and nervous shocks						
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				5	3	8
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Veneral disease				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				2		2
Over-work				1	2	3
Sunstroke				2	1	3
Accident or injury				1	1	2
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life					2	2
Uterine disorders					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy				5		5
Other forms of brain disease				2	2	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				5	3	8
Fevers				2	4	6
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.						
With other combined causes not ascertained	22	16	38			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	34	51	85	21	32	53
Total	56	67	123	56	67	123

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
2288	F	A. S	1st October, 1900	3 months	Discharged recovered.
3841	F	M. H. C	3rd " "	3 "	" improved.
3866	F	A. G	13th " "	2 "	" recovered
3489	M	T. M. E	18th " "	3 "	" "
3868	F	M. P H	6th November, 1900	3 "	" "
3851	F	N. H. F	8th " "	3 "	Returned.
3879	F	L. E	10th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3590	F	A. McF	17th " "	3 "	" "
3870	M	G. M. R	22nd " "	3 "	" "
3882	M	G. H. M	23rd " "	3 "	Returned.
3880	F	M J. McC	24th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3825	F	H. M. K	29th " "	3 "	" "
3877	M	G. S	13th December, 1900	3 "	" "
3898	M	J. P	24th " "	3 "	" improved.
3820	F	J. B	25th " "	2 "	" recovered.
3838	M	J. M	7th January, 1901	2 "	" "
3905	M	J. W. T	2nd " "	2 "	" recovered.
3537	M	W. H. G	12th " "	2 "	Returned.
3843	F	M. O	22nd " "	2 "	"
3872	F	C. M. L	18th February, 1901	2 "	Discharged recevered.
2564	F	M. R	18th " "	2 "	" improved.
3897	M	R. J. S	1st March, 1901	3 "	" recovered.
3926	F	L. D	9th " "	1 month	" "
3121	M	M. D	14th " "	6 months	Returned.
3899	M	R. R. S	30th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3617	M	W. F	1st April, "	3 "	Returned.
3907	M	R. W	1st " "	3 "	"
3739	M	W. H. R	2nd " "	6 "	Still out.
3761	F	R. J. L	4th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3826	M	W. H	4th " "	3 "	Returned.
3754	M	W. M	4th " "	3 "	Still out.
2736	F	M. J. W	5th " "	3 "	Returned.
3817	M	T. McQ	5th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3780	F	E. A. A	5th " "	3 "	Died.
3853	F	J. H	5th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3711	F	L. McC	6th " "	3 "	Died.
758	F	M. A. McN	8th " "	3 "	Discharged improved.
3763	F	E. L. C	8th " "	1 month	" recovered.
3835	M	A. A	10th " "	3 months	" "
3921	F	M. G. C	15th " "	3 "	" "
3886	M	W. E. I	19th " "	2 "	" "
3748	M	H. S	27th " "	3 "	" "
2801	F	M. L	7th May, "	3 "	" "
3936	F	H. E. S	15 h " "	2 "	Returned.
2882	M	W. B	24th " "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3917	F	E. F	18th June, "	3 "	Still out.
3953	F	E. M	3rd July, "	2 "	"
1512	M	T. W	8th " "	3 "	"
3919	F	M. H	11th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3938	F	J. L. W	16th " "	2 "	" "
3914	F	L. B	19th " "	2 "	Still out.
3490	M	J. H	22nd " "	2 "	Returned.
3963	M	E. B	26th " "	2 "	"
3931	M	G. S	27th " "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2846	F	M. G	10th August, "	3 "	Still out.
3964	M	D. C	10th " "	2 "	"
3952	F	L. D	17th " "	3 "	"
2557	F	E. T	23rd " "	3 "	"
3691	F	E. K	21st September, 1901	3 "	"
3537	M	W. H. G	17th " "	3 "	"
3121	M	M. D	30th " "	6 "	"

Summary of probational discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				28	33	61
Discharged, recovered	13	17	30			
" improved	1	3	4			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave		2	2			
Returned to asylum	8	4	12			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1901	6	7	13			
Total	28	33	61	28	33	61

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	3	2	5	2	2	4	....	....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	2	4	6	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	10	11	21	1	2	3	....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	6	10	16	....	4	4	2	1	3
" 35 " 40 "	6	8	14	....	3	3	5	5	10
" 40 " 45 "	4	12	16	6	8	14	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	6	5	11	4	3	7	4	2	6
" 50 " 55 "	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	4	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	1	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	2	5	7	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
" 65 " 70 "	5	2	7	3	.....	3	5	3	8
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	1	.....	1	4	....	4
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....	1	1
Totals	56	67	123	24	27	51	30	20	50

TABLE No. 11

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th Sept.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	8	13	2	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	22	8	1	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	9	15	.....	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	13	4	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	10	2	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	3	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	9	5	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	5	4	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	4	2	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	10	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	6	3	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	8	3	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	9	25	5	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	3	32	4	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	13	67	2	.....	2
" 3 " 4 "	9	58	2	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	7	53	.....	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	48	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	42	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	60	2	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	40	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	48	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	200	2	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	126	1	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	3	133	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	123	1,029	51	11	2

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop	5	1,404	.....	1,404
Tailor's shop	5	987	224	1,211
Shoe shop	3	713	.....	713
Engineer's shop	7	2,499	.....	2,499
Mason work	6	1,636	.....	1,636
Wood yard and coal shed	31	4,009	.....	4,009
Bakery	4	1,251	.....	1,251
Laundry	35	3,341	6,702	10,043
Dairy	7	2,460	.....	2,460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	313	.....	313
Painting	6	1,586	.....	1,586
Farm	37	8,268	.....	8,268
Garden	74	18,164	.....	18,164
Stable	7	2,449	.....	2,449
Kitchen	25	2,612	5,795	8,407
Dining rooms	63	8,059	14,702	22,761
Officers' quarters	6	.....	1,965	1,965
Sewing rooms	59	.....	17,906	17,906
Knitting	44	.....	13,282	13,282
Mending	19	.....	3,488	3,488
Halls	417	79,813	70,189	150,002
Storeroom	1	309	.....	309
General	44	6,358	8,889	15,247
Total	906	146,231	143,142	289,373

TABLE No 13.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	1	4	Nipissing District	..	2	2
Brant	31	39	70	Norfolk	23	30	53
Bruce	1	4	5	Northumberland	...	2	2
Carleton	...	2	2	Ontario	5	2	7
Dufferin	10	12	22	Oxford	5	5	10
Dundas	....	1	1	Parry Sound District	1	3	4
Durham	....	1	1	Peel	3	5	8
Elgin	...	2	2	Perth	3	3	6
Essex	1	....	1	Peterborough	1	3	4
Frontenac	6	....	6	Rainy River District	1	....	1
Grey	44	38	82	Simcoe	44	50	94
Haldimand	19	26	45	Stormont	1	....	1
Halton	19	20	39	Thunder Bay District	1	....	1
Huron	2	2	4	Victoria	1	3	4
Kent	1	1	2	Waterloo	29	37	66
Lambton	1	....	1	Welland	28	40	68
Leeds	1	....	1	Wellington	49	60	109
Lennox and Addington	....	1	1	Wentworth	79	103	182
Lincoln	29	23	52	York	20	38	58
Middlesex	3	2	5				
Muskoka District	3	...	3	Total	468	561	1,029

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. Irish.	Presbyterian.	Married or Widowed.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Yrs	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mos	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
J. W. D.	36	1	Brant	....	1	1	M	1	....	1	Home duties.	A. I. Mimico.
L. C.	43	1	Wellington	1	....	1	M	3	....	1	Home duties.	A. I. London.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1901

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired
Aprons	864	1,683	Pillow shams	149	....
Bed ticks	195	1,430	Pudding cloths	54	....
Blouses	46	2	Pants	....	2,316
Blinds	46	8	Pillows made over	150	192
Bibs	154	....	Sheets	819	762
Blankets	....	11	Shirts	480	3,293
Caps (uniform)	161	....	Stockings	674	5,304
Capes	33	....	" (footed)	49	....
Chemises	722	2,297	Socks	585	4,679
Curtains (pairs)	24	....	Skirts	146	1,196
Carpet, rag (balls)	87	....	Shrouds	28	....
Coats	146	1,101	Sofa pillows	9	42
Combination suits	....	25	Toilet covers	15	....
Counterpanes	6	236	Ties for men	6	....
Cushions (fancy	9	....	Tidies	7	7
Doilies (knitted)	48	....	Tea bags	28	....
Drawers	821	2,842	Towels	763	60
Drapes (bracket)	4	....	Table napkins	54	15
Dresses	671	3,938	" cloths	243	70
Jackets	30	158	" covers	18	....
Hats trimmed	22	....	" mats	6	....
Lace (knitted, yds.)	172	....	Uniform dresses	65	....
Lounge covers (crocheted)	8	....	" waists	29	....
Mats	300	27	Under vests	26	....
Mitts, pairs	130	....	Underwaists	26	....
Matress ticks	95	2,656	Vests	....	472
Matresses made over	....	250	Wrappers	20	....
Night dresses	151	1,643			
Pillow ticks	42	....	Total	9,322	37,122
" slips	486	407			

TABLE No. 16

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending 30th September. 1901

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	22,365	Mufflers	2
Blankets	8,416	Neckties	208
Blinds	20	Night dresses	12,814
Blouses	580	Pillow slips	41,297
Bed ticks	3,618	" shams	2,186
Bonnets	2	" ticks	285
Bibs	2,031	Pudding cloths	726
Chemises	19,287	Pants	14,867
Collars	8,560	Sheets	61,956
Corsets	60	Skirts	11,427
Corset covers	760	Stockings	18,361
Carpets	685	Shirts	257,16
Curtains	3,140	Socks, pairs	20,164
Counterpanes	2,956	Suits	218
Cuffs, pairs	4,168	Towels	29,561
Coats	4,107	Table cloths	12,691
Dresses	13,650	" napkins	5,193
Drawers	14,864	Tidies	861
Dusters	204	Toilet covers	716
Handkerchiefs	8,565	Under vests	1,682
Jackets	1,268	Vests	1,295
Mats	820		
Miscellaneous articles	1,946	Total	384,298

TABLE No. 17,

Number of articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	120	46
Coats (attendants' uniforms)	27	46
Overalls	33	..
Smocks	6	..
Summer jackets	81	..
Trousers (attendants' uniforms)	30	96
Trousers	326	89
Vests	101	12
Total	714	288

Summer jackets cut out to be made by seamstresses 156

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in shoe-shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Articles.	New work.	Repairs.
Leather mitts, pairs	166	..
Men's brogans	298	58
Men's farm shoes	...	49
Muffs, setts	10	..
Women's shoes	342	82
Total	816	189

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the number of articles made and repaired in the carpenter's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Hay racks	..	2
Lounges covered	..	15
Wheelbarrows	..	17
Water-closet seats	..	19
Doors	..	37
Easels	15	13
Ottomans	9	5
Carts	..	3
Window-blinds put up	102	.
Chairs, arm	..	59
" rocking	..	43
" common	..	193
Base boards	..	29
Locks	..	48
Handles, stone-hammer	..	149
Mat frames	5	..
Bread-cutters	12	5
Step-ladders	3	7
Waggon-re ches	4	..
Ornamental tables	11	35
Sinks	..	11
Refrigerators	..	5
Wagon boxes	..	3
Tables for wards	54	..
Towel-rollers	5	..
Barrel-covers	4	.
Wire screens at slaughter-house	6	..
Meat boards	3	..
" boxes	4	..
Wardrobes	3	..
Large cupboard and wardrobe Hall 4 M.B.	1	..
Gates	2	..
Pig troughs	11	..
Perforated seats	..	64
Picture frames	29	..
Sand boxes for golf links	9	..
Propagating boxes for gardener	36	..
Large brushes	6	27
Window sash	..	17
" parting strips	..	90
" cords	..	198
" stops	..	174
Elevators	..	4

Glass doors for pantry, Bursar's kitchen.
Put on shutters, " "
Wire screens, " "
Fruit cupboard in cellar, " "
Shelves, etc., in clothes closet (Bursar's)
16 rods of fence and gate at quarry.
75 panes of glass and new benches at greenhouse.
V matching on four ceilings M.B.
Spliced 55 supports under farm barn.
Put in metal drinking troughs for 59 cows.
Made new slides to feed-mangers.
Made 17 new feed-doors lined with galvanized iron, for piggery.
Repaired fences around piggery yards.
Repaired horse stables and other farm buildings.
Repaired Queen-st. steps and sidewalks on the grounds.
Frequent repairs to floor in female basement.
To k down ceiling and remodelled cold storage for butcher.
Two sets steps at front entrances at O. H.
Put new doors in both boiler houses M.B.
New eave-troughs and conductors on curling rink.
Put collar ties on reservoir building to secure roof.
Repaired orchard house verandahs.
New valleys in roof at farmer & gardener's house.
Coal bin at Superintendent's house.
Repairs to messenger waggon.

TABLE No. 20

New work performed by Engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

ORCHARD HOUSE:

New drain pipe, boiler house.

Steam coils in hot water cylinders, boiler house.

Pipe used,	208 feet	1½ inch.
"	25 "	1 "
Elbows,	140	1½ "
"	49	1 "
Globe valves,	2	1½ "
"	1	5 "
Nipples,	12	1½ "
"	25	1 "

New steam supply to hot water cylinders, boiler house.

Pipe used,	125 feet	1 inch.
Elbows,	12	1 "
Globe valves,	2	1 "

New connection, steam heating.

Pipe used,	24 feet	2 inch.
Elbows,	7	2 "
Nipples,	12	2 "
Globe valves,	1	2 "
Unions,	2	2 "

New discharge pipe from Nason's steam trap.

Pipe used,	40 feet	1½ inch.
Elbows,	1	1½ "
Nipples,	1	1½ "
Unions,	1	1½ "

New lining fish tank.

Galvanized iron used,	7 sheets.
Solder,	4 lbs
Paper tin tacks,	1½ inch.
Pipe used,	4 feet 1 inch.

LAUNDRY:

New return from steam mangle.

Pipe used,	35 feet	1½ inch.
Elbows,	6	1½ "

New return from drying coil.

Pipe used,	25 feet	1½ inch.

Set up hot water tank, 40 gallons.

Put up Nason steam trap

Elbows used,	12	1 inch.
Globe valves,	4	1 "
Pipe used,	50 feet	¾ "
Elbows,	14	1 "
"	10	¾ "
Compression corks,	2	¾ "
Unions,	3	1 "
Check valve,	1	1 "

WEST BOILER HOUSE, M.B.:

New drain pipe.

Pipe used,	40 feet	2 inch.
"	35 "	⅜ "
"	25 "	½ "
Globe valves,	2	⅜ "
Drip dish,	1	

New water column pipes

Pipe used,	16 feet	1½ inch.
Elbows,	4	1½ "
Nipples,	5	1½ "
Right and left couplings, 1, 1½ inch.		
Globe valve,	1	1½ inch.

New steam coil in hot water cylinder.

Pipe used,	100 feet	1½ inch
"	25 "	1 "
Elbows,	75	1½ "
"	12	1 "
Nipples,	9	1½ "
"	8	1 "
Unions,	1	1½ "
Right and left couplings, 1, 1½ inch.		
Globe valves,	2	1 "

New feed pipe.

Pipe used,	24 feet	1½ inch.
Right and left connections used, 2, 1½ inch.		
Tees,	2	1½ inch.
Nipples,	4	1½ "
Elbows,	4	1½ "

EAST BOILER HOUSE, M.B.:

New water column pipes.

Pipe used,	14 feet	1½ inch.
Elbows,	6	1½ "
Right and left couplings, 2, 1½ inch.		
Tees,	2	1½ inch.

New drain pipe.

Pipe used,	40 feet	2 inch.
Elbows,	6	2 "
Nipples,	5	2 "

Mineral covering on steam pipes.

Pipe covered,	125 feet	4 inch.
"	150 "	3 "
"	75 "	2½ "
"	125 "	1½ "
"	150 "	1¼ "
"	75 "	1 "

New connections to pump.

Pipe used,	40 feet	¾ inch.
Elbows,	5 "	¾ "
Nipples,	7 "	¾ "
Globe valves,	2 "	¾ "

New heating coil in hot water cylinder.

Pipe used,	100 feet	1½ inch.
"	25 "	1 "
Elbows,	75	1½ "
"	12	1½ "
Nipples,	9	1½ "
"	8	1 "
Unions,	1	1½ "
Right and left connections used, 1, 1½ inch.		
Globe valves,	2	1 inch.

New steam supply to hot water cylinder.

Pipe used,	12 feet	2 inch.
Elbows,	5	2 "
Nipples,	4	2 "
Unions,	2	2 "
Globe valves,	2	2 "
Check valve,	1	2 "
Bushings,	4	2½ to 2 inch.

New steam pipes from new pumps.

Pipe used,	75 feet	2 inch
Elbows,	7 "	2 "
Nipples,	4 "	2 "

Drip pipes from new pump

Pipe used,	20 feet	⅜ inch.
Globe valves,	4 "	⅜ "
Unions,	6 "	⅜ "
Elbows,	12 "	⅜ "
Nipples,	16 "	⅜ "

New exhaust pipe from new pump.

Pipe used,	25 feet	2 inch.
Elbows,	2 "	2 "
Nipples,	2 "	2 "

BURSAR'S HOUSE:

Gas pipe.

Pipe used,	35 feet	⅜ inch.
Elbows,	6 "	⅜ "
Tees,	2 "	⅜ "
Nipples,	4 "	⅜ "
Unions,	1 "	⅜ "
Globe valves,	2 "	⅜ "

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE:

New gas pipe.

Pipe used,	8 feet	1 inch.
Nipples,	2 "	1 "
Unions,	1 "	1 "
Stop cork,	1 "	1 "

MAIN BUILDING:

Drip pipes from air valves, female wing.

Pipe used,	80 feet	½ inch.
Tees	8 "	½ "
Nipples,	24 "	½ "
Elbows,	8 "	½ "
Air valves,	8 "	½ "
Lock nuts,	8 "	½ "
Pipe bands,	4 "	½ "

TABLE No. 20 —*Continued.*

New work performed by Engineer, etc.—*Continued.*

Overflow from east and west water tanks.
- Pipe used, 20 feet 3 inch.
- Elbows, 4 " 3 "
- Sheet lead, 4 feet square.
- Lock nuts, 4 feet 3 inch.
- Nipples, 5 " 4 "
- Bends, 2 " 4 "
- Buckles, 4 " 4 "

Two wash basins off boiler room.
- Pipe used, 6 feet 2 inch.
- " 12 " ½ "
- Running traps cast iron used, 2 feet 4 inch.
- Tees used, 2 feet 4 inch.
- Washout plugs, 2 " 2 "
- Offsets, 2 " 2 "
- Compression taps, 2 feet ¾ inch.
- Right and left couplings, 2 feet 1½ inch.

New pipes to gas stoves in halls "1" and "A."
- Pipe used, 75 feet 1 inch.
- " 30 " ¾ "
- Elbows, 12 " 1 "
- Hangers, 6 " 1 "
- Stop corks, 2 " 1 "
- Unions, 2 " 1 "
- Right and left couplings, 2 feet 1 inch.

New return pipe, female and male basement.
- Pipe used, 75 feet 1½ inch.
- Elbows, 15 " 1½ "
- Right and left couplings, 2 feet 1½ inch.
- Nipples, 6 feet 1½ inch.
- Unions, 2 " 1½ "

New pipes on tea urns, Hall 3.
- Pipe used, 20 feet 1 inch.
- Elbows, 14 " 1 "
- Globe valves, 5 " ¾ "
- " 4 " 1 "
- Lock nuts, 7 " ¾ "

New steam pipes on steam kettles.
- Pipe used, 40 feet 1 inch.
- Elbows, 36 " 1 "
- Nipples, 24 " 1 "
- Unions, 7 feet 1 inch.
- Tees, 6 " 1 "
- Lock nuts, 7 " 1 "
- Globe valves, 6 " 1 "

BARN :

New water pipe.
- Pipe used, 90 feet 1 inch.
- Unions, 1 " 1 "
- Nipples, 2 " 1 "

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE :

New steam supply to radiator.
- Pipe used, 40 feet 1¼ inch.
- Globe valve, 1 " 1½ "
- Pipe hangers, 2 " 1½ "
- Elbows, 4 " 1¼ "
- " 4 " 1 "
- Tees, 2 " 1½ "
- " 2 " 1½ by 1 inch.
- Right and left couplings, 1 foot 1½ inch.
- Nippes, 8 feet 1 inch.

New return from radiator.
- Pipe used, 40 feet 1 inch.
- Elbows, 6 " 1 "
- Hangers, 2 " 1 "
- Right and left couplings, 2 feet 1 inch.

QUARRY :

New iron work for gate and sluice guard.
- Pipe used, 70 feet ¾ inch.
- " 20 " 1½ "

TEMPORARY ISOLATION HOSPITAL :
- Electric cord, 50 feet.
- " plugs, 2.
- " sockets, 2.
- Monitor gas burners, 2.
- Rubber tube, 15 feet.
- Water pipe, 80 feet, ½ inch.
- Elbows, 12, ½ inch.
- Corks, 1, ½ inch.
- Rope, Coil, 1 inch.

Made 12 new water closet plungers.
Put in 300 new bedsprings in bedsteads.

Repairs made by engineer during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Cold water taps repaired	1,000	
Hot " "	500	
Steam leaks repaired	800	
Cutting threads on 1½ inch pipes	700	
Took out 300 feet of old steam pipe	2	inch.
" " " "	2½	"
" " " "	1½	"
" " " "	1¼	"
" 700 " " "	1	"
Repairing washing machines	48	times.
" gas leaks	58	"
" water closets	325	"
" baths	340	"
" basins	425	"
" cold water pipes	40	"
" hot water pipes	35	"
" steam pipes	225	"
" electric wires	91	"
" sinks	83	"
" steam pumps	25	"
" electric bells	35	"
" telephone	21	"
" night watch buttons	17	"
" stoves and ranges	71	"
" lanterns	125	"
" sharpening shears	175	"
" spectacles	75	"
" marking spoons	417	"
" drills for quarry work	417	"
Repairing farmer's waggon and milk waggon	25	times.
" waggon and dump carts	57	"
" tea urns	35	"
" dumb waiters	35	"
" fire engine in boiler house	15	"
" hose in wards	75	"
" refrigerators	30	"
" pokers	25	"
" rocking grates	40	"
" all valves in east and west boiler houses, main building, on 10 steam boilers.		
" all fittings on steam boilers at Queen St. pump house.		
" all fittings on steam boilers at Orchard House—3 in number		
" valves around 4 hot water boilers, east house.		
" rocking grates at hospital	3	times.
" engine at new barn	7	"
" fire extinguishers	40	"
" water closet rakes	57	"
Made iron braces for wheelbarrows	17	"
Repaired fire pumps	4	"
" " hose in fire hall	30	"
" " engine	4	"
" tinware	1,500	pieces.
" window guards	20	times.

TABLE No. 21.

Work done by the Painter during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Month.	Work done.
October	Painted Bursar's house inside, ceilings and walls, woodwork grained and varnished, floors painted.
November ..	Painted Hall 2, O. H. bedrooms, ceilings, walls and woodwork, stencilled borders in each room.
December ..	Painted Gardener's house, one bedroom, one hall. Painted radiators, steampipes, chandeliers and gaspipes; M. B. and O. H.
January	Painted 300 dining-room chairs, 2 small tables, 6 easels, 20 benches; M. B. Varnished 40 chairs; M. B. Painted spare room, Centre Building, M. B.
February ...	Painted, varnished and striped 50 dining-room chairs, 40 ordinary chairs; Hall 3, O. H. 50 dining-room chairs, 40 ordinary chairs; Hall 5, O. H.
March	Painted Assistant Engineer's house, Queen Street, 2 rooms and 1 hall. Painted chairs, tables, radiators, chandeliers and steampipes, E. H.
April	Painted dining-room and ordinary chairs, tables, easels, picture frames, male Halls, O. H. Painted one room, Centre Building, O. H.
May	Painted Superintendent's house, outside two coats, two colors.
June	Painted porte-cochere M. B. two coats. Painted, grained and varnished front door and vestibule, M. B.
July	Painted verandahs, male and female sides, O. H. Painted verandahs, Hospital. Varnished doors, Hospital.
August	Painted porches E. H. inside and outside, two coats. Varnished outside doors, E. H. Painted Quarry fence, two coats. Painted and bronzed radiators, Hall C; M. B. Painted chairs, tables and easels, Male Basement.
September ..	Painted 40 chairs, tables and benches, Hall 2; O. H. Primed Greenhouses, outside and inside, puttied and bedded in 1,100 panes of glass.

TABLE No. 22.

Work done by Mason during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Month.	Work done.
October	Built pump house, Main Building.
November ..	Repaired East and West coal sheds, M. B.
December ..	Whitewashed kitchen. East House. Whitewashed kitchen, Hospital.
March	Repaired furnace at Pump House, Queen Street.
April	Rebuilt furnace at Laundry.
May	Repaired Cement Floors, cow stables.
June	Whitewashed Hallway, Basement, Store, and East and West Subways, M. B.
July & Aug.	Built two stone abutments for Gate at Quarry.
September ..	Laid cement floor, Orchard House and boiler house. Repaired Silo with cement.

Throughout the year, repaired walls and ceilings with plaster where required on the halls.

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Asparagus	770 bunches	0 01	7 70
Apples	768 bushels	60	460 80
Beets	527 bunches	02	10 54
Beets	551½ bushels	60	330 90
Beans	244 bushels	40	97 60
Citron	130	05	6 50
Celery	1,000 heads	02	20 00
Cauliflower	1,095 heads	05	54 75
Carrots	170 bunches	⅓	57
Carrots	295 bushels	20	59 00
Cabbage	9,286 heads	04	371 44
Currants	2,408 quarts	05	120 40
Cucumbers	3,793	01	37 93
Corn, green	2,124 dozen	08	169 92
Grapes	2,405 pounds	03	72 15
Lettuce	6,090 heads	01	60 90
Melons	470 heads	05	23 50
Onions	6,170 bunches	01	61 70
Onions	231 bushels	60	138 60
Parsnips	145 bushels	30	43 50
Parsley	1,100 bunches	02	20 00
Peas	83½ bushels	32	26 72
Pears	22½ bushels	1 25	28 13
Peaches	46 bushels	40	18 40
Plants, G. H.	35,000 bedding	08	2,800 00
Plants, annuals	5,000 bedding	02	100 00
Plants, large	4,000 bedding	25	1,000 00
Squash	55	05	2 75
Salsify	16 bunches	50	8 00
Strawberries	640 quarts	05	32 00
Savory	1,000 bunches	02	20 00
Sage	1,000 bunches	02	20 00
Rhubarb	9,820 bunches	02	196 40
Raspberries	1,980 quarts	05	99 00
Radishes	2,547 bunches	01	25 47
Thyme	1,000 bunches	02	20 00
Tomatoes	555 bushels	30	166 50
Turnips	7 bushels	20	1 40
			6,733 17

TABLE No. 24.

Products of farm during year ending September 30th, 1901.

Produce.		Price.	Value.
		$ c.	$ c.
Rye,	8 acres, 250 bushels	47	117 50
Fall wheat,	14 " 320 "	66	211 20
Spring "	10 " 170 "	70	119 00
Oats,	30 " 1,496 "	37	553 52
Hay,	75 " 140 tons	8 00	1,120 00
Straw,	75 "	6 00	450 00
Potatoes,	3,500 bushels	50	1,750 00
Carrots,	150 "	20	30 00
Mangolds,	4,000 "	20	800 00
Turnips,	700 "	20	140 00
Corn for silo,	30 acres, 400 tons	1 20	480 00
Milk,	143,776 quarts	3	4,313 28
Live hogs,	230	.....	2,307 36
		.....	12,391 86

Work done on the Farm.

Fifty loads sand drawn for building and other work.
One hundred and fifty rods wire fence built.

TABLE No. 25.

Showing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Months.	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk at 3 cents per quart.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over cost of feed.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
October	12,516	375 48	176 28	199 20
November	10,876	326 28	207 00	119 28
December	11,096	332 88	209 17	123 71
January	11,564	346 92	223 17	123 75
February	9,788	293 64	216 09	77 55
March	10,924	327 72	227 19	100 53
April	11,080	332 40	229 76	102 64
May	12,072	362 16	229 76	132 40
June	12,404	372 12	191 92	180 20
July	13,764	412 92	169 77	243 15
August	12,852	385 56	204 92	180 64
September	14,840	445 20	170 92	274 28
	143,776	$4,313 28	$2,455 95	$1,857 33

TABLE No. 26.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

1900.	Disbursements.	$ c.
Oct. 9.	To cash paid Angus Young, threshing grain	55 46
" 10.	" R. Hunter, for five cows at $43.75	218 75
" 12.	" John A. Bruce & Co., for seeds	21 07
" 12.	" R. Evans & Co., for bulbs	15 00
" 12.	" Massey Harris Co., for repairing cutting bits	19 99
Nov. 8.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows at $50.13	200 50
" 13.	" John Rodger, for threshing	9 18
" 13.	" J. D. Patterson, for repairing buggy	7 15
" 13.	" S. McKay, for stabling for horses	25 00
" 13.	" A. McFarlane, for bran and chop feed	166 73
" 13.	" E. Kraft, for repairing harness	19 43
" 13.	" M. Bretnan & Son, for lumber for farm	73 60
" 13	" John A. Bruce & Co., for bulbs, etc.	33 90
Dec. 4.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows at $47	188 00
" 20.	" Hamilton Incline Railway	20 00
" 20.	" A. McFarlane, for bran and chop feed	181 65
" 28.	" R Hunter, for 5 cows at $42.20	211 00
" 31.	To balance	981 53
		$2,447 94
1901.		
Jan. 11.	To cash paid A. McFarlane, for bacon and chop peas	155 70
" 11.	" D. Maxwell & Sons, for root pulper	12 00
" 11.	" D. Atchison & Co, for lumber for cattle	21 66
" 16.	" M. H. Ten Eyck, for medicine for horses	19 50
" 16.	" W. H. Nichols, for pasture for horses	10 00
" 19.	" J. D. Patterson, for repairing sleighs	16 25

1900.	Receipts.	$ c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	1,081 90
" 2.	" cash from S. D. Laideman, for 1 hog, 110 lbs. at 6c.	6 60
" 5.	" John Smith, for 1 hog, 160 lbs. at 6c.	9 60
" 17.	" Thos. Thompson, for 1 hog, 150 lbs.	9 00
" 17.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,625 at $41.66	125 00
" 30.	" James Hayes, for 1 pig	2 00
" 30.	" Richard Sullivan, for 1 pig	4 00
" 31.	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows, 2,100 at $34	68 00
Nov. 3.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 6 live hogs	56 65
" 3.	" J. Martindale, for 1 sow, 155 lbs. at 4¾c	7 36
" 14.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,365 at $37 33	112 00
" 13.	" Levi R. Kelly, for 2 hogs, 250 lbs. at 5c.	12 50
" 13.	" " " 2 pigs at $2 50	5 00
" 15.	" James Lauder, for 2 pigs	5 00
" 15.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 1 hog, 410 lbs. at 3c.	12 30
" 15.	" " " for 7 hogs, 1,200 lbs. at 4⅞c.	58 50
" 21.	" W. B. Robson, for 77 32/60 bush. spring wheat at 68c.	52 70
" 22.	" " 78 43/60 " "	53 55
" 23.	" " 78 59/60 " "	53 60
" 23.	" " 86 56/60 " "	58 87
" 24.	" " 85 42/60 " "	58 25
" 26.	" " 89 19/60 " "	60 97
" 27.	" " 70 36/60 " "	47 88
Dec. 3.	" James Pearire, for 4½ " "	3 06
" 6.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 1 hog, 370 lbs., at 4c	14 80
" 6.	" " " 7 hogs, 1,241 lbs., at 5⅝c.	72 85
" 10.	" R. Hunter, for 5 cows, 5,850 at $38	190 00
" 10.	" Joseph Bradt, for 2 pigs at $2.50	5 00
" 20.	" B. Dowdy, " "	5 00
" 21.	" R. Hannah, for 2 pigs at $2	4 00
" 26.	" C. H. Smith, for 1 pig	3 00
" 26.	" R. Hannah, for 2 pigs	4 00
" 20.	" R. Hunter, for 5 cows at $37	185 00
		$2,447 94
1901.		
Jan. 1.	By balance on hand in bank	981 53
" 3.	" cash from E. Oakes, for 1 boar	6 10
" 8	" George Jerome, for 1 sow, 200 lbs. at 6c	12 00
" 9.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 8 hogs, 1,360 lbs. at 6¼c.	85 00
" 9.	" " " 2 hogs, 290 lbs. at 6c.	17 37
" 9.	" J. M. Irwin, for 3 hogs, 390 lbs. at 6c.	23 40

Jan. 23.	To cash paid R. Hunter, for 4 cows		194 50
" 25.	" Copp Bros. & Co., for plowshares, etc.		6 60
" 26.	" Alex. Gerrie, for apples		260 00
Feb. 6.	" Gutta Percha Co., for rubber sheets and hose		78 00
" 14.	" Gurney Scale Co., for repairing waggon scales		38 30
" 14.	" Alex. McFarlane, for bran and chop peas		135 00
" 15.	" C. W. Parke, for cordwood		131 76
" 16.	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows		89 00
Mar. 9.	" A. McFarlane, for bran and chop peas		135 00
" 9.	" Dixon Bros., for apples		15 75
" 13.	" Daniel Reid, for straw		273 40
" 20.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows		195 25
" 31.	Balance on hand in bank		217 64
			$2,005 31

April 6.	To cash paid Alex. Gorrie, for 100 bbls. apples		275 00
" 12.	" R. Hunter, for 6 cows		267 50
May 8.	" " 3 cows		137 50
" 14.	" W. H. Smith, for 1 horse		97 50
" 16.	" L. E. Swazie, bringing horse from Toronto		5 05
" 3.	" W. A. Freeman Co., for 5 tons fertilizer		140 00
" 3.	" R. Evans Seed Co., for seeds		72 70
June 7.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows		154 25
" 20.	" Thos. Brodfield, for manure		50 00
" 24.	" W. Smith, for 71 bush. potatoes at 47c		33 37
" 31.	Balance		56 64
	Carried forward		

Jan. 9.	By cash from J. M. Irwin, for 2 pigs at $2.50		5 00
" 12.	" R. Hunter, for 1 cow, 1,400		45 00
" 15.	" R. Hannah, for 2 sows, 800 lbs. at 3½c.		26 00
" 23.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,700 at $10		120 00
" 23.	" George Awrey, for 2 pigs at $3		6 00
" 24.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 2 hogs, 280 lbs. at 6c		16 80
" 24.	" " " 7 hogs, 1,120 lbs. at 6½c.		72 80
" 29.	" W. Ghent, for 2 hogs at $4		8 00
Feb. 5.	" John Inksetter, for 2 hogs at 6½c.		19 69
" 8.	" J. J. Sanderson, for 2 hogs at $3		6 00
" 13.	" E. Vansicle, for 1 hog, 160 lbs. at 6½c		10 40
" 14	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 2 hogs, 290 lbs. at 6c		17 40
" 14.	" " " 5 hogs, 800 lbs. at 6½c.		52 00
" 16.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,600 at $40		120 00
" 18.	" W. Moffatt, for 3 pigs at $2.33		7 00
" 19.	" N. T. Liddicole, for 1 hog, 120 lbs. at 6½c		7 80
" 19.	" C. Sheppard, for 1 hog, 130 lbs. at 6½c.		8 45
" 19.	" W. Allison, for 1 hog, 120 lbs. at 6½c.		7 80
Mar. 2.	" C. Smith, for 2 pigs, 310 lbs. at 6½c		20 15
" 8.	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows, 2,550 at $41		82 00
" 11.	" R. McPhail, for 1 sow		5 00
" 14.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., 7 hogs, 1,170 lbs. at 6½c.		73 12
" 20.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows, 3,300 at $35.66		107 00
" 27.	" George T. Ritchie, for 1 old horse		32 50
" 29.	" James McKee, for 1 pig		4 00
			$2.005 31

April 1.	By balance on hand and in bank		217 64
" 9.	" cash from R. Lotham, for 1 sow, 170 lbs. at 6½c		11 05
" 12.	" T. Thompson, for 4 bush. wheat at 68c.		2 72
" 17.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows		170 00
" 25.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 7 live hogs, 1,250 lbs. at 6¾c.		84 37
" 27.	" W. Lemons, for 2 small pigs at $2 50		5 00
May 8.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows		115 00
" 9.	" George Awrey, for 1 sow, 180 lbs. at 6¾c.		12 15
" 14.	" James Allen, for 1 pig		2 50
" 16.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 8 live hogs, 1,415 lbs. at 7c.		99 05
" 22.	" David Clark, for 1 pig		3 00
" 28.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., 8 live hogs, 1,350 lbs. at 7c.		94 50
June 7.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows		135 00
" 8.	" John Forsyth, for 1 pig		2 50
" 11.	" Wm. Almost, for 2 pigs at $3		6 00
" 11.	" John Nicholson, for 2 hogs, 330 lbs. at 7c.		23 10
" 11.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 9 live hogs, 1,950 lbs. at 7c.		111 30
	Carried forward		

TABLE No. 26.—*Concluded.*

1901.	Disbursements.	$ c.
	Brought forward	
		$1,289 51
July 5.	To cash paid R. Hunter, for 5 cows	226 00
" 13.	" W. Pringle & Son, for 2 tons cracked corn at $20.50	41 00
" 13.	" Alex. McFarlane, for feed	162 00
Aug. 6.	" Daniel Reid, for 5 loads straw	24 65
" 6.	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	94 50
" 6.	" E. Kraft, for 1 set harness	20 00
" 9.	" Alex. McFarlane, for feed	81 00
Sept. 3.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	180 25
" 5.	" E. E. Martin, for 1 boar pig	18 00
" 11.	" Massey-Harris Co., for repairing implements	14 76
" 11.	" W. McCoy, for repairing waggon	50
" 11.	" Morris, Stone & Wellington, for trees	12 00
Oct. 1.	Balance	772 61
		$1,647 27

1901.	Receipts.	$ c.
	Brought forward	
June 13.	By cash from S. Dyment, 2 live hogs, 350 lbs at 7c	24 50
" 19.	" R. Hunter, for 1 cow	42 00
" 25.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 9 live hogs, 1,595 lbs at 7¼c.	128 13
" 25.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 1 live hog, 185 lbs. at 6¾c.	128 13
		$1.289 51
July 1.	By balance on hand in bank	56 64
" 3.	" cash from A. Smith, for 2 small pigs at $2.50	5 00
" 4.	" Mrs. Gourlay, for 2 small pigs at $3.50	7 00
" 10.	" W. Renton, for 1 sow	13 41
" 12.	" E. A. Colquhoun, for 2 small pigs at $3	6 00
" 17.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 10 live hogs, 1,870 lbs. at 7¼c.	135 57
" 17.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	165 00
" 18.	" F. W. Fearman & Co , for 10 live hogs, 1,870 lbs. at 7¼c.	135 57
" 31.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	115 00
Aug. 7.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 11 live hogs, 2,030 lbs. at 7¼c.	147 17
" 12.	" J. Dunlop, for 147⅘ bush. wheat at 66c.	97 30
" 13.	" " 76⅘ bush. wheat at 66c	50 60
" 21.	" F W. Fearman & Co., for 10 live hogs, 1,870 lbs. at 7⅛.c	133 24
Sept. 2.	" J. Dunlop, for 239⅘ bush. rye at 47c	112 54
" 2.	" " 79⅘ bush. wheat at 66c.	52 42
" 4.	" R. Hunter, for 3 cows	112 00
" 11.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 11 live hogs 2,160 lbs. at 7⅛c.	153 90
" 24.	" F. W. Fearman & Co., for 11 live hogs, 2,090 lbs. at 7⅛c.	148 91
		$1,647 27
Oct. 1.	By balance	772 61

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPT. 30, 1901.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums Ontario.—

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual report of this Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1901.

ADMISSIONS.

During the official year 131 patients have been admitted to this Asylum, 55 by Lieutenant Governor's Warrant and 76 by Medical Certificates : of this number 51 were probably incurable when they entered the institution, and 14 have died since, leaving only 66 for whom there was a probable prospect of recovery.

DISCHARGES.

During the year there have been 63 patients discharged, an unusually large number, and nearly all of them have recovered. The recovery rate is always a subject of concern to the management of every institution and also to the friends of the patients. In this connection there will be some interest in comparing the number of annual discharges during the series of years since this institution was made independent, and during which period the general conditions were apparently the same and the total accmomodation practically unaltered. The annual number of discharges since 1894 may be seen in the following figures ;—

1895	34	discharges.
1896	26	"
1897	35	"
1898	31	"
1899	44	"
1900	34	"
1901	63	"

While this years comparatively large discharge rate (nearly double the average of the previous six years) from a relatively small asylum population is a matter of great satisfaction, it does not mark the introduction of any new departure either in the management or treatment of the patients ; it simply illustrates the immense normal variations which may be found from year to year in an asylum population, and parenthetically it demonstrates how inconsequential and valueless conclusions may be when resting alone on a statistical basis.

DEATHS.

There were only 33 deaths during the year, being 5 less than last year and 9 less than in the year before. There were no deaths from unusual causes, the greater number being due to old age and the exhaustson of acute mental diseases.

GARDEN AND GROUNDS.

Since writing last year the southern portion of the park grounds has been graded and lanted with trees, and when the roads which are under construction on the south and ast sides have been completed, the whole work will be fairly satisfactory, not only from

the landscape point of view but also from the standpoint of affordnig a convenient and attractive recreation ground for the whole Asylum population. Mr. Matheson has been enabled this year on account of the broadening of the boulevards in front of the cottages, to arrange a much more artistic and effective display of flowers than during any previous year, and the interest and advantage to the patients and their friends which these afford is an ample compensation for all the labor they cost.

The continued rains in the early part of the season delayed the work of seeding and somewhat retarded the growth of the vegetables in the garden, but the showing at present for the root and fruit harvest is fully equal to that of any previous year.

Green House.

The green house was completed and occupied early last spring and the additional facilities which it affords for the propagation of plants and early vegetables will in all future years be of great consequence to the inmates of the institution The work of construction was all done by our own artisans and patients, and the gardner will now have for the first time a more suitable equipment for his important work.

Farm

The work at the farm has gone on quietly and satisfactorily under Mr. Boltons direction, and while the yield of grains has been good for the acreage, the farmer has steadily improved the general condition of the land by drainage so that now even in very wet seaons the crops will not be serious failures. During the year a first-class ensilage cutter was purchased and also a boiler and engine to run it, so that with the addition of this much needed equipment the corn crop in future years can be preserved with greater efficency and certainity. There were good crops of hay and oats, and the root crop promises well ; as far as can at present be estimated there will be about four thousand bushels of potatoes to be harvested.

Boiler House

The boiler house during the past year has undergone improvements which have long been needed and which have an important economical side. The boilers heretoforehave been practically unprotected though there was a slight covering over them : iron fronts were made and the whole battery of boilers was then enclosed in the brick and iron casings and the protection which this affords will result in a considerable saving of coal.

The floor of the boiler house and long passage leading to the coal vaults which had been made of cement and which has for years been broken and dilapidated, was rebuilt with vitrified brick so that now the whole interior of the boiler house presents a more business like appearance.

Reconstruction of Laundry.

One of the most pressing needs within the buildings is the reconstruction of the laundry. As pointed out last year it now comprizes six small rooms and four connecting passages, three of which on different floors are also used in common by others than those engaged in laundry work. The present arrangement was originally only intended to be a temporary one, and besides the wide seperation of the rooms and their awkward relative situation, the very imperfect equipment also contributes to render it practically impossible to have the work satisfactorily done. Since the removal of the stores department from the centre building to a separate building, there is space enough available for a fair sized laundry on the North side of the long hall and, it is certainly most desirable that this reconstruction should be effected not only for the sake of improving the quality of the work, but also to ensure the proper protection for the female patients engaged in the laundry work.

Slaughter House

Ever since this asylum was opened the meat supply has been brought out once or twice each week from the slaughter house at the Central Prison where the killing has been done for the Toronto Public Institutions. During the past several years it has appeared more certain that if we could erect a small slaughter house here so that the killing could be done here by the institution butcher, there would not only be a saving in the labor involved in hauling the meat such a long distance, but also there would be some reduction in the actual cost per pound to the institution. I am glad to say that the Minister concurred in this view and secured an appropriation for the construction of a small building for this purpose at the farm and it is now almost completed. This asylum will thus soon be on the same footing as the other provincial institutions in regard to the question of meat supply.

Land For Garden And Sewage Farm

Every passing year only emphasizes the need of acquiring a section of adjoining land on the West side of the Cottages here. It is needed for garden and sewage disposal purposes and its value will probably never be more reasonably estimated by its owner than at present. The work of grading and making the cottage grounds has been well advanced during the past seven years, and although much still remains to be accomplished, there will naturally be available for more extended garden work, a good deal of energy heretofore devoted to the necessary improvement of the grounds.

Increase of Wages

It has long appeared to my mind desirable that some provision should be made by which continued efficiency and length of service of employees would be recognized. In nearly every other business calling an employee whether he is serving with a mercantile or manufactoring firm or a railroad or banking company, will receive a monetary recognition of his increased worth. In the Ontario Asylum where the duties are onerous and if well performed are of immense consequence to the state, there is no provision by which an interested and experienced employee may be sure of a better remuneration than an inexperienced hand just entering the service. And yet it should be remembered that the difference between good and poor service on the part of employees may make the difference between the recovery and the non-recovery of patients, and in the case of recovery a saving to the state of thousands of dollars which would otherwise be required for the maintenance of those same people had they not recovered. The present system of equal pay for an experienced or inexperienced employee, deprives the institution of the advantage which the stimulus of an expected increase of remuneration would incite and it also discourages the experienced employee from doing as well as he otherwise might do. When a new man coming into the service receives as much the first month for specialized work, as the man who has been acquiring for five years a special knowledge for his work, it is unreasonable to expect the latter to feel perfectly contented and satisfied. He will naturally reason that it is hardly worth his while to be always vigilant and alert, and always anxious to do more and better work when at the same time the tyro enjoys the same status and the same wages. Even if there were one dollar per month allowed for each years service until a more adequate maximun were reached, the increased return in value in the service rendered would be a good equivalent for the additional outlay.

Fallacy of Computing Maintenance Rate on Sept. 30th.

The financial year ends with December, and the Legislature grants the appropriations for each institution to cover the time between the first day of January and the last day of December, and yet the maintenance rate is computed for the official year ending

Sept. 30th. Of course if the average per capita rate for a period of five years is considered a fair estimate of the cost of maintaining a patient in any institution will be reached, but any one year considered alone may not be an accurate guage of such cost. The varying values of coal, flour, butter, drygoods and groceries together with the stock of these goods on hand on 30th Sept. may very materially modify the per capita maintenance rate of any year, and it might easily turn out than an advantage would accrue to an institution by the purchase of some goods in Sept. which would increase the per capita rate for that year, and yet at the same time, effect a reduction on the total outlay for the civil year for which the appropriation was granted. The average maintenance rate of this Asylum for the last seven years since it was made an independent institution is $124.65, though for 1899, it was $136.09 and in 1898, only 110 65 : the rate for the present official year is $127 73 rather above the average.

Sunday Services.

Year after year the Asylum population here, both patients and employees have been indebted to the resident clergymen at Mimico, for the services on Sundays. This year, like the last one, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Rev. James Hamilton and Rev. Mr. Caldwell have come cheerfully almost every Sunday, in turn to attend to this voluntary duty, having as their only reward their own approbation, and a consciousness of having rendered a real service to an audience, the larger part of which, while appreciative is comparatively helpless Rev. Dr. Teefy and Rev. Mr. Murray of St. Michael's College have at their own expense visited those of the Roman Catholic faith who have been ill, it has always been a matter of regret to me that there was no provision for a regular Roman Catholic service here as many patients of that faith like all others would not only enjoy but also be benefitted by regular religious observances.

Officers and Employees

There have been an unusual number of changes among the employees during the past year on account of better remuneration being offered in other callings. There has been only one change among the officers, namely the resignation of Miss Billington and the appointment of Miss Quinlan as her successor. The general interest of the officers and employees in the devolopment and progress of the institution has, as in past years been commendable.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obt., servant,

N. H. BEEMER.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	291	309	600
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	37	19	56			
" Medical certificate	29	46	75			
				66	65	131
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	357	374	731
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	34	26	60			
" improved	1	2	3			
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Total number of discharges during year	35	28	63			
Died	14	13	27			
Eloped	3	..	3			
Transferred	2	31	33			
				54	72	126
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	303	302	605
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	736	716	1,452
" discharged	150	140	290			
" died	178	167	345			
" eloped	12	.....	12			
" transferred	93	107	200			
				433	414	847
" remaining, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	303	302	605
Number of applications on file	.....	8	8			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1900, to the 30th September, 1901.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 22nd of July)	305	303	608
Minimum " " " (on the 6th of November)	288	277	565
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	107,646	108,193	215,839
Daily average population	294.9	296.4	591.3

—	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	35	40	75	225	370	595	670
Single	31	25	56	445	281	726	782
Total	66	65	131	670	651	1,321	1,452
Religion.							
Presbyterians	19	19	38	126	104	230	268
Episcopalians	12	12	24	131	147	278	302
Methodists	16	22	38	150	153	303	341
Baptists	3	2	5	22	25	47	52
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Roman Catholics	10	8	18	168	162	330	348
Other denominations	6	1	7	41	27	68	75
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	30	32	62	62
Total	66	65	131	670	651	1,321	1,452
Nationalities.							
English	5	6	11	83	60	143	154
Irish	4	5	9	106	132	238	247
Scotch	3	3	6	30	42	72	78
Canadian	49	50	99	411	378	789	888
United States	1	.....	1	11	15	26	27
Other countries	4	1	5	15	12	27	32
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	14	12	26	26
Total	66	65	131	670	651	1,321	1,452

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District		1	1	8	7	15	16
Brant		1	1	7	2	9	10
Bruce				2	3	5	5
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin				2	1	3	3
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				4	2	6	6
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey		1	1	17	8	25	26
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton		1	1	3	4	7	8
Hastings				22	30	52	52
Huron				5	4	9	9
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	4	19	13	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	3	2	5	12	7	19	24
Nipissing	3	3	6	16	3	19	25
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	28	29	51	58
Ontario	4	5	9	48	50	101	110
Oxford	1		1	8	2	10	11
Parry Sound	3	1	4	12	4	16	20
Peel	4	4	8	27	31	58	66
Perth				6	2	8	18
Peterborough	6	2	8	40	45	85	93
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River		1	1	5	2	7	8
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	8	9	17	71	67	138	155
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	2		2	5	3	8	10
Victoria	7	8	15	39	42	81	96
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington					3	3	3
Wentworth					5	5	5
York	23	26	49	181	201	382	431
Not classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	66	65	131	670	651	1,321	1,452

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				4	3	7	7
Brant				3	1	4	4
Bruce				1	1	2	2
Carleton				8	6	14	14
Dufferin				1	1	2	2
Elgin				4		4	4
Essex					1	1	1
Frontenac				3	7	10	10
Grey				11	7	18	18
Parry Sound	3	1	4	9	2	11	15
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				17	21	38	38
Huron				1	1	2	2
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				4	3	7	7
Lanark				7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville				3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Nipissing	3		3	11	1	12	15
Middlesex				7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	3		3	5	2	7	10
Norfolk				2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham				16	14	20	30
Ontario	1	1	2	30	12	42	44
Oxford				7	2	9	9
Peel	4	3	7	17	14	31	38
Perth				3		3	3
Peterborough	4	1	5	29	18	47	52
Prescott and Russell				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Rainy River				3	3	6	6
Renfrew				4	3	7	7
Simcoe	2	1	3	33	19	52	55
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	2		2	4	2	6	8
Victoria	4	3	7	29	23	52	59
Waterloo				3	1	4	4
Welland				2	2	4	4
Wellington					1	1	1
Wentworth					3	3	3
York	11	9	20	126	128	254	274
Not classed				1	3	4	4
Total admissions	37	19	56	428	332	760	816

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged	Remarks.
1	C. W	F	September 10, 1895	October 4, 1900	Recovered.
2	A. M	M	July 23, 1891	" 18, "	"
3	C. H. M	M	May 3, 1900	" 18, "	"
4	J. P	M	" 17, "	" 18, "	"
5	M. C. L	F	" 15, "	" 23, "	"
6	W. J. G	M	January 15, "	" 27, "	"
7	S. D	M	May 15 1899	November 2, "	"
8	T. B. R	M	August 25, 1900	" 5, "	"
9	M. McD	M	February 22, "	" 5, "	"
10	J. B. D	M	March 6, "	" 5, "	"
11	J. G	F	May 28, "	" 6, "	"
12	M. C. W	F	August 15, 1898	" 8, "	"
13	M. J. I	F	March 27, 1899	" 9, "	"
14	R. K	M	June 12, "	" 13, "	"
15	R. C	F	August 12, 1898	" 16, "	"
16	D. G	M	June 21, 1901	" 17, "	"
17	G. A. M	M	" 6, "	" 17, "	"
18	J. J. M	M	February 8, "	" 17, "	"
19	C. A. M	F	April 28, 1899	December 12, "	"
20	N. M	F	October 21, "	" 13, "	"
21	M. P	F	February 13, 1900	" 18, "	"
22	C. J	F	" 18, 1899	" 18, "	"
23	E. L. S	F	August 21, 1893	" 22, "	"
24	W. D	M	July 6, 1900	January 2, "	"
25	E. S. K	F	March 1, 1899	" 7, "	"
26	T. J. A	M	July 26, 1900	" 15, "	"
27	C. E. M	M	" 16, "	" 15, "	"
28	J. H	F	September 27, "	" 30, "	"
29	J. H. M	M	March 29, "	" 31, "	"
30	A. B	M	June 28, "	February 14, "	"
31	A. P	M	July 23, "	" 14, "	"
32	S. E. S	F	August 17, 1897	" 16, "	"
33	C. K	M	June 13, 1900	" 18, "	"
34	J. R. O	M	April 30, 1896	March 7, 1901	"
35	A. I. S	F	May 9, 1900	" 22, "	"
36	S. M	F	September 29, "	" 22, "	"
37	A. H	F	November 25, "	April 1, "	"
38	M. N	M	September 29, "	" 15, "	"
39	S. R	F	October 22, "	" 19, "	Improved.
40	L. D	M	" 29, "	" 26, "	Recovered.
41	S. C	F	November 14, "	" 26, "	"
42	M. E. J	F	March 23, 1901	May 4, "	Improved.
43	A. A	M	January 21, "	" 16, "	Recovered.
44	W. S	M	April 17, 1899	" 29, "	"
45	E. D. G	M	January 11, 1900	June 6, "	"
46	P. J	M	June 23, "	" 12, "	Improved.
47	C. S	M	December 4, "	" 19, "	Recovered.
48	M. K	F	February 11, 1901	" 26, "	"
49	A. C	F	March 23, "	July 1, "	"
50	A. L	M	January 9, "	" 5, "	"
51	E. M. M	F	December 24, 1900	" 12, "	"
52	E. J. W	F	" 23, 1899	" 18, "	"
53	R. H	M	" 21, 1900	" 20, "	"
54	M. J. B	F	April 3, 1901	" 24, "	"
55	D. M	M	May 2, "	" 26, "	"
56	F. S	M	April 15, "	" 29, "	"
57	J. S	F	December 12, 1895	August 3, "	"
58	W. M	M	March 28, 1901	" 3, "	"
59	R. S. B	M	June 29, 1900	" 19, "	"
60	F. L. P	F	August 20, "	" 26, "	"
61	E. T. O	F	February 14, 1901	September 3, "	"
62	J. N	M	" 20, "	" 20, "	"
63	J. A	M	March 27, 1900	" 23, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. B.	F	64	October 22, 1900	5	6	20	Cardiac disease.
2	H. A.	M	58	November 4, "	10	1	4	Psoas abscess.
3	M K	F	75	" 14, "		5	3	Senile decay.
4	A. P	M	43	" 18, "		3	8	Acute mania.
5	D. W. S.	M	37	" 19, "			17	Acute melancholia.
6	G. M	M	42	" 19, "		6	15	Cerebral tumor.
7	M. T.	F	75	December 26, "	8	8	8	Senile decay.
8	C. O.	F	76	" 27, "	7	3	12	" "
9	M. C.	F	57	January 31, 1901		2	15	Senile gangrene.
10	H. H	M	68	February 15, "	9	3	15	Cerebral hemorrhage.
11	E. D	F	26	March 10, "			16	Cardiac disease.
12	E. W	M	74	" 17, "			17	Epilepsy.
13	R. H. L.	M	43	" 21, "	8	1	6	"
14	C. E	M	60	" 29, "	11	2	6	Apoplexy.
15	C. L	F	54	April 8, "		4	29	Cardiac disease.
16	P. M.	M	67	May 26, "			8	Acute mania.
17	I. M	F	32	June 8, "		11	23	Acute melancholia.
18	W. R. D	M	64	July 14, "		10		" "
19	J. M	F	74	" 15, "	6	6	7	Senile decay.
20	M. F.	F	80	" 24, "		4	25	Senile dementia.
21	K. H.	F	26	August 3, "	5	8	11	Cardiac disease.
22	H. M	F	78	" 9, "	10	5	15	Senile decay.
23	E. R.	F	69	" 10, "	1	11	13	Dysentery.
24	D. A. J	M	71	" 12, "	5	2	8	Apoplexy.
25	A. K	M	31	" 15, "	5		14	Dysentery.
26	D. M	M	78	" 26, "		7	26	Senile decay.
27	W. B	M	51	September 6, "		1	17	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	2		2	3
Architects				1		1	1
Artists	1		1				1
Book-keepers				7		7	7
Bakers				2		2	2
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				9		9	9
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders	1		1				1
Broom-makers				1		1	1
Bookbinders		1	1				1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	2		2	5		5	7
Coopers	2		2	2		2	4
Carpenters	4		4	20		20	24
Clerks	2	1	3	20		20	23
Clergymen				4		4	4
Cooks	1		1	1		1	2
Carders				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				1		1	1
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7		127	127	134
Dressmakers					14	14	14
Druggists				7		7	7
Doctors	2		2	3		3	5
Engineers	1		1	5		5	6
Editors	1		1				1
Farmers	19		19	183		183	202
Fishermen	1		1	1		1	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners	1		1	5		5	6
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	5		5	6
Housekeepers		46	46		332	332	378
Inn-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Jewellers				2		2	2
Labourers	14	1	15	196		196	211
Laundresses					1	1	1
Lawyers				2		2	2
Lumbermen				11		11	11
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists	3		3	9		9	12
Moulders				4		4	4
Merchants	3		3	3	2	5	8
Music-teachers				2	1	3	3
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation		4	4	27	69	96	100
Nurses		2	2		4	4	6
Not stated				38	33	71	71
Other occupations				3	2	5	5
Painters	1		1	11		11	12
Printers				5	1	6	6
Peddlers				2		2	2
Stenographer				2	1	3	3
Spinsters					30	30	30
Sailors				7		7	7
Students		1	1	10	5	15	16
Spinners					1	1	1
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Saddlers	1		1	5		5	6
Seamstresses		1	1		10	10	11

TABLE 7.—*Continued*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Soldiers	1		1				1
Surveyors				3		3	3
Ship-builders				1		1	1
Teachers	1		1	12	11	23	24
Tailors	1	1	2	9	1	10	12
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1				1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				2		2	2
Waggon-makers				2		2	2
Total	66	65	131	670	651	1,321	1,452

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					4	4
Religious excitement					2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.		1	1	3	2	5
Love affairs, including seduction						
Mental anxiety, "worry"						
Fright and nervous shocks	1		1	4	5	9
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	4		4	5		5
Intemperance, sexual	1		1	1		1
Veneral disease	2		2	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual	2	1	3	1		1
Over-work	1		1	3	1	4
Sunstroke	2		2	1		1
Accident or injury	1		1		1	1
Pregnancy		5	5		3	3
Puerperal		2	2		2	2
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life		2	2			
Uterine disorders		3	3		4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	4	9	5	5	10
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	2	7	9	3	5	8
Fevers					2	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	20	39		1	1
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	2		2			
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	24	20	44	38	27	65
Total	66	65	131	66	65	131

TABLE No. 9

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
1	M	C. E. M.	October 2nd, 1900	3 months	Recovered.
2	F	N. M	" 2nd, 1900	2 "	"
3	M	J. H. M.	" 8th, 1900	2 "	"
4	M	G. A. M.	" 12th, 1900	1 month	"
5	M	M. M.	" 12th, 1900	1 "	"
6	M	J. M	" 13th, 1900	2 months	Returned.
7	F	C. J.	" 17th, 1900	2 "	Recovered.
8	F	S. E. S	" 18th, 1900	2 "	"
9	M	J. D.	" 16th, 1900	1 month	"
10	F	E. S. K.	November 1st, 1900	2 months	"
11	M	A. P.	" 3rd, 1900	2 "	"
12	M	C. K	" 14th, 1900	3 "	"
13	M	A. B	" 20th, 1900	1 month	"
14	M	W. D.	" 29th, 1900	1 "	"
15	M	T. J. A.	" 30th, 1900	1 "	"
16	F	J. H.	December 1st, 1900	1 "	"
17	F	A. J. S.	" 10th, 1901	2 months	"
18	F	A. H.	January 15th, 1901	2 "	"
19	M	R. H	" 25th, 1901	1 month	"
20	F	I. D.	" 30th, 1901	2 months	Returned.
21	F	J. S	February 1st, 1901	2 "	Recovered.
22	M	T. D.	" 5th, 1901	2 "	"
23	M	M. N.	" 5th, 1901	2 "	"
24	F	S. C.	" 15th, 1901	2 "	"
25	F	S. R.	" 18th, 1901	2 "	Improved.
26	F	S. M.	" 19th, 1901	1 month	Recovered.
27	M	P. J.	March 2nd, 1901	2 months	Improved.
28	F	E. J. W.	April 5th, 1901	1 month	Recovered.
29	F	M M.	" 6th, 1901	1 "	Returned.
30	F	E. M.	May 3rd, 1901	2 months	Recovered.
31	M	W. S.	" 10th, 1901	2 "	"
32	M	J. A.	" 11th 1901	2 "	Returned,
33	M	A. K	" 23rd, 1901	2 "	"
34	M	W. R. D.	" 25th, 1901	2 "	"
35	F	S. J. K	" 25th, 1901	2 "	"
36	F	A. C.	June 1st, 1901	1 month	Recovered.
37	M	W. J. M.	" 10th, 1901	4 months	Still out.
38	M	F. B. S	" 18th, 1901	1 month	Recovered.
39	F	M. J. B	" 22nd, 1901	1 "	"
40	M	A. H.	" 22nd, 1901	2 months	Returned.
41	F	M. J E	" 19th, 1901	1 month	"
42	M	D. M.	" 26th, 1901	1 "	Recovered.
43	F	E. D.	" 28th, 1901	1 "	Returned.
44	F	P. M. M.	" 29th, 1901	4 months	Still out.
45	M	R. S. B.	" 29th, 1901	1 month	Recovered.
46	F	E. J. O.	July 1st, 1901	2 months	"
47	M	J. N.	" 2nd, 1901	2 "	"
48	F	A. H.	" 22nd, 1901	1 week	Returned.
49	M	J. B	" 23rd, 1901	2 months	"
50	F	F. F. P.	" 23rd 1901	3 "	Recovered.
51	M	B. B.	" 26th, 1901	2 "	Still out.
52	F	L. S	August 12th, 1901	2 "	"
53	F	C. K	September 6th, 1901	2 "	"
54	M	W. S.	" 7th, 1901	2 "	"
55	M	J. W.	" 7th, 1901	2 "	"
56	M	S. D	" 14th, 1901	1 week	
57	M	J. B	" 17th, 1901	1 month	Still out.
58	M	D. C.	" 28th, 1901	2 months	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				32	26	58
Discharged, recovered	18	16	34			
" improved	1	1	2			
Returned to Asylum	6	9	12			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 189	7	3	10	32	26	58

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	3	5	2	....	2	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	6	6	12	5	3	8	.....	...	... .
" 25 " 30 "	8	10	18	6	2	8	.....	2	2
" 30 " 35 "	10	7	17	5	3	8	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	7	9	16	6	4	10	1	....	1
" 40 " 45 "	7	6	13	4	2	6	3	....	3
" 45 " 50 "	5	9	14	4	7	11	.....	..	.....
" 50 " 55 "	6	5	11	2	4	6	1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	.....	2	2	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	4	3	7	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 65 " 70 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 80 " 85 "	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	66	65	131	35	28	63	14	13	27

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	33	9	....	....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	13	5	....	1	..... .
" 2 " 3 "	8	16	3	.....	....
" 3 " 4 "	12	5	3	.....	.. ..
" 4 " 5 "	9	7	5	.....	....
" 5 " 6 "	3	8	13	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	10	8	8	.....	....
" 7 " 8 "	... .	12	3	.....	....
" 8 " 9 "	2	6	2	.....	....
" 9 " 10 "	1	10	3	.....	. .....
" 10 " 11 "	1	11	2	1	....
" 11 " 12 "	1	5	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	30	4	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	24	3	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	8	42	3	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	29	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	28	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	25	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	26	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	26	1	....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	60	.....	.....	... ...
" 10 " 15 "	6	156	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	2	.....	....	....	.....
Totals	131	605	60	3	....

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.			Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	6	1,859	.....	1,859	Kitchen	10	1,890	1,474	3,364
Tailor's shop	3	.....	730	730	Dining rooms	31	5,531	5,097	10,628
Shoe shop	2	431	.....	431	Officers' quarters	10	1,181	1,271	2,452
Engineer's shop	8	2,618	.....	2,618	Sewing rooms	7	.....	2,055	2,055
Mason work	4	1,235	.....	1,235	Knitting	37	366	11,998	12,364
Bakery	3	1,042	.....	1,042	Mending	20	.....	5,587	5,587
Laundry	17	1,195	4,251	5,446	Serving in cottages	43	.....	13,071	13,071
Subway	8	2,550	.....	2,550	Storeroom	2	437	.....	437
Painting	1	167	.....	167	General	277	58,474	38,480	96,954
Farm	8	2,659	.....	2,659	Mat making	27	3,000	5,270	8,270
Garden	8	2,686	.....	2,686					
Grounds	25	7,849	.....	7,849	Total	561	96,472	89,284	185,756
Stable	4	1,392	.....	1,392					

TABLE No. 13

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	6	5	11
Brant	2	2	4
Bruce	.....	2	2
Carleton	1	1	2
Durham	4	7	11
Elgin	2	.....	2
Essex	1	2	3
Frontenac	.....	1	1
Grey	11	6	17
Haldimand	.....	1	1
Halton	1	1	2
Hastings	5	3	8
Huron	1	1	2
Kent	1	.....	1
Lambton	2	1	3
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lincoln	1	1	2
Middlesex	5	4	9
Muskoka District	6	3	9
Nipissing District	10	5	15
Norfolk	1	3	4
Northumberland	6	2	8
Ontario	28	30	58
Oxford	4	1	5
Parry Sound District	7	2	9
Peel	13	18	31
Perth	3	.....	3
Peterborough	22	21	43
Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Rainy River District	4	3	7
Simcoe	31	32	63
Thunder Bay District	5	1	6
Victoria	26	22	48
Waterloo	2	2	4
Welland	2	1	3
Wellington	.....	2	2
Wentworth	.....	4	4
York	87	109	196
Not classed, unknown, etc	1	2	3
Total	303	302	605

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

	Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.						Religious denominations.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
			Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1	E.B.	68	....	F	York	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	17	....	1	....	Servant	Brockville.
2	H.T.C	49	....	"	Peterboro	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	2	....	"	"
3	M.D	65	....	"	York	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	6	....	3	....	Home duties	"
4	M.A.D	50	....	"	"	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	14	....	....	1	"	"
5	M.D	53	....	"	Ontario	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	21	6	4	....	"	"
6	A.J.D	62	....	"	N'rthumberl'nd	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	20	....	....	2	"	"
7	M.A.D	62	....	"	Middlesex	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	26	....	5	....	"	"
8	P.E.	69	....	"	N'rthumberl'nd	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	8	....	6	....	"	"
9	M.A.F.	65	....	"	Ontario	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	30	....	7	....	"	"
10	E.F	30	....	"	Peel	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	3	Dressmaker	"
11	M.G	63	....	"	Victoria	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	7	21	....	8	....	Home duties	"
12	C.G	57	....	"	Ontario	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	....	28	....	....	4	"	"
13	J.H	59	....	"	N'rthumberl'nd	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	25	....	....	5	Servant	"
14	E.H.	39	....	"	York	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	3	....	....	6	Nurse	"
15	J.L	53	....	"	"	9	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	9	....	Servant	"
16	E.L	46	....	"	"	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	10	....	Home duties	"
17	A.L	35	....	"	"	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	Servant	"
18	M.A.M	45	....	"	Durham	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	12	8	....	....	7	Home duties	"
19	E.M	34	....	"	York	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	13	3	....	12	....	"	"
20	B.M	53	....	"	Durham	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	14	32	....	....	8	Furrier	"
21	J.M	49	....	"	"	....	....	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	15	27	....	....	9	Servant	"
22	A.M	55	....	"	Victoria	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	7	....	26	....	13	....	Home duties	"
23	A.O	53	....	"	York	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	14	....	....	"
24	H.R	54	....	"	Simcoe	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	17	14	....	....	10	Servant	"
25	M.A.R	27	....	"	Victoria	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	8	....	4	....	....	11	Home duties	"
26	A.S.	70	....	"	Frontenac	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	9	....	23	....	....	12	"	"
27	M. T	60	....	"	York	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	18	10	....	15	....	Milliner	"
28	J.W	27	....	"	Victoria	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	19	....	1	16	....	Servant	"
29	M.E.W	40	....	"	York	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	20	2	....	17	....	"	"
30	E.M	31	....	"	"	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	10	....	2	....	18	....	"	"
31	R.L	43	M	....	"	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	11	....	3	....	19	....	Laborer	Hamilton.
32	J.W	60	....	F	"	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	12	....	....	2	....	13	Home duties	Toronto.
33	J.C.	46	M	....	Peel	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	21	13	....	20	....	Laborer	Hamilton.

TABLE No 15.

Work done in Laundry for year ending September 30, 1901.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Aprons	12,326	Petticoats	6,490
Blankets	1,244	Pillow slips	26,699
Bed ticks	265	Quilts	1,588
Blouses	1,178	Rugs	169
Collars	3,269	Skirts	954
Cuffs	3,325	Shawls	156
Counterpanes	1,462	Sheets	28,161
Curtains (pairs)	313	Shirts	6,751
Coats	154	Socks	3,924
Cushion covers	52	Stockings	1,816
Clothes bags	113	Table napkins	5,268
Combination suits	157	Trousers	370
Chemises	13,441	Toilet cover	914
Dresses	8,973	Table cloths	6,677
Drawers	6,526	Towels, diaper	7,253
Guernseys	1,529	" roller	5,793
Handkerchiefs	4,705	" bath	7,129
Jackets	399	" dish	2,271
Neckties	449	Uniforms	24
Night shirts	996	Vests	179
Night gowns	3,926	Waists	602
Overalls	609		
Pillow shams	644	Total	179.251
Pillow ticks	8		

TABLE No. 16.

Washing done in Cottages from Oct. 1, 1900, to September, 30, 1901.

Articles.	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages.	Totals.	Articles.	Male Cottages.	Female Cottages	Totals.
Aprons	517	9,644	10,161	Nightgowns		4,637	4 637
Blankets	228	149	377	Nightshirts	154		154
Bed ticks	16		16	Overall pants	765		765
Bath towels	577	13,355	13,932	" jackets	137		137
Cushion covers		379	379	Pillow cases	213	35	248
Chemises, cotton		4,505	4,505	Pillow shams		19	19
Counterpanes		189	189	Pillow ticks		14	14
Curtains, pairs		120	120	Pants	708		708
" sash		340	340	Petticoats		3,034	3,034
Coats	570		570	Quilts	10	160	170
Combination suits		117	117	Rugs	46	30	76
Corsets		36	36	Roller towels	289	607	896
Chemises, flannel		5,916	5,916	Sheets	910	289	1,199
Collars		72	72	Stockings		16,283	16,283
Drawers, cotton	223	4,534	4,757	Socks	9,378		9,378
" flannel	1,501	5,410	6,911	Shirts, cotton	1,494		1,494
Diaper towels	236	1,891	2,127	" flannel	1,603		1,603
Dresses, cotton		2,150	2,150	Table mats		81	81
Dish towels	8,179	9,764	17,943	Table cloths		577	577
Dresses, flannel		1,232	1,232	Tidies		2,992	2,992
Hoods		33	33	Ties		126	126
Handkerchiefs	1,363	6,212	7,575	Toilet cover		428	428
Mattress covers		82	82	Uniforms		240	240
Mitts		29	29	Vests	20	1,414	1,434
Matts	19	33	52	Waists		86	86
Mantel drapes		39	39				
Napkins, table		3,416	3,416	Totals	29,156	100,699	129,855

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in Sewing Room for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	440	248	11	Petticoats	149	82	
Altar cloths	1			Rugs	76		
Box covers	7			Shirts	239	116	579
Bath towels	56	56		Sheets	854	133	12
Blouses	13	6		Shrouds	30	30	
Blankets			28	Saddle bags	24		
Cuffs, (prs.)	68			Sash curtains	54	31	
Caps	191			Screen covers	4	4	
Cushion covers	88	3		Splashers	6	3	
Curtains (prs.)	94	36	11	Toilet covers	47	3	
Candy bags	500	500		Table covers	20		
Counterpanes			8	Table napkins	153	117	
Chemises	395	116		Table cloths	90	17	4
Dresses	292	18	4	Ticks	25	25	
Drawers	264	110	204	Towels, roller	119	33	
Jackets	2	2		Towels, dish	508	80	
Laundry bags	12	12		Ties	184	48	
Lambequinns	3		2	Tea cosies	3	1	
Mattress covers	32	32	6	Seat covers	2		
Mantel drapes	12	2		Uniforms	48	2	2
Night dresses	114	72					
Pillow cases	670	231	11	Total	5,899	2,179	882
Pillow shams	10	10					

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in cottages, October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Male. cottages.	Female. cottages.	Total.
Aprons		227	227	374	3,989	4,363
" uniform		79	79			
Altar cloths		1	1			
Blankets				200	1,037	1,237
Bed ticks				298	157	455
Braces				15		15
Blouses		8	8			
Box covers		7	7			
Bath towels					50	50
Blinds					38	38
Bureau covers		55	55			
Counterpanes				78	149	227
Combination suits					586	586
Chemises, cotton		181	131		3,848	3,848
Cuffs, uniform prs		27	27			

TABLE No 18.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.		
	Male cottages.	Female cottages.	Total.	Male cottages.	Female. cottages.	Total.
Curtains, prs,		47	47		111	111
" sash		45	45		72	72
Chemises, flannel		114	114		2,982	2,982
Cushion covers		84	84		103	103
Coats				1,026	7	1,033
Caps				20		20
Cushion ticks		15	15			
Dresses		316	316		5,247	5,247
Dish towels		468	468	56	54	110
Drawers		181	181	1,509	5,457	6,966
Diaper towels					185	185
Flower pots covered		121	121			
Foot stools		6	6			
Hoods					39	39
Hats trimmed					33	33
Lace, yards		167	167			
Lambequinns					20	20
Lamp shades		58	58			
Mattress covers				128	1,436	1,564
Mitts		7	7	47	132	179
Matts	36	49	85		453	453
Mattresses remade				11		11
Mantel drapes		13	13			
Nightgowns		40	40		3,019	3,019
Nightshirts				60		60
Neckties		48	48			
Overall pants				1,101		1,101
" jackets				232		232
Pants				1,403		1,403
Pillow cases		444	444	234	1,851	2,085
Pillow ticks				57	1,100	1,157
Petticoats		95	95		3,839	3,839
Pillow shams					53	53
Pipes covered		19	19			
Quilts				27	551	578
Roller towels		102	102	57	626	683
Rugs		72	72	25	1,354	1,379
Stockings		326	326		8,980	8,980
Socks, knitted prs	181	406	592	3,957		3,957
" r-footed				51		51
" closed		315	315			
Shirts, flannel				1,357		1,357
Saddle bags		15	15			
Shawls					34	34
Shirts, cotton		106	106	2,047		2,047
Sheets		756	756	309	2,441	2,750
Screens covered		2	2			
Tablecloths		72	72		782	782
Table covers		13	13			
Tidies		182	182		1,421	1,421
Table napkins		24	24		32	32
Toilet covers					23	23
Table mats		17	17			
Uniform dresses		42	42			
" waists		15	15			
" caps		80	80			
Vests				72	269	341
Waists		1	1			
Totals	222	5,468	5,690	14,751	52,678	67,429

TABLE No. 19

Work done in tailor shop October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Totals.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Totals.
Aprons	2	523	525	Overall jackets	26	901	927
Coats, serge, uniform	26	.....	26	Pants, serge, uniform	34	.....	34
" shirting "	31	.....	31	" tweed	114	1,311	1,425
" tweed	105	835	940	" moleskin	16	.....	16
" moleskin	12	.....	12	Robes	.....	20	20
Clothes bags	1	.....	1	Shirts, flannel	2	.....	2
Cushion covers	16	.....	16	Sacks, Hessian	12	.....	12
Curtains, pairs	15	.....	15	Vests, tweed	110	518	628
Drawers, flannel	231	.....	231	" serge	2	.....	2
Dynamo covers	3	.....	3	" moleskin	1	.....	1
Lustre coats	12	.....	12				
Overcoats	.....	87	87	Totals	937	5,545	6,482
Overall pants	166	1,350	1,516				

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in shoe shop October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Totals.	Articles.	Made and cut.	Re-paired.	Totals.
Braces	.....	38	38	Lace boots	141/2	.....	141/2
Cricket pads	.....	3	3	Men's slippers	94	156	250
Cricket balls	.....	9	9	Women's slippers	38	17	55
Harness, pieces	.....	45	45	Shoes and boots	31	323	354
Long boots	4	.....	4				
				Totals	1811/2	591	7721/2

TABLE No. 21.

Return of work done in mason's department for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Name.	New work.	Repaired.	Name.	New work.	Repaired.
Cement floor laid	360 sq. yds.	.....	Tile drains laid	600 ft.	.....
Plastering	170 "	.....	Boilers	.....	1
Cottages—walls repaired	.....	4	Doorways cut	4	.....
Bricks laid in boiler room	25,000	.....	Windows "	1	.....
" " cistern	19,000	.....	Walls patched	.....	6
Manholes built	2	.....	Chimneys built	1	.....
Foundations excavated for slaughter house and cistern	.....	.....	Sinks	.....	2
			Stone broken	7 toise	.....
			Stone laid	7 "	.....

TABLE No. 22.

Work done in carpentering department for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Work.	Made.	Repaired.	Work.	Made.	Repaired.
Slaughter house	1		Broom handles	17	
Ice house	1	1	Mop "	12	
Linen cupboards	1		Fly screens	6	5
Doors	4	162	Locks	49	58
Door frames	6	17	Lounges	4	40
Window frames	13	39	Gates	4	7
Window sash	32	42	Sideboards		6
Storm "	2	40	Shelving	180 ft	
Stairs		20	Tables	2	12
Shutters	3	26	Wheelbarrows		8
Moulding	200 ft		Wash stands		7
Mat frames	5		Blinds		40
Floors		14	Sham boards	4	
Floor rubbers	7	40	Side walk		200 ft
Corner seats	1	1	Fence	48 rods	
Coffins	9		Carts		4
Chairs		410	Waggon boxes		2
Curtain poles	12		Horse stalls		9
Closet seats	60	83	Coal vault		1
Cupboards	2	9	Verandahs		4
Knife boxes	3	7	Green houses	2	

TABLE No. 23.

Work done in engineering department for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.	Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Basins	2	78	Greenhouses heated	2	
Bath waste pipes		17	Pipe (steam) laid, 2 in	3,000 ft.	
Closets		250	Radiators put up or moved	5	
Bibb taps		256	Crap winches	1	
Valves		100	Boiler fronts put up	6	
Steam pipes		11	Soot doors put up	6	
Water pipes		25	Steam pipe to laundry engine	1	
Flanges		12	Feed pipes to boilers	1	
Urinals		8	Throttle valves	1	
Drains		6	Pump sockets	1	
Soil pipes		20	Tubes in hot water boilers	20	
Tinware		84	Engines		2
Sink pipes		25	Heating coils	4	
Waiters		15	Steam tables	2	2
Lanterns		6	Bath tubs	2	1
Windmill		4 times	Sinks	13	
Ash elevator		1	Range boilers	1	
Wire screens		3	Engines and boilers set up	1	
Potato digger		1	Iron poles for electric light	6	
Ranges		1	Iron poles set up	6	
Safety valves		2	Wiring for outside lighting	4,000 ft.	
Mowers		1	Wiring for attendants' rooms	6	
Platform scales		1	Electric lamps put up (outside)	6	
Floats		2	New electric mains (Administration Building)	1	
Steam kettles		3	Electric switches	10	9
Pumps		2	Electric cut outs	7	
Bedsteads		8	Lightning arrestors	2	
Oil stoves		4	Electric bells	2	
Washing machines		1	Electric damper		3 times
Lawn mowers sharpened		76	Time detector stations		14
" set		30	Arc light wires taken down		3,500 ft.
Electric wires tested		17	Heating plant removed from old greenhouse		
Electric wires		29			
Electric fixtures	18	55			

TABLE No. 24.

Return of garden produce for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ c.			$ c.
Apples	284 barrels	710 00	Potatoes (early)	173 bushels	173 00
Asparagus	463 bunches	9 26	Parsnips	392 "	196 00
Beans	697 packages	139 40	Pumpkins	436 "	23 80
Beets	406 bushels	203 00	Peppers	16 dozen	80
"	3,953 bunches	79 06	Parsley	1,024 "	20 48
Carrots, table	764 bushels	305 60	Pears	98 baskets	39 20
" field	321 "	80 25	Rhubarb	3,497 bunches	34 97
Carrots	5,212 bunches	104 24	Radishes	15,059 "	301 18
Cauliflower	2,764 heads	110 56	Lettuce	10,758 "	215 16
Cabbage (early)	2,926 "	117 04	Raspberries	488 baskets	34 16
Cabbage	19,467 "	584 01	Peas	116 packages	23 20
Celery	8,529 "	341 16	Sage and savory	2,014 bunches	20 14
Corn	477 dozen	47 70	Spinach	354 packages	35 40
Cucumbers	1,044 "	104 40	Tomatoes	174 bushels	69 60
Cress	1,300 bunches	26 00	Turnips	439 "	131 70
Cherries	49 baskets	4 90	Vegetable oyster	95 "	47 50
Gooseberries & currants	1,023 "	81 84	Hay	6 tons	72 00
Grapes	36 "	9 00	Bedding plants	45,672	
Melons, musk	324 "	19 44	Plants in greenhouse	3,446	
" water	561 "	33 66	Annuals	7,824	
Marrow and squash	610 "	30 50			
Onions	224 "	224 00	Totals		5,160 53
"	17,857 bunches	357 14			

TABLE No. 25.

Return of farm produce for year ending September 30th, 1901.

Name.	Quantity.	Value.	Name.	Quantity.	Value.
		$ c.			$ c.
Wheat	24 bushels	16 32	Corn	428 dozen	42 80
Oats	1,400 "	560 00	Cabbage	300	9 00
Hay	40 tons	400 00	Carrots (field)	200 bushels	40 00
Straw	60 "	360 00	Carrots (garden)	50 "	15 00
Ensilage	400 "	600 00	Lettuce	780 bunches	15 60
Potatoes	4,000 bushels	2,600 00	Peas (green)	6 bushels	6 00
Mangolds	200 tons	1,400 00	Onions, green	800 bunches	16 00
Milk	17,593¾ gallons	2,815 98	Onions, dry	8 bushels	6 00
Eggs	315½ dozen	56 70	Radishes	260 bunches	5 20
Turkeys	16	16 00	Rhubarb	1,000 "	20 00
Chickens	30	12 00	Tomatoes	30 baskets	6 00
Calves	13	13 00	Plums	12 "	6 00
Peas	100 bushels	70 00	Apples	5 bushels	3 75
Green feed	85 loads	85 00			
Pork sold	12,696½ lbs	906 41	Total		10,109 36
Beans (green)	11 bushels	6 60			

TABLE No. 26.

Mimico Asylum —Farm Exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

1900,	Disbursements.	$	c.
Nov. 2.	To cash paid R. Hunter for 3 springers	143	25
" 21.	" James A. Manning for music for dances	41	80
Dec. 19.	" " " " "	35	20
" 31.	To balance	270	02
		490	27
1900.			
Dec. 21.	To cash paid P. McNaughton for concert for patients	6	00
1901.			
Jan. 9.	" " "	1	60
" 8.	" R. Hunter for 2 milch cows	89	60
" 29.	" P. McNaughton for concert for patients	4	00
Feb. 6.	" J. A. Manning, music for patients dances	35	20
" 5.	" W. C. Barber, concert by Conservatory of Music	2	00
" 21.	" R. Hunter for two milch cows	91	00
" 19.	" T. Pattison for		06
Mar. 4.	" D. C. Flatt & Son for 1 thoroughbred boar	25	00
" 4.	" W. C. Barber for concert by Conservatory of Music	2	60
" 5.	" do concert for patients	1	80
" 6.	" J. A. Manning for patients dances Feb. 13, 20, 27 and March 6	35	20
" 8.	" W. C. Barber, concert for patients	3	40
" 31.	To balance	358	76
		656	22
1901.			
April 1.	To cash paid W. C. Barber for music at concerts	2	20
" 10.	" James A. Manning for music at dances	17	60
" 3.	" " " for patients	26	40
" 18.	" Edward Barton for 6 cars manure	103	00
" 22.	" James A. Manning for supplying orchestral music	24	80
May 2.	" R. Hunter for 5 dry cows	212	75
" 23.	" market fees		33
June 3.	" R. Hunter for 4 dry cows	188	50

1900.	Receipts.	$	c.
Oct. 1.	By balance	372	27
Sept. 8.	By cash from Mr. Brooks for 1 calf	1	00
" 10.	" B. Goldthorpe for 1 calf	1	00
" 12.	" Mr. Brooks "	1	00
Nov. 2.	" R. Hunter for 3 cows	110	00
" 26.	" J. Ritchie for 1 calf	1	00
" 26.	" Mr. Brooks "	1	00
" 26.	" " for 100 lbs. old wire	2	00
" 22.	" J. McConnell for 1 calf	1	50
		490	27
1901.			
Jan. 1.	By balance	270	02
" 14.	By cash from R. Hunter for 2 fat cows	72	00
Feb. 5.	To maintenance account for 2 hogs, 307 lbs. at 7c.	21	49
" 15.	" " " 3 " 396 " 7c	27	72
" 22.	" " " 2 " 246 " 7¼c	17	52
" 28.	" " " 2 " 240 " 7¼c	17	40
Dec. 7.	" " " 2 " 293 " $7.60	22	26
" 12.	" " " 5 " 714 " $7.60	54	26
" 20.	" " " 2 " 272 " $7.50	20	55
Feb. 19.	By cash from I. Pattison for 1 sow, 460 " 4½c	25	20
" 19.	" R. Hunter for 2 springers	70	00
" 28.	" W. Harris for 419 lbs. at 8½	35	60
March 8.	" James Corcoran for 2 empty barrels		20
" 8.	" M. Brooks for 1 calf	1	00
" 8.	" B. Goldthorp "	1	00
		656	22
April 1.	By cash	358	76
1901.			
April 1.	By balance	358	76
" 2.	By cash from W. Harris for rags	23	20
May 2.	" R. Hunter for 5 dry cows	195	00
" 23.	" W. Harris for 11 hogs, 2,060 lbs. at 7⅛c	146	77
" 6.	" B. Goldthorp for 1 calf	1	00
" 7.	" A. H. Brooks "	1	00
" 31.	" B. Goldthorpe "	1	00

TABLE No. 26.—*Concluded.*

1900.	Disbursements.	$	c.
June 14	To cash paid market fees		30
" 30.	To balance	452	15
		1,028	23
July 10.	To cash paid market fees		30
" 15.	" Edward Barton, vegetables, etc	25	95
" 30.	" market fees		09
Aug. 5.	" R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	136	50
" 20.	" Ed. Barton, manure	48	00
Sept. 11.	" R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	136	25
" 30	To balance	508	18
		855	27

1900.	Receipts.	$	c.
June 13.	By cash from R. Hunter for 4 dry cows	165	00
" 14.	" W. Harris for 10 hogs, 1,880 lbs. at 7¼c	136	30
		1,028	03
July 1.	By balance on hand	452	15
" 2.	By cash from W. Martin, 1 calf	1	00
" 2.	" John Ritchey, 2 calves	2	00
" 10.	" Wm. Harris, 9 hogs, 1,820 lbs. at 7¼c	132	00
" 30.	" " 2 sows, 950 lbs. at 4¾c	45	12
" 30.	" " 1 boar	5	00
Aug. 5.	" R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	110	00
Sept. 11.	" " 3 "	105	00
" 12.	" W. Wright, 1 calf	1	00
" 16.	" J. Ritchie, 1 calf	1	00
" 18.	" J. McConnell, 1 calf	1	00
		855	27
Oct. 1.	By balance on hand	508	18

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., October 1st, 1901.

Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual report of this asylum, for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining Oct. 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	299	271	570
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant direct.	19	11	30	.....	.....	.....
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant from Mimico	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
By Medical Certificate direct	34	31	65	.....	.....	.....
By Medical Certificate from Mimico		11	11	53	72	126
Total number under treatment	.....	.....	.....	352	343	695
Discharged during the year :						
Recovered	17	14	31	.....	.....	.....
Improved	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total Discharges	20	14	34	.....	.....	.....
Died	27	17	44	.....	.....	.....
Transferred	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Eloped	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	51	31	82
Remaining in Asylum September 30th, 1901	.....	.....	.....	301	312	613
Maximum number in residence, Aug. 14th, 1901	.....	.....	.....	306	317	623

Percentage of recoveries on direct admission 32.63.
Percentage of recoveries on all admissions including transfers 24.8.
Percentage of deaths on number under treatment 6.33.
Yearly per capita cost of maintenance, $123 36.
Weekly per capita cost of maintenance, $2.37.

ADMISSIONS.

There were in residence at the beginning of the year 570 patients, 299 of whom were males and 271 females. During the year 53 males and 42 females were admitted, 65 of the number directly from their homes by medical certificate and 30 by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. It is pleasing to notice that the number who find their way through the gaols to the asylums is gradually becoming less from year to year, as the facilities afforded in even the best conducted of these institutions are anything but adapted for the care of the unfortunate victims of mental disorder, particularly in the acute stage. In addition to the direct admissions, our population was augmented by the transfer of 30 chronic patients from Mimico Asylum, making the total number under treatment 695, 352 males and 343 females.

Two of those admitted were under 20 years of age, twenty were between 20 and 30, twenty-six between 30 and 40, twenty-five between 40 and 50, twenty-four between 50 and 60, and twenty-eight over 60. Usually the greater number of cases of insanity occur between the ages of 30 and 40, the period of life when disappointments and business worries are most frequently encountered and when body and mind are subjected to the greatest stress, but it will be seen that the greatest number of our admissions were over 60. This, however, is accounted for very largely by the growing tendency of the present day to seek homes in the asylum for those who have become more or less childish as a result of declining years and who would be troublesome to their friends if kept at home.

The insanity of 17 of those admitted was attributed to moral causes as follows : 1 to domestic troubles, 4 to adverse circumstances and business troubles, 5 to religious excitement, 2 to love affairs, and 5 to worry and nervous shock. In 49 cases the insanity was ascribed to physical causes, 6 being due to intemperance, 4 to masturbation, 1 to sunstroke, 4 to accident or injury, 1 to pregnancy, 4 to lactation, 2 to puerpural causes, 3 to change of life, 3 to brain diseases with general paralysis, 8 to other forms of brain disease, with epilepsy, and 13 to other forms of bodily disease or disorders including old age. In 58 the cause was unknown.

There were well defined histories of heredity in 45 cases, being 36 per cent. of the whole number admitted.

The occupations of those admitted were as follows : 1 artist, 1 book keeper, 2 blacksmiths, 1 barrister, 1 civil servant, 2 domestic servants, 2 carpenters, 2 clerks, 1 coachman, 1 engineer, 18 farmers, 48 housekeepers, 1 jeweller, 13 laborers, 1 mason, 1 machinist, 1 miller, 1 railway conductor, 1 saddler, 1 teacher, 5 had no occupation, and the occupation of 16 was not stated.

Thirty-seven males and thirty females, a total of sixty-seven of the admissions, were married or widowed, and sixteen males and forty-two females were unmarried.

Discharges.

Thirty four patients were discharged during the year, of which number thirty one were cured and three improved.

The recovery rate based upon the direct admissions was 32.63 per cent which is a very fair average. The percentage of recoveries on our total admission which includes the 30 chronic transfers was 24.8.

The number of recoveries each year must necessiarly depend upon the character and condition of the cases admitted, as the greater the number of chronic and senile cases, the smaller will be the list of recoveries and vice versa. Even in curable cases the stage to which the disease has been allowed to advance before a patient is placed under proper treatment has an important bearing, because the longer the mental trouble has existed the greater will be the difficulty of cure and the more time will be required to effect it.

Deaths.

Forty four patients died during the year being a percentage of 6 33 on the number under treatment. The ages of those who died ranged as follows ; 8 were over 70 years of age, 9, between 60 and 70, 11 between 50 and 60, 8 between 40 and 50, five between 30 and 40, and 3 between 20 and 30 All the deaths were from natural causes, there having been no serious accident, suicide or homocide.

Wants.

Our wants are still very many as is naturally the case in all comparatively new institutions.

The most pressing perhaps, for reasons specified in several of my most previous reports, is a building in which religious services could be held. I have adverted to this so frequently, and advanced so many pleas in justification of my request that it would be begging the question to allude to it further.

Our cottage walls are still devoid of ornamentation and I would request a grant of $300 for the purchase of pictures. Those supplied us for the halls last year had the effect of giving them a much more cheerful and home like appearance and were greatly appreciated by the patients.

A grant of $200.00 for the purchase of nursery stock, fruit and ornamental trees is very desirable.

The grading and terracing of the grounds in front of the main building in accordance with the plan of Mr. Houston landscape gardener, will entail a great deal of labor. We can do but very little of this without horses and as those we have are fully occupied on the farm and in the garden during the open season, I would request a grant suffici-

ent to hire a couple of teams for the summer months, in order that something may be done during the coming year towards beautifying that portion of the property intended for ornamental grounds,

We require six stationary wash tubs for the laundry fitted with hot and cold water connections similar to those we have at present, in order that flannels and other shrinkable articles might be washed by hand. Our laundry affords the chief employment for a large number of our women patients for whom occupation is desirable not alone for the material results of their labor but for their own physical and mental benefit

An infirmary or hospital building is one of the urgent needs of our institution. At several of the Provincial asylums provision has been made and a detached building erected and equipped with modern appliances for the treatment of the sick, and I would venture to hope that our requirments will receive favorable consideration in the near future, It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to point out to you how difficult it is to treat a case of physicial illness in a hall or cottage when surrounded by noisy patients. And besides it is not compatable with the advanced treatment of the present day to suppose that the atmosphere of the living rooms of our halls or cottages would be as desirable from a curative standpoint as that of an isolated building.

The few volumes in our library are altogether insufficient for our present population and I would request a grant of $100.00 for the purchrase of additional books.

I would also ask that an appropriation be made for the purchase of a microscope, without which very little can be done in the way of pathological investigation.

An appropriation should be made to extend the fence from the south-west corner of the lot to the western entrance to the grounds from Crawford Street.

A house for the storage of lumber is a necessity.

Alterations and Improvements.

The most important alteration, from a structural point of view, made during the year, was the transforming of the small rooms in four of the cottages over the dining rooms into dormitories. The change gives additional accommodation for 36 patients and increases the capacity of the institution to 650.

The verandahs of all the halls and cottages have been given a much needed coat of paint.

The ground in the rear of the female cottages has been cleared of boulders and now affords increased space for recreation and games.

A start has been made towards the erection of a substantial fence on the Prescott road. The gate posts and masonry of about 450 lineal feet have been finished and will add greatly to the appearance of the grounds. The stone used in the construction of the fence was quarried on the asylum farm and the work was done by patients under the direction of an attendant.

Besides attending to the numerous repairs throughout the building the engineering staff put up the hot water heating plant in the green house, and changed the position of a number of radiators made necessary in fitting up the dormitories, and also thoroughly overhauled two of the steam washing machines, recovering them with galvenized iron.

A number of maples and evergreens were planted by the gardener, last spring, along the borders of the property.

The Farm and Garden.

The yield of the farm and the garden as will be seen from the returns published herewith is an improvement upon last year and no doubt as more ground is being brought under cultivation the supply will continue to increase.

Religious Services.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen of the several denominations who have ministered gratuitously to the spiritual wants of the patients during the year. Services for the Protestants are held every Sunday at 8.45 a m. and are largely attended. Mass for the Catholics is celebrated on the 1st Tuesday of every month at 8 a.m.

THE STAFF.

The following changes took place in the staff during the year ; Dr. W. T. Wilson my capable and courteous 2nd assistant physician was transferred to London Asylum. He was succeeded by Dr. W. C. Laidlaw who resigned in order to enter general practice. Dr. H Clare for some time on the staff of Orillia Asylum has been appointed to succeed Dr. Laidlaw. Miss Quinlan who most efficiently filled the position of assistant matron here was promoted to the matronship of Mimico Asylum. Mrs. H. E. Robertson was appointed to the vacancy caused by Miss Quinlan's promotion and has already shown particular aptitude in her work. Miss M. A. Kitts has been appointed Chief Attendant and will no doubt prove a competent official.

As usual the changes among the employees have been few. All have apparently worked with the uniform aim of aiding in the progress of our Institution, with a very satisfactory year as a result.

I would also Sir express my sense of your courtesy and help in every case where your advice was solicited.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,
Medical Superintendant.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Brockville, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900	.....	.....	.....	299	271	570
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	19	30	49			
By medical certificate	34	42	76	53	72	125
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	352	343	695
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	17	14	31			
As improved	3	.....	3			
As unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Total number of discharges during year	20	14	34			
Died	27	17	44			
Eloped	3	.....	3			
Transferred	1	.....	1	51	31	82
Remaining in asylum, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	301	312	613
Total number admitted since opening of asylum	.....	.....	.....	542	526	1,068
" discharged	108	131	239			
" died	122	83	205			
" eloped	9	.....	9			
" transferred	2	.....	2	241	214	455
Total number remaining, 30th September, 1901	.....	.....	.....	301	312	613
Number of applications on file	3	3	6			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the asylum, from the first October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 14th of August)	306	317	623
Minimum " " (on the 6th of October)	299	271	570
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109,860	112,491	222,351
Daily average population	300.98	308.19	609

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married / Widowed	37	30	67	152	234	386	453
Single	16	42	58	337	220	557	615
Not reported							
Total	53	72	125	489	454	943	1,068
Religion.							
Presbyterians	15	12	27	80	75	155	182
Episcopalians	5	15	20	93	78	171	191
Methodists	13	12	25	67	104	171	196
Baptists	3	2	5	9	11	20	25
Congregationalists		1	1	2	1	3	4
Roman Catholics	16	23	39	178	167	345	384
Mennonites							
Quakers							
Infidels							
Other denominations	1	7	8	29	11	40	48
Not reported				31	7	38	38
Total	53	72	125	489	454	943	1,068
Nationalities.							
English	3	8	11	37	23	60	71
Irish	2	6	8	43	70	113	121
Scotch	1	2	3	15	13	28	31
Canadian	42	54	96	343	325	668	764
United States	3	1	4	17	10	27	31
Other countries	2	1	3	15	6	21	24
Unknown				19	7	26	26
Total	53	72	125	489.	454	943	1,068

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bruce				4	1	5
Carleton	16	10	26	120	106	226
Dufferin						
Elgin				4	3	7
Essex				3	3	6
Frontenac		1	1	10	13	23
Grey				2	1	3
Haldimand				3		3
Halton				2		2
Hastings		1	1	9	25	34
Huron				1	2	3
Kent				6	1	7
Lambton				6	1	7
Lanark	7	3	10	48	46	94
Leeds and Grenville	15	10	25	84	98	182
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8
Lincoln				2	3	5
Middlesex		1	1	12	13	25
Muskoka District				1		1
Nipissing District					1	1
Norfolk				2		2
Northumberland and Durham		6	6	12	9	21
Ontario		3	3	1	6	7
Oxford				3	2	5
Peel		1	1	2	2	4
Perth				5		5
Peterborough		1	1	1	2	3
Prescott and Russell	6	7	13	37	39	76
Prince Edward				2	3	5
Renfrew				9	8	17
Simcoe		1	1	7	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9	11	20	90	73	163
Victoria		4	4	1	8	9
Waterloo				2		2
Welland				3		3
Wellington				1	2	3
Wentworth				3	5	8
York		12	12	35	42	77
Not classed				6	1	7
Total admissions	53	72	125	542	526	1,068

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District						
Brant						
Bruce				2		2
Carleton	12	5	17	85	62	147
Dufferin						
Elgin				3	1	4
Essex				1	3	4
Frontenac				6	7	13
Grey				1	1	2
Haldimand				3		3
Halton				1		1
Hastings				6	17	23
Huron						
Kent				3		3
Lambton				5	1	6
Lanark	3		3	19	12	31
Leeds and Grenville				23	12	35
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				8	4	12
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1		1
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	7	3	10
Ontario		2	2	2	6	8
Oxford				4	1	5
Peel						
Perth				5		5
Peterborough		1	1	1	2	3
Prescott and Russell	4	4	8	23	21	44
Prince Edward				2	2	4
Renfrew				8	4	12
Simcoe		1	1	5	2	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2	2	19	9	28
Victoria		3	3	1	7	8
Waterloo						
Welland				4		4
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				3	2	5
York		11	11	33	35	68
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions	19	30	49	290	222	512

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	F.S.W	M	July 26, 1899	October 14, 1900	Improved.
2	R.M.L.P	M	January 16, 1900	October 31, 1900	"
3	C.B.	F	May 2, 1900	December 31, 1900	Recovered.
4	J.B.	M	October 24, 1900	January 23, 1901	"
5	J.R.B	M	December 29, 1899	January 30, "	"
6	C.G	F	July 27, 1900	March 5, "	"
7	J.R.T.	M	March 24, 1900	April 5, "	"
8	I.B	F	August 10, 1900	April 21, "	"
9	E.A	F	January 20, 1901	April 30, "	"
10	J.M.B	M	March 23, 1900	May 14, "	"
11	J.O.	M	June 18, 1900	May 31, "	"
12	M.E.J	F	March 19, 1900	June 5, "	"
13	I.J	F	November 6, 1900	June 15, "	"
14	A.B	F	October 19, 1899	June 29, "	"
15	J.R.	M	January 10, 1901	July 11, "	"
16	I.B.	F	November 17, 1900	July 18, "	"
17	D.C.	M	July 3, 1901	July 29, "	Improved.
18	J.F.	M	January 19, 1901	August 6, "	Recovered.
19	W.D.	M	June 21, 1900	August 7, "	"
20	F.B.	M	November 28, 1898	August 8, "	"
21	J.H.	M	April 1, 1901	September 2, "	"
22	H.C.P	M	May 16, 1901	September 2, "	"
23	I.M.	F	December 31, 1900	September 3, "	"
24	S.F.	F	June 6, 1901	September 13, "	"
25	A.S.B.	M	October 20, 1900	September 16, "	"
26	F.B.	M	May 18, 1897	September 16, "	"
27	D L.	M	April 10, 1900	September 16, "	"
28	J.L	M	August 14, 1900	September 16, "	"
29	W.E.	F	April 19, 1901	September 16, "	"
30	M.A.McC.	F	September 18, 1900	September 23, "	"
31	C.B.	F	November 28, 1900	September 23, "	"
32	A.McN.	F	July 19, 1898	September 25, "	"
33	J.G.	M	November 6, 1900	September 28, "	"
34	L R	M	January 7, 1901	September 30, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	D.F	M.....	56	October 7	3	3	22	Exhaustion of dementia.
2	L.S	F.....	36	October 9 . ..	.....	3	13	Marasmus.
3	A.C.....	M.....	39	October 28	.....	4	1	General paralysis.
4	M.M.....	F.....	77	October 29	.....	3	4	Exhaustion of dementia.
5	C.K.....	F.....	75	November 4. ..	3	9	2	" "
6	J.B.	M.....	71	November 6. ..	4	.....	2	" epilepsy.
7	A.C	F.....	22	November 7. ..	5	9	22	Phthisis.
8	A.V	M.....	68	December 4 ...	4	11	29	Exhaustion of mania.
9	J.J.	M.....	66	December 6 ...	3	5	21	Phthisis.
10	C.R	M.....	35	December 11 ..	3	8	26	General paralysis.
11	T.C.....	M.	47	December 17 ..	.....	5	22	Apoplexy.
12	P.F	M.....	39	January 14....	4	5	18	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
13	G.F.....	M.....	38	January 26....	3	7	11	Cerebral hemorrhage.
14	J.G.	M.....	23	January 30....	5	1	25	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
15	A.F.....	M.....	61	February 18...	3	7	3	Marasmus.
16	E.P.N	F.....	72	February 18..	.....	4	4	Apoplexy.
17	M.T	F.....	61	February 19...	.....	3	16	Paralysis.
18	J. McC. ..	M.....	51	March 3.....	.....	.....	13	Apoplexy.
19	R.M	M.....	58	March 13.....	....	.....	23	"
20	C.S	F.....	58	March 17.....	5	3	12	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
21	C.B.	M.....	50	March 21.....	4	1	19	Phthisis.
22	H.T.R	M.....	78	March 24.....	5	3	19	Influenza.
23	G.P	M.	40	April 1.....	.....	.....	6	Heart failure.
24	E.W.L....	M.....	57	April 1.....	6	.....	6	Uraemia.
25	R.J.	M.....	63	April 10	6	3	14	Phthisis.
26	A.F.M....	M.....	47	April 19	.....	.....	8	General paralysis.
27	F.M	M..	52	April 20.....	.....	.....	26	Exhaustion of mania.
28	A.L	M.....	47	April 28.....	3	10	13	Paralytic dementia.
29	J.G.	M.....	67	May 4	6	2	9	Emphysema.
30	J.M.....	F.....	59	May 5	1	1	13	Valvular heart disease.
31	M.C	F.....	45	May 10	.....	7	23	Paralytic dementia.
32	C.W	F.....	52	May 19	4	6	16	Phthisis.
33	M.L	M.....	66	May 27	.....	7	19	Exhaustion of melancholia
34	H.M.	M.....	41	June 8.....	4	4	6	Phthisis.
35	K.McR. ..	M.....	70	June 12.....	.....	.....	27	Exhaustion of mania.
36	E.C.....	F.....	74	July 2	1	.....	5	Senile decay.
37	A.D.....	M.....	73	July 2	1	1	11	Apoplexy.
38	B.M	F.	69	July 11	6	5	16	"
39	A.K.	M.....	41	July 11	5	11	25	Phthisis.
40	I.F.	F.....	54	August 2.....	5	7	28	Exhaustion of dementia.
41	A.McK ...	F.....	26	August 4	.....	3	14	Phthisis.
42	L L.....	F.....	50	August 15	4	.....	25	Exhaustion of dementia.
43	M.L.I....	F.....	43	August 27	6	6	2	Phthisis.
44	M.H.W...	F.....	63	September 26..	1	4	.....	Exhaustion of epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				2		2	2
Artists		1	1				1
Book-keepers	1		1				1
Bakers				1		1	1
Butchers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths	2		2	1		7	9
Barbers				1		1	1
Barristers	1		1				1
Bookbinders				2		2	2
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers				2		2	2
Carpenters	2		2	11		11	13
Clerks	1	1	2	13	3	16	18
Clergymen				2		2	2
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Coachmen	1		1	2		2	3
Civil Servants	1		1	2		2	3
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2	1	111	118	120
Dressmakers		1	1		6	6	7
Druggists				2		2	2
Dentists				1		1	1
Engineers				4		4	4
Engravers	1		1				1
Farmers	18		18	149		149	167
Gardeners				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		48	48		210	210	258
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1				1
Labourers	13		13	146		146	159
Laundresses				1	1	2	2
Lumbermen				2		2	2
Milliners					2	2	2
Masons	1		1	2		2	3
Machinists	1		1	3		3	4
Millers	1		1				1
Moulders				4		4	4
Merchants	1		1	3		3	4
Mechanics				4		4	4
Music-teachers					1	1	1
No occupations	2	3	5	20	64	84	89
Night-watchman				2		2	2
Nurses					4	4	4
Not stated	1	14	15	12	18	30	45
Other occupations				2		2	2
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters				6		6	6
Printers	1		1	2		2	3
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway Conductors	1		1				1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				3		3	3
Students				9	1	10	10
Spinners				1		1	1
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Stone-cutters				2		2	2
Saddlers	1		1				1
Shoemakers				5		5	5
Seamstresses					4	4	4
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Teachers	1	1	2	4	2	6	8

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Tinsmiths				3		2	3
Tailors				5	2	7	7
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments		1	1	26	14	40	41
Total	53	72	125	489	454	943	1,068

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	No. of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					1	1
Religious excitement				2	3	5
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.		1	1	4		4
Love affairs, including seduction				1	1	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2	3	5
Physicial.						
Intemperance in drink				5		5
Intemperance, sexual	1		1	1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				3	1	4
Sunstroke				1		1
Accident or injury				4		4
Pregnancy					1	1
Puerperal					4	4
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life					3	3
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis				3		3
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	2	4	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	4	8	12
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	20	9	29			
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	10	16			
Unknown	23	49	22	18	41	59
Total	53	72	125	53	72	125

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
855	M	J. R. T.	October 2, 1900	3 months	Discharged, recovered.
927	F	I. B.	" 11, "	3 "	" "
836	M	R. M. L. P.	" 25, "	2 "	" improved.
854	M	J. M. B.	November 14, "	3 "	" recovered.
894	F	C. B.	" 15, "	3 "	" "
913	M	J. O.	" 24, "	2 "	" "
950	M	J. B.	December 17, "	2 "	" "
814	F	A. B.	" 18, "	3 "	" "
702	F	M. S. M.	" 23, "	1 month	Returned.
762	M	J. M.	" 31, "	2 months	"
985	F	I. M.	January 17, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
1002	F	E. A.	" 30, "	1 month	" "
858	M	E. A. D.	" 26, "	3 months	Returned.
999	M	J. R.	March 15, "	3 "	"
938	F	M. A. M.	" 19, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
930	M	J. L.	" 28, "	3 "	" "
931	M	J. F.	April 6, "	3 "	" "
857	M	D. L.	" 25, "	3 "	" "
948	M	A. S. B.	" 25, "	3 "	" "
843	F	M. R.	" 30, "	1 month	" "
492	F	C. M.	May 4, "	3 months	Still out.
707	F	A. M.	" 14, "	4 "	Discharged, recovered.
982	F	I. J.	" 15, "	1 month	" "
942	F	C. C.	" 16, "	3 months	Returned.
1003	M	R. F. H.	" 16, "	3 "	"
1017	M	J. H.	" 16, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
915	M	W. D.	" 23, "	3 "	" "
754	F	M. E.	June 11, "	3 "	Returned.
1025	F	W. E.	July 1, "	2 "	Discharged, recovered.
999	M	J. R.	" 8, "	1 month	" "
983	M	J. G.	" 10, 1901	2 months	" "
987	F	C. B.	" 11, "	2 "	" "
1039	F	S. F.	August 30, "	1 month	" "
998	M	L. R.	" 30, "	1 "	" "

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				18	16	34
Discharged, recovered	13	12	25			
" improved	1		1			
Returned to asylum	4	3	7			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1901		1	1			

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10	4	.....	4	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	4	6	10	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	9	7	16	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	5	5	10	2	1	3	4	1	5
" 40 " 45 "	4	11	15	.....	4	4	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	6	4	10	2	2	4	3	1	4
" 50 " 55 "	5	10	15	.....	3	3	3	3	6
" 55 " 60 "	2	7	9	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 60 " 65 "	5	7	12	1	.....	1	2	2	4
" 65 " 70 "	3	6	9	1	.....	1	4	1	5
" 70 " 75 "	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2	.....	....	.....	1	2	3
Totals ...	52	73	125	17	14	31	27	17	44

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on Sept. 30th.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	17	7	.....	1	.....
From 1 to 2 months	14	7	.....	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	5	9	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	10	5	3	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	10	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	7	2	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	4	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	4	3	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	2	3	.....	.....
" 9 "10 "	2	6	3	1	.....
" 10 "11 "	2	32	2	.....	.....
" 11 "12 "	2	4	1	1	.....
" 12 "18 "	4	58	8	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	2	29	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	3	29	1	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	74	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	128	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	10	86	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	112	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 "10 "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 "15 "	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 "20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	125	613	31	3	.....

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	1,260		1,260
Tailor's shop	2	524		524
Engineer's shop	3	962		962
Mason work	5	966		966
Repairing roads	10	2,460		2,460
Wood yard and coal shed	2	725		725
Bakery	3	915		915
Laundry	23	1,511	5,060	6,571
Dairy	6	2,130		2,130
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	730		730
Piggery	2	720		720
Painting	4	1,053		1,053
Farm	39	7,055		7,055
Garden	45	10,406	120	10,526
Grounds	20	5,420		5,420
Stable	2	720		720
Kitchen	13	1,511	2,951	4,462
Dining room	142	12,660	12,665	25,325
Officers' quarters	2		480	480
Sewing	30		9,280	9,280
Knitting	41		6,410	6,410
Mending	20	186	4,270	4,456
Wards and halls	109	1,240	1,621	2,861
Storeroom	1	313		313
General	95	17,041	17,152	34,193
Total	506	70,508	60,009	130,517

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce	3	1	4	Northumberland	5	5	10
Carleton	64	53	117	Ontario	1	5	6
Dundas	10	5	15	Oxford	4	1	5
Durham	3	4	7	Parry Sound District	..	1	1
Elgin	4	2	6	Peel	..	1	1
Essex	3	2	5	Perth	4	1	5
Frontenac	4	11	15	Peterborough	1	2	3
Glengarry	3	14	17	Prescott	15	21	36
Grenville	7	17	24	Prince Edward	..	2	2
Grey	1	1	2	Renfrew	5	4	9
Haldimand	2	..	2	Russell	1	6	7
Halton	1	..	1	Simcoe	6	2	8
Hastings	6	19	25	Stormont	33	19	52
Huron	1	1	2	Thunder Bay District	1	..	1
Kent	5	1	6	Victoria	2	4	6
Lambton	4	1	5	Waterloo	2	..	2
Lanark	23	17	40	Welland	..	..	..
Leeds	27	28	55	Wellington	3	2	5
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7	Wentworth	..	3	3
Lincoln	1	2	3	York	24	35	59
Middlesex	7	11	18	Not classed, unknown, etc.	11	2	13
Nipissing District	..	1	1				
Norfolk	2	.	2	Total	301	312	613

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
C. E. J.....	23	1	.....	Prescott	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 14.—*Concluded.*

Initials of persons transferred.	Religious Denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by.		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
C. E. J.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	C	Student	Kingston.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing work done in sewing room during year ending September 30th, 1900

Article.	Made.	Repaired.	Article.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	399	1,050	Shrouds	58	..
Blinds	..	..	Socks (pairs).....	375	3,586
Curtains (pairs).....	101½	126	Stockings (pairs).....	126	4,320
Chemises.....	317	2,794	Towels	964	90
Centre pieces and tidies.....	10	..	Table cloths.....	116	98
Cushions	21	..	Undershirts	239	425
Dresses	361	680	Waists	111	..
Drawers (pairs)	460	510	Uniform dresses	45	98
Lace (yards).....	150	..	Caps	96	29
Mitts (pairs).....	245	86	Fichues	132	..
Nightgowns	34	397	Stand covers.....	12	..
Panels and pictures.....	21	..	Sideboard covers.	5	..
Pillowslips	550	206	Bureau covers	14	..
Pillowshams, embroidered	8	..	Ticks	30	94
Sheets	974	201	Rugs.....	5	64
Shirts.....	352	343			
Skirts.....	201	696	Total	6,532	15,°45

TABLE No. 16

Shewing the number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Aprons	16,844	Quilts	1,741
Blankets	2,850	Sheets	41,699
Bibs	25	Shirts (coloured)	....
Blouses	1,043	Shirts (white)	21,784
Corset covers	1,231	Stockings	2,450
Coats	948	Socks	8,252
Curtains (pairs)	1,033	Skirts (coloured)	11,779
Collars	4,461	Skirts (white)	....
Cuffs (pairs)	2,260	Towels	24,890
Chemises	20,504	Table cloths	9,369
Drawers	11,040	Table napkins	2,672
Dresses	8,367	Ties	505
Dusters	157	Toilet covers	640
Gurnseys	6,660	Ticks	289
Handkerchiefs	4,789	Uniforms	617
Nightshirts	778	Vests	475
Nightgowns	4,494	Doylies	333
Pillowshams	892	Miscellaneous lines	998
Pillow cases	30,901		
Pinafores	30,901	Total	250,443
Pants	2,517		

TABLE No. 17.

Showing work done in tailor's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Article.	Made.	Repaired.	Article.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	26	75	Overall pants	7	..
Coats	209	..	Combination suits	7	9
Pants, uniform	26	132	Horse blankets	..	4
Pants	259	..	Robes	..	15
Vests	30	22			
Overall jackets	6	..	Total	570	256

TABLE No. 18.

Showing work made and repaired in the carpenter shop during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Article.	Made.	Repaired.	Article.	Made.	Repaired.
Bookcases	2	..	Tables	3	18
Benches	12	..	Wash stands	..	15
Chairs, common	..	415	Water closet seats	32	32
" rocking	..	56	Refrigerator locks	..	11
Lounges	..	18	New locks (assorted) put on	72	..
Sofas	..	12	Mosquito frames	15	..
Doors, panel	18	272	Stoneboats	8	..
Locks	..	312	Bakeboards	3	..
Sash and frames	4	..	Meat boards	12	..
Storm sash	22	..	Spring roller blinds	20	..
Large brushes	12	18	Blinds (Venetian), new cord and tape	30	..
Sinks, new tops	10	..	Cupboards	6	..
Picture frames	50	..	Window frames (Wire)	1	10
Step ladders	1	8	Patterns	3	5

TABLE No. 19.

Showing new work done by carpenter during year ending 30th September, 1901.

Repaired track leading to cottages. Made 1,000 feet new rails and built 1 new car.
Reprired walks—4,000 feet plank.
" verrndahs—24 new posts.
Put up shelving and cupboards in hall " C."
Repaired waiters—made pattern for new wheel, 4 new ropes.
Made 8 moulds for cope of front fence.
Framed a shed 18x40.
Laid new floor in 6 bathrooms.
" water closets,
Made alterations in four cottages—laid floor in two cottages
Made and hung two new doors in cow stable.
Partitioned 2 sections of driving shed at coach stable.
Made 1 new clothes reel and wired one.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing work done in the engineer department during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Beds, iron	Repaired	15
"	Set up	52
Basins (wash)	Repaired	1
"	Removed	10
"	Set up	2
Bells (electric)	Put in	2
"	Repaired	2
Buttons (push)	Put in	2
Boilers (steam)	Repaired	5
" (hot water)	New, put in	1
Batteries (electric)	Repaired	19
Closets (water)	"	38
"	Removed	2
Cans (sprinkling)	Repaired	2
" (milk)	"	2
Covering boilers		4
Dampers (smoke stack)		2
Detectors (time watchman's)	Repairs	2
" "	Position changed	2
" "	New, put in	2
Engine (laundry)	Repaired	1
Extinguishers (fire)	Position changed	10
Filter (oil)	Made	1
Fixtures (gas)	Repaired	3
"	Removed	4
"	New, put in	9
Grates (boiler)	Repaired	5
" (cooking range)	Replaced	4
" (bakers' oven)	"	3
Hose (fire, large)	Repaired lengths	2
" "	" "	5
" (lawn)	" "	3
Hot water heating plant installed in green house		1
Heaters, Toby, thoroughly overhauled		2
Globe valves	Put on	10
Hoist (hydraulic)	Repaired	3
Jets (gas)	"	20
Joints (expansion)	"	2
" "	New, put in	1
Kiln (dry)	Bars replaced	24
" (racks)	Repaired	9
Machine (mangling)	"	2
" (wringer)	"	1
Machine (washing)	Repaired	5
" "	Thoroughly overhauled	2
Pipes (steam)	Repaired	9
" "	Alterations	1
" "	covered with felt and canvas ..ft.	75
" (water)	Repaired	8
" "	Extensions 485 ft.	5
" (gas)	" ft.	50
" (sewer)	Cleaned out	2
" (waste)	"	7
Piping used for steam, water and gas	ft.	1798
Pump feed	Repaired	2
" (fire)	"	1
Radiators (steam)	Replaced	1
" (hot water)	Position changed	8
"	Size reduced and set up in place	1
Refrigerators	Repaired	2
Range (cooking)	"	3
Screens (wire)	"	1
Sinks (slop)	"	1
"	Put in	1
Taps	Repaired	107
"	Replaced	12
Traps (sink)	Cleaned out	5
" "	Replaced	3
" (steam)	Repaired	3
Tubs (bath)	Replaced	1
" "	Position changed	1
Tanks (water) feed	" "	2
" (expansion)	" "	2
Tank (sewer)	Cleaned out, times	16
Telephones	Repaired	2
Telephones and extension bell	Put in	1
Urns (tea and coffee)	Repaired	..
Valves (steam and water)	"	27
" "	Replaced	1
" (water)	"	2
Wires (electric)	Repaired	9

Wiring on telephone board changed to run consecutively in halls and cottages.
Wiring done for telephones, time detector and call bells.....ft. 940

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing the work done by the painter during the year ending September 30th, 1901,

October....Painted hall " C," dining room, dormitories, etc.
November..Painted hall 3.
December..Painted store keeper's office and assistant matron's office.
January ...Painted the attendant's dining room, and the employees dining room.
February ..Painted the stairways to male and female halls from basement to attics.
March.....Painted the passage ways and corridors leading to store-room and laundry.
April .....Painted large dormitory hall " A."
May .....Painted in cottage 6.
June .....Spent these four months painting out
July..... side wood work on cottages and
August and main buildings — including the
September.. verandahs—14 in all.

TABLE No. 22

Shewing the work done by the mason during the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Plastered in each hall and cottage where required for repairs.
Removed 4 door ways in cottage 6 and constructed, plastered and finished 4 archways.
Removed portion of end wall in stable and put in doorway.
Worked at quarry getting out stone for the new fence.
Built 372 feet of stone wall and 12 feet of crescent for foundation front fence.
Filled the moulds for four gate posts with cement using 24 bbls. Portland cement.

TABLE No. 23.

Shewing products of garden for the year ending September 30th, 1901

Articles.	Qty.	Rate.	Amt.
Asparagus, bunches	210	$0 05	$10 50
Beans, bushels	109	0 90	98 10
Beets, bunches	220	0 03	6 60
" bushels	30	0 40	47 60
Corn (green), doz	850	0 08	68 00
" (fodder)	14	2 00	28 00
Cabbage, heads	2,700	0 04	108 00
Cauliflower, heads	335	0 06	20 10
Celery, heads	3,200	0 03½	112 00
Carrots, bunches	500	0 02	10 00
" bushels	130	0 40	52 00
Cucumbers, doz	95	0 12	11 40
Citrons	48	0 08	3 84
Cress, bunches	20	0 04	80 00
Currants (red) boxes	40	0 05	2 00
" (Black) boxes)	120	0 10	12 00
Grapes, lbs	22	0 03	66
Lettuce, heads	1,760	0 02	27 32
Onions, bunches	1,093	0 02½	27 32
" bushels	120	0 75	90 00
Peas (green), bushels	42	0 90	37 80
Parsnips, bushels	95	0 50	47 50
Pumpkins	35	0 10	3 50
Peppers, doz	4	0 60	0 24
Rhubarb, bunches	1,550	0 02	31 00
Radishes, bunches	568	0 02	11 36
Raspberries, boxes	58	0 10	5 80
Spinach, baskets	32	0 45	14 40
Squash	82	0 08	6 56
Tomatoes, bushels	170	0 45	76 50
Lettuce, heads	1,235	0 04	49 40
Radishes, bunches	220	0 04	8 80
Parsley, bunches	30	0 05	1 50
			$1,038 48
Vegetables and Flower Plants.			
Tomato plants	925	0 01	9 25
Cabbage, per 100	2,800	0 20	5 60
Cauliflower	....	....	....
Geraniums, Zonales	425	0 10	42 50
" Mdm. Saleroi.	90	0 08	7 20
Coleons in 4 & 5 in. pots	233	0 06	13 98
Miscellaneous flower plants	130	0 18	23 40
" " "	370	0 10	37 00
" " "	475	0 06	28 50
" " "	400	0 03	12 00
			$1,220 16

TABLE No. 24.

Shewing products of farm for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

Potatoes, 2,000 bushels	@ $0 40	$800 00
Mangolds, 2,000 bushels	@ 0 15	300 00
Turnips, 1,000 "	@ 0 15	150 00
Carrots	...	....
Silo Corn, 200 tons	@ 2 00	400 00
Hay, 12 tons	@ 9 00	108 00
Beans, bushels	....	....
Total		$1,758 00

TABLE No. 25.

BROCKVILLE ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1900.				
Oct.	30,	To cash paid John Millar, 9140 lbs. hay @ $10 00	$	45 70
Nov.	2,	" B. C. Brown, 1 milch cow		40 00
"	2,	" H. Brown & Sons, feed		37 50
"	2,	" F. H. Clifford, rent of barn		12 50
"	2,	" F. H. Clifford, 27 loads of manure @ 60c		16 20
"	26,	" J. Judson, plow points		4 30
Dec.	6,	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account		23 63
"	6,	" A. S. Wright, repairs, wagonette and painting		32 05
"	6,	" A. Cuningham, 1700 lbs. straw @ $6.00		8 10
"	5,	" Paul Derosia, 3 loads manure		1 80
"	6,	" J. M. Keeler, 3 loads manure		1 80
"	21,	" S. Kilpatrick, 4 loads manure		2 40
"	21,	" Jos. Foy, 11340 lbs. straw		10 02
"	21,	" A. Burgess, 4290 lbs. straw @ $5		20 72
"	28,	" P. Ferguson, blacksmith account		21 56
"	31,	To balance		82 31
				$360 59
1901.				
Jan.	2,	To cash paid H. Jones, toll account	$	10 00
"	2,	" M. J. Higgins, rent of sleigh		6 00
"	2,	" G. A. Rudd, harness account		11 10
"	2,	" D. McAlpine, V. S. account		8 00
"	17,	" G.T.R., freight and straw		16 80
"	17,	" Sangster & McCuaig, account for straw		64 25
"	17,	" A. J. Bissell, 2 milch cows		75 00
"	17,	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account		14 05
		To balance		292 41

RECEIPTS.

1900.				
Oct.	1,	By Balance	$	72 66
"	13,	By cash from Wm. Muldoon for 2 young pigs		5 00
"	13,	" Neil McCrimmon for 1 young pig		3 00
"	18,	" F. Donnelly for 1 young pig		2 50
"	20,	" W. J. Reynolds for 2 young pigs		6 00
"	30,	" Bissell & Ross for 5 hogs, 975 lbs @ $5.75		55 68
"	31,	" A. Wendling for 4 young pigs		12 00
Nov.	13,	" E. Hardy for 2 young pigs		6 00
"	13,	" S. Livingstone for 2 young pigs		5 00
"	17,	" Moses Wiltsee for 2 young pigs		5 50
"	28,	" F. McCrimmon for 3 young pigs		7 50
"	30,	" Jas. Connell for 2 young pigs		6 00
"	30,	" Maintenance acct, B. A		30 55
"	30,	" E. Porter for 2 young pigs		6 00
Dec.	1,	" B. Davison for 1 young pig		3 00
"	1,	" H. Vandusen for 1 young pig		5 00
"	1,	" Bissell & Ross for 4 sows, 1585 lbs. @ 4c		63 40
"	7,	" John Sheridan for 4 young pigs		12 00
"	7,	" W. H. McNish for 10 young pigs		30 00
"	10,	" P. Egan for 5 young pigs		12 50
"	10,	" John Brister for 129 lbs. tea lead		2 90
"	29,	" Wesley Wood for 2 young pigs		6 50
"	29,	" E. Sherwood for 1 young pig		2 50
				$360 59
1901.				
Jan.	1,	By Balance	$	82 41
"	7,	By cash from E. Buell for 2 young pigs		6 00
"	7,	" G. Kilborn for 1 young pig		5 00
"	7,	" W. Wood for 2 young pigs		5 75
"	7,	" W. R. Henderson for 2 dry cows		60 00
"	16,	" J. P. Murray for 1 dry cow		32 50
"	16,	" N. Blair for 2 young pigs		5 00
"	23,	" F. White for 460 lbs. tags		2 30
"	23,	" V. W. Brown for 10 young pigs		25 00
Feb.	1,	" John Sheridan for 6 young pigs		15 00
"	9,	" A. Wendling for 3 young pigs		15 00
"	12,	" J. Blair for 2 young pigs		9 00
"	15,	" G. Carpenter for 1 young pig		2 50
"	18,	" G. Carpenter for 1 young pig		2 50
"	22,	" C. Wright for 6 young pigs		15 00
"	25,	" G. Driver for 1 young pig		2 50

				$497 61
April	6,	To cash paid	F. Varel, 7 loads manure @ 60c	$ 4 20
"	20,	"	Jas. Cumming, account for oats	10 80
"	20,	"	A. S. Wright, account for painting	4 00
"	20,	"	G. A. Rudd & Co., account for harness	5 00
"	20,	"	J. Deacon, 1 milch cow	37 50
"	7,	"	R. B. Easton, blacksmith account	13 10
"	10,	"	James Smart, hardware account	9 82
"	10,	"	Joel Judson, hardware account	3 75
"	10,	"	G. A. Rudd & Co., harness	13 50
"	10,	"	T. A. Clifford, rent of barn	12 50
"	10,	"	T. A. Clifford, 30 loads manure @ 60c	18 00
"	13,	"	J. H. C. Todd, V. S, account	17 50
June	6,	"	Ed. George, 1 boar pig	12 00
"	8,	"	Jas Cumming, feed account	75 00
"	8,	"	F. R. Curry, seed account	10 45
"	8,	"	W. J. Hall, 3 loads manure @ 60c	1 80
"	8,	"	G. A. Rudd, harness account	8 10
"	8,	To balance		526 54
			Carried forward	$773 66

Mch.	4,	By cash from	M. Lortie for 1 young pig	$ 2 50
"	4,	"	A. C. Rogers for 2 young pigs	5 00
"	4,	"	A. Carpenter for 1 calf	6 00
"	4,	"	C. Tanning for 1 young pig	2 50
"	4,	"	Chas. Molson for 2 young pigs	5 00
"	12,	"	D. Hudson for 6 young pigs	15 00
"	21,	"	J. Khant for 2 calves	2 00
"	21,	"	W. Bartlett for 3 young pigs	7 50
"	23,	"	John Voutt 1 young pig	2 50
"	23,	"	John Barton for 1 sow	20 00
"	23,	"	J. Davis for 1 sow	10 00
"	23,	"	T. Hart for 350 lbs. rags	1 75
"	23,	"	Albert Rogers for 1 young sow	10 00
"	23,	"	G. Duddley for 5 young pigs	12 50
"	28,	"	W. R. Henderson for 3 dry cows	90 00
"	29,	"	A. Windling for 8 young pigs	20 00
				$497 61
April	1,	By Balance		$ 292 41
"	10,	By cash from	Geo. Dudley, 5 young pigs	12 50
"	11,	"	Jos. M. Perry, 4 young pigs	10 00
"	13,	"	J. Bedlow, 2 sow pigs	18 00
"	19,	"	J. Easton, 1 young pig	2 50
"	20,	"	Henry Smith, 4 young pigs	10 00
"	20,	"	W. Magill, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	22,	"	W. J. Clow, 1 young pig	2 50
"	23,	"	F. Wintesere, 1 calf	5 00
"	23,	"	B. C. Rrown, 1 young sow	10 00
"	23,	"	W. Conklin, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	23,	"	W. McKinley, 3 small pigs	7 50
"	23,	"	J. Henry, 2 small pigs	5 00
"	25,	"	J. W. Falkner, 1 calf, $1.00; 1 young pig, $2.50	3 50
"	27,	"	W. J. Miller, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	27,	"	D. Hamilton, 3 young pigs	7 50
May	1,	"	Elgin Rowe, 4 young pigs	10 00
"	1,	"	A. Armstrong, 3 y'ng pigs $5; 5 deacon skins $2.50	7 50
"	1,	"	Geo. Stagg, 2 young pigs $5; 5 deacon skins $2.50	7 50
"	1,	"	Geo. McKay, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	1,	"	Geo. Pargan, 5 young pigs	12 00
"	4,	"	W. A. Manhard, 3 young pigs	7 50
"	4,	"	E. Hardy, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	6,	"	R. Malone, 1 young pig	2 50
"	6,	"	W. H. Neilson, 1253 lbs. tallow @ 3¼	40 70
"	8,	"	Mrs D. Donald, 1 young pig	2 50
"	8,	"	Mrs. R. McDonald, 1 young pig	2 50
"	8,	"	Geo. Hollister, 2 young pigs	5 00
"	8,	"	D. Hamilton, 1 young pig	
			Carried forward	

TABLE No.—*Concluded.*

1901.	DISBURSEMENTS —*Concluded.*		
	Brought forward	$	773 66
			$773 66
July	2, To cash paid Sangster & McCuaig, straw	$	83 03
"	2, " Elgin Rowe, hay		38 41
"	2, " R. B. Easton, blacksmith account		19 03
"	2, " A. S. Wright, repairing vehicles		9 50
"	2, " Jas. Cumming, feed		38 00

1901.	RECEIPTS.—*Concluded.*		
	Brought forward		
May	10, By cash from A. McNish, 2 young pigs	$	5 00
"	11, " W. Magill, 1 young pig		2 50
"	11, " R. Jacobs, 1 calf		50
"	11, " Jno. Voutt, 1 young pig		2 50
"	11, " Jas. Daniels, 8 young pigs		20 00
"	11, " Geo. Dudley, 9 young pigs		22 50
"	11, " E. F. Coleman, 7 young pigs		17 50
"	11, " R. Dibro, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	11, " Mrs. Vanstone, 1 young pig		2 50
"	15, " H. N. Lehigh, 1 young pig		2 50
"	16, " W. Green, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	17, " W. Mars, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	18, " E. Jones, 1 young pig		2 50
"	20, " W. R. Henderson, 1 dry cow		20 00
"	21, " W. Purvis, 1 calf		50
"	21, " W. J. Costello, 1 young pig		2 50
"	25, " Luther Kilborn, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	25, " A. Cunningham, 1 calf		50
"	25, " S. M. Booth, 1 young pig		2 50
"	25, " W. J. Miller, 1 young pig		2 50
"	25, " W. J. McNish, 10 young pigs		25 00
"	25, " Pat. O'Donohoe, 1 calf		50
June	5, " Quinn & Munro, 5 hogs, 710 lbs. @ 5½		39 05
"	5, " B. Brown, 1 young sow		13 00
"	5, " T. Davison, 1 calf		50
"	7, " H. Bradfield, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	12, " S. Horton, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	13, " Thos. Haffie, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	17, " S. Johnston, 3 young pigs		7 50
"	20, " Jno. Blair, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	21, " Jos. A. Throop, 6 young pigs		15 00
"	22, " J. Bedlow, 1 aged boar		12 00
"	22, " Jno. Voutt, 3 young pigs		7 50
			66
			$773 66
July	1, By Balance	$	526 54
"	4, By cash from R. E. Dunn, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	4, " Samuel Johnston, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	4, " Jno. Wood, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	4, " C. B. Hudson, 5 young pigs		12 50

10 A.

July	2,	To cash paid J. H. C. Todd, V. S., account	$	2 50
"	2,	" G. A. Rudd & Co., harness repairing account		12 47
"	2,	" H. Brown & Sons, feed		79 50
"	19,	" P. Ferguson, blacksmith account		15 90
Aug.	8,	" G. T. R'y, freight on waggon		6 06
"	8,	" Alvin Ely, hire of mower		3 00
"	8,	" A. C. Miller, Paris green account		5 50
"	8,	" James Cumming, feed		37 00
"	8,	" A. E. Cameron, feed		29 00
"	8,	" G. A. Rudd & Co., harness repairing account		3 80
"	8,	" H. Brown & Sons, feed		77 50
"	8,	" A. S. Wright, repairing wagons		11 60
"	8,	" Joel Judson, 1 wagon		82 70
"	8,	" Cole Bros., 2 wheelbarrows		11 00
Sept.	2,	" Jno. Paul, 1 horse		100 00
"	7,	" V. R. Marshall, straw		37 50
"	7,	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account		17 66
"	13,	" A. W. Mallory, jr., 1 milch cow		51 50
"	30,	To balance on hand		34 88
				$807 04

July	6,	By cash from A. Tennant, 1 young pig	$	3 00
"	6,	" F. White, 5 young pigs		12 50
"	6,	" Jno. Warren, 3 young pigs		7 50
"	6,	" W. H. Brown, 1 young pig		2 50
"	6,	" W. H. Percival, 1 young pig		2 50
"	13,	" W. D. Byers, 1 young pig		2 50
"	15,	" S. Rowsom, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	24,	" B. Webster, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	24,	" R. B. McFarlane, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	27,	" W. A. Monhard, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	27,	" L. Chapin, 2 young pigs		5 00
Aug.	1,	" T. N. Webster, 1 young pig		2 50
"	5,	" A. McCallough, 1 young pig		2 50
"	5,	" A. McKenzie, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	6,	" T. E. Burke, 1 young pig		2 50
"	6,	" W. Maxwell, 1 young pig		4 00
"	13,	" D. Waltz, 1 young pig		2 50
"	14,	" W. Lee, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	14,	" Jos. Simpson, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	20,	" J. Pedden, 1 young pig		2 50
"	20,	" J. G. Kibborn, 4 young pigs		10 00
"	21,	" E. Welch, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	21,	" J. A. Neilson, 1 young pig		2 50
"	23,	" A. Cunningham, 1 calf		50
"	24,	" H. A. Weeks, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	24,	" B. C. Brown, 6 young pigs		15 00
"	29,	" A. Wendling, 8 young pigs		20 00
"	30,	" Jno. Bedlow, 9 young pigs		22 50
Sept.	2,	" W. H. McNish, 10 young pigs		25 00
"	2,	" J. A. Neilson, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	2,	" Jerry Hourigan, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	9,	" F. White, 1 young pig		3 00
"	9,	" Judson Easton, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	9,	" W. Knapp, 2 young pigs		5 00
"	24,	" W. O. Fulford, 1 young pig		2 50
"	25,	" Mrs. R. McDonald, 2 young pigs		5 00
				$807 04
Oct.	1,	By balance on hand		$34 88

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.

ORILLIA, October 1st, 1901.

To James Noxon, Esq, Inspector of Asylums, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:—I beg to submit the twenty-fifth annual report of this Asylum, but in doing so I have nothing unusual to record, as one year of the operations of an Asylum is very like another, more especially if no extensive alteration or improvement in the buildings or grounds is made during the year. There is, however, one interesting fact connected with the transmission of this report in its being the twenty-fifth that I have had the privilege of writing. It is just a quarter of a century since the Province assumed the care and protection of the feeble-minded in a specially designed Institution, and on September 25, 1876, the first consignment of inmates was received from London and placed in the old building which formerly and for many years stood in what is now Couchiching Park. This building was originally built for a summer hotel, but for some reason was never completed, and the company, one of whom was Mr. John Cameron, of Toronto, sold it to the Government of Old Canada, and it was fitted up as an Asylum for the insane to relieve the pressure of the Toronto Asylum, the only one then in Upper Canada. When the London Asylum was opened in 1870, the patients were removed from here to London, and the building was closed and remained closed till 1876, when, owing to the demand for the custodial care of idiots, and on the recommendation of the then Inspector, Mr. J. W. Largmuir, the Government made somewhat extensive repairs and fitted it up for an Asylum for the feeble-minded. It was not long, however, before its space was taxed to the utmost. The Hamilton Asylum having been opened in 1876, and there being room to spare, a number were admitted to that Institution, which relieved us for a short time. But soon, however, applications for admission, both at Hamilton and Orillia, continued to pour in, and the Queen's hotel, which was then vacant, was leased by the Government and made ready for the reception of the idiots then cared for at Hamilton. Thirty were also transferred to Kingston. It was found, however, in 1885 that more and better accommodation was demanded and the land on which this Institution stands was purchased and contracts let for the beginning of these fine buildings. In November, 1887, the boys' cottage was ready, and the inmates of the Queen's hotel were transferred. In February, 1888, the girls' building was finished and it was filled from the old building. This gave us room for many whose applications had been on file for a considerable time, and the contingent that had been sent to Kingston was brought back. Contracts for the main building were let in 1889, and on April 1, 1891, the old building was again vacated and the whole household transferred to its present home.

We had in residence at the end of last year 654, of whom 357 were males and 297 females. There were admitted during the year 33 males and 22 females, or 55 in all, which, added to the 654 in residence, made 709. There were written off 9 discharges, and 48 by death, making 57, which leaves in residence at the close of the year 652, of whom 350 are males and 302 females. Of the 33 males admitted, 5 were by Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant; all the females were admitted by the ordinary process. Of the 55 admitted, 27, or one-half of the whole, were under twenty years of age; and of the 48 deaths, 20 were under the same age, so there are 7 more children ranging near school age than we had last year. Of the deaths, 15, or nearly one-third, were from phthisis, 9 from general debility, which is nearly allied to consumption, and 10 were from epilepsy. Up to the present time there have been 1,548 admissions, of whom 823 were males and 725 females. Of that number there have been 121 discharged, 731 died, 2 eloped, and 42 were transferred to other asylums, leaving in residence, as stated before, 652.

Applications continue to come in, but they are fewer in number than in some years. We have now 390 on file and many of them appear to be somewhat urgent cases, and doubtless something must be done for their relief.

Last year I mentioned that a cold storage building was in the course of erection. It was completed in time for storing ice, and it is very satisfactory to report that it is a great acquisition to the Institution. At the present time there is still an ample supply of ice, and during the summer the temperature could be kept well down towards freezing point.

We were also sinking a well to supplement our rapidly diminishing water supply. A second well was also sunk and pumps placed in each. They yield about 35 gallons per minute, or 21,000 in 12 hours pumping. This is certainly a large addition to our supply, but as there is no doubt that the springs that heretofore gave us an abundance are growing less and less, it is feared that some further plan will have to be resorted to, such, for instance, as going at once to the lake. The present supply is ample for domestic and sanitary purposes, but we have none for fire protection nor yet for garden and lawn watering.

For several years I have recommended the completion of our silo, a building for which was erected in 1896, but never finished. It was thought then that the silo would be a valuable adjunct to our cow stable, and we have had no reason to change our opinion since. In the matter of dollars and cents it would be a paying concern.

The coal vaults are also improvements that are admitted to be necessary for several reasons. We are always in dread of the sheds collapsing, after being filled, in which case we would be without storage. In the matter of economy too, we would save considerable in expense and labour by having the coal stored near the boiler house, as has been frequently pointed out in these reports.

Among our wants should be the fencing of our property here. In reality we have no outside fencing; the old fences that were in use when the property was purchased in 1885 are still there in a very rotten and delapidated condition.

Three or four comfortable cottages should be built for the use of employees, instead of having them live in town, some of them at least three miles from their work. This want has been pointed out more than once, and it is one that should be supplied. Very neat and suitable cottages could be built for one thousand dollars each, and I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be asked for that purpose.

The gardens, as usual, have yielded a fair crop of vegetables, although the fruit has not been up to the average. The berry bushes were winter killed, and most of them had to make new wood, with the result that the yield was not large.

The orchard is slow in maturing, and has not yet produced anything like a fair crop. The yield of fruit was as follows:

FRUITS.

Apples (estimated)	41 bushels	Raspberries	131 quarts
Red currants	169 quarts	Strawberries	671 "
Black currants	170 "	Grapes (estimated)	185 pounds
Gooseberries	445 "		

The returns from the vegetable gardens were as follows:

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	351 bunches	Peas	21 bushels
Beans	71 bushels	Radish	452 bunches
Cabbage	9,300 heads	Rhubarb	8,582 "
Cauliflower	550 "	Spinach	25 bushels
Cucumbers	262 dozen	Squash	15 dozen
Cabbage (red)	400 heads	Tomatoes	110 bushels
Corn	1,054 dozen	Turnips	100 "
Carrots	200 bushels	Peppers	6 dozen
Beets	250 "	Parsley	27 bunches
Lettuce	2,930 heads	Salsify	8 bushels
Onions (dried)	220 bushels	Celery	2,000 heads
Onions (green)	4,284 bunches	Sage	100 bunches
Parsnips	225 bushels	Mint	33 "

Our cost for maintenance shows a very large increase compared with last year. The increase, however, is more apparent than real In the last report the expenditure for fuel was not included, the delivery not having been completed in time. so that this year's maintenance is credited with two years' supply of fuel.

The cost per capita for each of the two years should be given as $92.50, instead of $81.84 last year and $103 12 this year. Even this figure is too low and could only be maintained at the expense of the efficiency of the Institution.

Dr. St. Charles, who took Dr Laidlaw's place as assistant physician in February, 1900, was transferred to Hamilton last spring, after being here but little more than one year, when Dr. Clare was appointed here, and now after being here but six months, Dr. Clare is being transferred to Brockville, but his successor has not yet been named. I need hardly say that such frequent changes in the position of assistant physician is a great disadvantage to me, as it takes several months for a new man to accustom himself to his duties.

The employees have all performed their duties conscientiously and in the best interests of the Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,
Medical Superintendent.

Oct. 1st, 1901.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1901.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900				357	297	654
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	5		5			
By medical certificate	28	22	50	33	22	55
Total number under treatment during year				390	319	709
Discharges during year :—						
As improved	3	1	4			
" unimproved	5		5			
Total number of discharges during year	8	1	9			
Died	32	16	48	40	17	57
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901				350	302	652
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				823	725	1,548
" discharged				68	53	121
" died				383	348	731
" eloped				2		2
" transferred				20	22	42
Total number remaining, 30th September, 1901				350	302	652
No. of applications on file				231	162	393

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the first October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of November)	362	297	659
Minimum " " " (on the 20th of January)	353	296	649
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	129,148	109.463	238,611
Daily average population	353.8	299 8	653.72

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	1		1	2	9	11	11
Widowed					1	1	1
Single	32	22	54	821	715	1,536	1,536
Not reported							
Total	33	22	55	823	725	1,548	1,548
Religion.							
Presbyterians	3	3	6	143	139	282	
Episcopalians	4	4	8	158	163	321	
Methodists	8	4	12	217	185	402	
Baptists	3	2	5	32	28	60	
Congregationalists				2	1	3	
Roman Catholics	10	3	13	135	89	224	
Mennonites				12	6	18	
Quakers				3	1	4	
Infidels				28	34		
Other denominations		1	1	93	79	62	
Not reported	5	5	10			172	
Total	33	22	55	823	725	1,548	1,548
Nationalities.							
English		1	1	46	44	90	
Irish	5		5	44	37	81	
Scotch				25	18	43	
Canadian	26	19	45	658	581	1,239	
United States				8	11	19	
Other countries		2	2	16	11	27	
Unknown	2		2	26	23	49	
Total	33	22	55	823	725	1,548	1,548

TABLE No. 3

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1	4	8	12
Brant	1		1	11	13	24
Bruce		2	2	24	24	48
Carleton	2	2	4	28	18	46
Dufferin				2	8	10
Elgin	1		1	7	13	20
Essex	1		1	19	16	35
Frontenac	2	1	3	33	32	65
Grey	2		2	28	29	57
Haldimand				19	4	23
Halton				12	9	21
Hastings		1	1	15	22	37
Huron				27	17	44
Kent		1	1	16	22	38
Lambton	2	1	3	18	15	33
Lanark				9	5	14
Leeds and Grenville	2	1	3	25	17	42
Lennox and Addington				17	12	29
Lincoln				6	4	10
Middlesex	5		5	41	24	65
Muskoka District		1	1	13	9	22
Norfolk				8	10	18
Northumberland and Durham		2	2	23	28	51
Ontario				29	21	50
Oxford	1	1	2	19	17	36
Peel				5	16	21
Perth		1	1	11	16	27
Peterborough	1		1	7	13	20
Prescott and Russell				1	3	4
Prince Edward				5	10	15
Renfrew				3	11	14
Simcoe	1		1	62	51	113
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5		5	29	9	38
Victoria		1	1	18	11	29
Waterloo		1	1	18	18	36
Welland				6	8	14
Wellington				22	8	30
Wentworth		1	1	34	33	67
York	6	4	10	141	116	257
Not Classed		1	1	8	5	13
Total admissions	33	22	55	823	725	1,548

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to September, 1901.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District					1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce	1		1	5	3	8
Carleton				5	4	9
Dufferin					2	2
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac	1		1	13	13	26
Grey				9	5	14
Haldimand				3		3
Halton				1	2	3
Hastings				2	4	6
Huron				5	3	8
Kent					3	3
Lambton				2	4	6
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				4	1	5
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8
Ontario				4	1	5
Oxford				7	1	8
Peel				1	3	4
Perth				5	2	7
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Prince Edward						
Renfrew				1	5	6
Simcoe				10	6	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3		3	17	1	18
Victoria				4	1	5
Waterloo				1		1
Welland					1	1
Wellington				2	1	3
Wentworth				3	7	10
York				12	8	20
Not Classed					1	1
Total admissions	5		5	145	116	261

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks
1	C. R	M	November 10, 1899	November 2, 1900	Improved.
2	B. R	M	October 31, 1900	April 5, 1901	Unimproved.
3	F. M	F	February 11, 1901	" 5, "	Improved.
4	W. A	M	April 20, "	May 1, "	Unimproved.
5	F. B	M	March 2, "	June 1, "	"
6	G. D	M	April 15, "	" 18, "	"
7	W. B	M	December 31, 1900	" 1, "	"
8	W. J	M	November 11, 1898	September 30, "	Improved.
9	C. O	M	September 7, 1898	" 30, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. R	F	32	Oct. 14, 1900	2	3	20	Tuberculosis.
2	M. K	F	15	Nov. 16, "	1	5	9	Epilepsy.
3	E. M	M	9	" 20, "	1	9		Cerebro spinal menin-
4	M. M	F	5	" 22, "	1		22	Epilepsy. [gitis.
5	E. M	M	11	" 28, "		5	27	General debility.
6	E. L	M	14	Dec. 16, "		1	21	"
7	W. G	M	10	" 18, "		5	24	Phthisis.
8	W. F	M	25	" 21, "		2	14	Heart disease.
9	J. M	M	32	" 25, "	12	9	29	Epilepsy.
10	J. R	M	20	" 27, "		3	21	General debility.
11	M. B	F	19	" 28, "	3		12	Phthisis.
12	F. E	M	33	" 31, "	6	9	16	Tuberculosis.
13	A. E	F	18	Jan. 3, "	2		5	Phthisis.
14	C. C	F	20	" 9, "	5	3	29	Endocarditis.
15	A. H	M	21	" 12, "	5	6	8	Tuberculosis
16	H. S	M	65	" 13, "	1	3	15	Mitral diseases.
17	M. S	F	35	" 15, "	1	2	29	Hæmoplysis.
18	C. G	M	35	" 21, "	20	8	8	Endocarditis.
19	L. H	M	13	" 24, "	1	6	25	Epilepsy.
20	J. F	M	34	" 26, "	6	10	12	Phthisis.
21	F. T	M	35	Feb. 10, "	6	10	15	Tuberculosis.
22	J. S	M	15	Mar. 1, "	1	11	23	Peritonitis.
23	J. N	F	50	" 20, "	10	1	15	Empyæmia.
24	M. J	F	11	" 27, "	3	5	27	Marasmus.
25	C. T	F	36	April 1, "	3	4	8	Epilepsy.
26	P. D	M	25	" 4, "	8	6	8	Phthisis.
27	J. M	M	22	" 5, "		6	23	"
28	F. E	M	15	" 7, "	3		3	"
29	M. H	F	20	" 10, "	4	6	25	"
30	J. C	M	21	" 20, "	12	7	30	"
31	J. G	M	13	" 21, "	6	5	16	Epilepsy.
32	S. S	F	35	" 22, "	13	1	2	General debility.
33	H. W	M	25	May 3, "	12	1	22	"
34	M. M	F	30	" 6, "	10	2	26	"
35	A. V	M	13	" 6, "	6	11	19	Epilepsy.
36	J. G	M	18	" 6, "	6	4	23	Peritonitis
37	P. M	M	28	" 31, "	11	10	19	Phthisis.
38	C. S	M	12	June 27, "	5	11	7	Peritonitis.
39	J. C	M	52	" 27, "	10	4	15	General debility.
40	J. M	F	30	July 16, "	1	8	14	Epilepsy.
41	E. P	M	23	" 17, "	2		19	General debility.
42	G. B	M	12	" 30, "	6	11	15	Epilepsy.
43	N. B	F	33	Aug. 19, 1901	2	8	26	Fatty heart.
44	W. G	M	23	" 30, "	5	8	11	Bright's disease.
45	E. C	M	33	" 30, "	13	5	30	Peritonitis.
46	M. M	F	12	Sept. 6, "	4	6	3	Phthisis.
47	G. S	M	20	" 20, "	12	7	21	Epilepsy.
48	W. S	M	32	" 25, "	10	3	5	General debility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing, in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year .

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	7	3	10				1	1	2
From 10 to 15 years	6	3	9				6	2	8
" 15 " 20 "	6	2	8				5	3	8
" 20 " 25 "	1	5	6				6	2	8
" 25 " 30 "	3	3	6				4		4
" 30 " 35 "	7	3	10				6	4	10
" 35 " 40 "		2	2				2	3	5
" 40 " 45 "									
" 45 " 50 "	2		2						
" 50 " 55 "	1		1				1	1	2
" 55 " 60 "		1	1						
" 60 " 65 "									
" 65 " 70 "							1		1
" 70 " 75 "									
" 75 " 80 "									
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown									
Totals.	33	22	55				32	16	48

TABLE No 8

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month	3	From 2 to 3 years	46
From 1 to 2 months	2	" 3 " 4 "	42
" 2 " 3 "	3	" 4 " 5 "	50
" 3 " 4 "	6	" 5 " 6 "	46
" 4 " 5 "	6	" 6 " 7 "	38
" 5 " 6 "	4	" 7 " 8 "	44
" 6 " 7 "	6	" 8 " 9 "	31
" 7 " 8 "	3	" 9 " 10 "	40
" 8 " 9 "	3	" 10 " 15 "	116
" 9 " 10 "	4	" 15 " 20 "	48
" 10 " 11 "	3	" 20 years and upwards	42
" 11 " 12 "	4		
" 12 " 18 "	33		
" 18 months to 2 years	29	Total	652

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	378		378
Tailor's shop	5	1,405		1,405
Shoe shop				
Engineer's shop	3	1,095		1,095
Wood yard and coal shed	12	875		875
Bakery	3	939		939
Laundry	21	1,408	3,770	5,178
Dairy	8		2,920	2,920
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156		156
Piggery	2	730		730
Painting	1	78		78
Farm	32	5,012		5,012
Stable	4	1,252		1,252
Kit hen	6	790	907	1,697
Dining rooms	40	5,110	9,145	14,255
Officers' quarters	6	365	1,825	2,190
Sewing rooms	8		1,872	1,872
Knitting	29		6,846	6,846
Mending	20		832	832
Wards	170	27,375	17,287	44,662
Halls	10	2,191	930	3,121
Storeroom	1	313		313
General	27	2,347	4,015	6,362
Gas house	2	730		730
Total	414	52,549	50 349	102,898

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1901, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	2	5	7	Norfolk	4	5	9
Brant	5	5	10	Northumberland	5	6	11
Bruce	8	7	15	Ontario	8	7	15
Carleton	10	7	17	Oxford	10	6	16
Dufferin	2	2	4	Parry Sound District	4	....	4
Dundas	3	3	6	Peel	2	6	8
Durham	3	3	6	Perth	4	6	10
Elgin	3	2	5	Peterborough	4	5	9
Essex	10	6	16	Prescott	1	..	1
Frontenac	15	9	24	Prince Edward	3	2	5
Glengarry	4	....	4	Rainy River District	....	....	....
Grenville	1	1	2	Renfrew	1	4	5
Grey	10	8	18	Russell	....	1	1
Haldimand	6	1	7	Simcoe	19	30	49
Halton	2	5	7	Stormont	4	....	4
Hastings	7	10	17	Thunder Bay District	....	....	....
Huron	11	3	14	Victoria	5	4	9
Kent	5	10	15	Waterloo	6	11	17
Lambton	7	7	14	Welland	2	3	5
Lanark	3	1	4	Wellington	8	3	11
Leeds	9	5	14	Wentworth	13	16	29
Lennox and Addington	10	7	17	York	71	65	136
Lincoln	2	....	2	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	2	3
Middlesex	29	8	37				
Muskoka District	6	5	11				
Nipissing District	2	....	2	Total	350	302	652

TABLE No. 14.

ORILLIA ASYLUM—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1900.			
Nov. 1,	To cash paid	Goold Thapely Co. for 1 pump	$ 7 79
" 2,	"	W. Bowman for 1 milch cow	40 00
" 10,	"	H. Lilster for 6 small pigs	9 00
" 12,	"	E. Johnston for 5 small pigs	7 50
" 14,	"	G. Street for greenhouse plants	10 65
" 14,	"	J. Mandesley for 4 small pigs	6 00
" 20,	"	J. Fails for 8 small pigs	12 00
" 26,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 milch cow	46 00
Dec. 1,	"	S. Woods for 6 small pigs	9 00
" 31,	To Balance		956 05
			$1,103 99
1901.			
Jan. 26,	To cash paid	J J. Hatley for 2 milch cows	$ 70 00
Feb. 9,	"	John Hazlett for 1 milch cow	35 00
" 13,	"	W. Powell for 1 milch cow	37 00
" 14,	"	G. Street for 12 large flower pots	4 80
Mar. 1,	"	H. Cooke & Co. for garden seeds	26 44
" 1,	"	J. Naughton for 1 milch cow	41 00
" 2,	"	J. J. Hatley, for 1 milch cow	40 00
" 31,	To Balance		979 20
			$1,233 44
Ap'l 3,	To cash paid	R. Mandsley for 1 milch cow	$ 32 00
" 3,	"	W. Perryman for 1 milch cow	35 00
" 15,	"	E. Jarrett for 1 milch cow	35 00
" 18,	"	G. E. Tackett & Sons for tobacco stems	3 00
" 20,	"	R. Thornton for 5 small pigs	12 50
" 26,	"	Macnab Bros. for 6 coal shovels	6 90
May 2,	"	R. Radcliffe for 2 small pigs	5 00
" 4,	"	D. Fletcher for 5 small pigs	12 50
" 8,	"	J. Johnston for 8 small pigs	20 00
" 13,	"	W. O'Connell for 4 small pigs	10 00
" 15,	"	J. J. Turner & Son for 1 new flag	16 20
" 23,	"	Jno. Allen for 4 small pigs	11 00
June 1,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 milch cow	35 00
" 14,	"	A. Dunn for 145 cedar posts	14 50
" 30,	To Balance		1,342 05
			$1,590 65

RECEIPTS.

1900.			
Oct. 1,	By Balance		$ 520 53
Nov. 2,	By cash from	W. J. Walker for 4 800 lbs. live hogs	204 00
" 27,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	29 00
Dec. 11,	"	E. Rogers & Co. for unloading coal	314 46
" 19,	"	J. Allan for 1 colt	36 00
			$1,103 99
1901.			
Jan. 1,	By Balance		$ 956 05
" 2,	By cash from	John Johnston for rags	18 08
" 22,	"	Hunt Bros. for unloading flour	3 00
" 23,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	35 00
" 26,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	70 00
Feb. 9,	"	Hunt Bros. for unloading flour	1 50
" 13,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	70 00
" 19,	"	G. Vick & Sons for empty barrels	4 81
Mar. 2,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	75 00
			$1,233 44
Ap'l 1,	By Balance		$ 979 20
" 1,	By cash from	Hunt Bros. for unloading flour	3 00
" 3,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	75 00
" 15,	"	A. Kerr for 2,720 lbs. live hogs	176 80
" 15,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	35 00
May 8,	"	A. Kerr for live hogs	188 95
" 9,	"	Hunt Bros. for unloading flour	3 00
" 9,	"	J. Johnston for 2,400 lbs. rags	19 20
" 9,	"	J. Johnston for 6,835 lbs. bones	20 50
June 1,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	90 60
			$1,590 65

TABLE No. 14 —*Concluded*

Disbursements.				Receipts.			
July 2,	To cash paid J. Allen for 2 milch cows		$ 73 00	1901 July 1,	By Balance		$1,342 05
" 4,	"	R. M. Roberts for 1 milch cow	38 00	" 6,	By cash from Hunt Bros. for unloading flour		3 00
" 5,	"	Ontario Lead and Wire Co. for fencing	50 05	" 12,	"	J. J. Hatley for 2 dry cows	80 00
" 6,	"	W. Philips for repairing pump	1 25	Aug. 3,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	45 00
" 8,	"	Steel Briggs Co. for garden tools	55 00	" 26,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	38 00
" 25,	"	Rice Lewis & Son for garden tools	3 00	Sept. 4,	"	Hunt Bros. for unloading flour	5 00
" 26,	"	P. Mandsley for 1 milch cow	33 00	" 24,	"	J. J. Hatley for 1 dry cow	37 00
Aug. 9,	"	P. Mandsley for 1 milch cow	38 00				
" 12,	"	D. Raper for 1 cock	1 00				
" 29,	"	Macnab Bros. for 6 coal scoops @ $1.15	6 90				
Sept. 21,	"	W. Tudhope & Co. for 6 wheelbarrows @ $3.50	21 00				
" 30,	To Balance		1,229 85				
			$1,550 05				$1,550 05
				Oct. 1,	By Balance		$1,229 85

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1900				9	9	18
Admitted during year—						
By Medical Certificate				6	11	17
Total number under treatment during year				15	20	35
Total number of discharges during year	9	7	16			
Died	1	1	2			
				10	8	18
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901				5	12	17
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				139	118	257
" discharged	111	101	212			
" died	20	5	25			
" eloped	3		3			
				134	106	240
" remaining, 30th September, 1901				5	12	17
Inebriate Branch.						
Remaining, October 1st, 1900				3	2	5
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant					1	1
Voluntary				22	2	24
Total number under treatment during year				25	5	30
Total number of discharges during year	20	3	23			
Died	1		1			
				21	3	24
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1901				4	2	6
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				332	54	386
" discharged	318	52	370			
" died	7		7			
" eloped	3		3			
				328	52	380
" remaining, 30th September, 1901				4	2	6

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1901.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER,
Printers.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1901.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St George, Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-fourth Annual Report upon the Oommon Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant

J. R. STRATTON,

Provincial Secretary.

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS.

The usual inspections have been made during the year ending 30th September, 1901, While a number of the county gaols have been greatly improved during the past year. there are a few which are in a dilapidated condition, unsafe for the custody of prisoners, and without proper heating arrangements, water supply, water-closets, drainage, or a residence for the gaoler. The most notable instances are the gaols at Cobourg, Kingston, Barrie, Guelph, London, Sarnia, Woodstock and Perth. The attention of the county councils has repeatedly been called to the necessity of making these improvements, but no action has been taken in that direction, and imperative measures will have to be taken to compel compliance with the statute in this respect.

In some of the gaols the number of officials is excessive, while in others it is deficient. As a rule, the gaolers and turnkeys are attentive to their duties, and careful as to the management of the prisoners. It is to be regretted that some of the gaols in the Province are being turned into county homes for the care of the poor who have been committed under the Vagrancy Act. This interferes greatly with the safe-keeping and care of criminal prisoners, and frequently affords opportunities for escapes owing to the lax and careless habits induced by having so many poor people making the gaol their home and allowing them certain freedom.

The number of committals during the year was 8,546, being 148 less than in 1900. This is the lowest number of prisoners, with the exception of two years, since 1873, when the committals reached the high figure of 13,500. The committals of men, over sixteen years of age, were less than in 1900 ; the committals of women, over sixteen years of age, were also less. The committals of boys, under sixteen years of age, were less by 36 ; of girls, under sixteen years of age, the number was less by 15. The gaols which show a notable decline in the number of committals are : Toronto, 123 ; London, 96 ; Fort William, 73, while the increases were, at Ottawa, 240 ; Sudbury, 40 ; Wookstock, 33 ; Sault Ste. Marie, 38 ; Hamilton, 24 ; Cayuga, 25. The committals for crimes against the person were 656, being less by 42 than in 1900, and the lowest in the past 24 years.

The committals for crimes against public morals and decency were less by.. 53
Committals against order and peace were less by 89
All other crimes for which committals were made, less by 24
Committals for drunkenness were in excess of last year by 145

This increase was in the gaols at Ottawa and Manitoulin Island, while there were decreases in the numbers at Toronto, St. Thomas, Picton, Brantford, Guelph, Fort William and Sturgeon Falls.

The cost of maintenance of the gaols in Ontario, during the past year, was $137,348.45, being slightly less than for the previous year. The total days' stay of prisoners in the gaols was 237,033; there were 7,314 male prisoners and 1,232 female prisoners. Two-thirds of this number were intemperate, and one-third could not read nor write. There were 28 less sent from this Province to the Penetentiary than in 1900; 8 less to the Reformatory for Boys; 117 less to the Central Prison, and one less to the Mercer Reformatory. There were 41 deaths in the gaols during the year, being one more than in 1900. There were ten escapes from the gaols of the Province during the year, six of whom were recaptured. The amount received for labor prison, in the various gaols of the Province during the year, was $362.50. This is a very small return from this source and should be remedied by a more systematic means of employing prisoners while confined in the county gaols. The average daily cost for food for prisoners was 6½ cents per day.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to the 30th September, 1901.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869.....	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870.....	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871.....	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873.....	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874.... .	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875.....	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876....	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877.....	11,053	542	1.824	62	13,481
" " 1878.....	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879.....	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880.....	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881.....	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882... ..	7,236	522	1.750	62	9,620
" " 1883.....	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887.....	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888. ..	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889.....	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891.....	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892.....	7,177	416	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893... .	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894.....	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897.....	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901.....	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1900 and 1901, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1900.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	99	12	111	91	11	102				8	1	9
Berlin	85	1	86	82	5	87		4	4	3		3
Belleville	155	23	178	126	16	142				29	7	36
Brantford	206	33	239	181	20	201				25	13	38
Brampton	52	3	55	59	6	65	7	3	10			
Brockville	108	11	119	119	17	136	11	6	17			
Bracebridge	41	11	52	53	6	59	12		12		5	5
Cayuga	97	3	100	119	6	125	22	3	25			
Cornwall	57	8	65	56	3	59				1	5	6
Cobourg	107	26	133	124	20	144	17		17		6	6
Chatham	133	23	156	124	24	148		1	1	9		9
Goderich	63	7	70	49	1	50				14	6	20
Guelph	88	6	94	58	5	63				30	1	31
Hamilton	420	52	472	433	63	496	13	11	24			
Kingston	74	16	90	87	10	97	13		13		6	6
London	442	43	485	371	22	393				71	21	92
Lindsay	62	1	63	60	8	68		7	7	2		2
L'Original	16	3	19	17	5	22	1	2	3			
Milton	136	8	144	90	8	98				46		46
Napanee	49	5	54	33	8	41		3	3	16		16
Ottawa	428	132	560	635	165	800	207	33	240			
Owen Sound	117	10	127	115	7	122				2	3	5
Orangeville	68	5	73	43	6	49		1	1	25		25
Perth	106	15	121	98	19	117		4	4	8		8
Picton	63	5	68	41	1	42				22	4	26
Pembroke	24	7	31	30	2	32	6		6		5	5
Peterboro'	133	23	156	145	15	160	12		12		8	8
Port Arthur	66	2	68	73	2	75	7		7			
Parry Sound	77	4	81	48	6	54		2	2	29		29
Rat Portage	87	1	88	77	3	80		2	2	10		10
Simcoe	64	10	74	60	10	70				4		4
St. Catharines	78	3	81	69	7	76		4	4	9		9
Sarnia	178	5	183	180	8	188	2	3	5			
Stratford	88	5	93	82	5	87				6		6
Sandwich	178	6	184	124	10	134		4	4	54		54
St. Thomas	84	7	91	66	9	75		2	2	18		18
Sault Ste. Marie	79	3	82	117	2	119	38		38		1	1
Toronto	1,911	747	2,658	1,894	641	2,535				17	106	123
Walkerton	73	9	82	53	8	61				20	1	21
Woodstock	118	7	125	148	10	158	30	3	33			
Welland	211	4	215	224	9	233	13	5	18			
Whitby	70	2	72	51	6	57		4	4	19		19
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	4		4	6		6	2		2			
Little Current	18		18	37	1	38	19	1	20			
Manitowaning	9		9	12		12	3		3			
Mattawa	5	1	6	10	1	11	5		5			
Minden	1		1	9	1	10	8	1	9			
Sudbury	289	2	291	324	7	331	35	5	40			
Huntsville	18	1	19	22	2	24	4	1	5			
Fort William	112	17	129	54	2	56				58	15	73
Burk's Falls	13	1	14	13	1	14						
North Bay	39	4	43	41	2	43	2		2		2	2
Massey	19		19	23		23	4		4			
Webwood	31		31	49		49	18		18			
Sturgeon Falls	12		12	9		9				3		3
Totals	7,361	1,333	8,694	7,314	1,232	8,546	511	115	626	558	216	774

The number of commitments in each of the past twenty-five years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes.

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Assault, common	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534	476	491	420	347	389	369	387	416	334	317	369	330
Assault, felonious	164	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197	157	167	116	136	135	133	106	128	139	127	148	144
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	139	96	105	91	71	97	77	86	49	49	57	65	58
Rape and assault with intent	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	44	68	39	31	40	99	59	53	55	41	67	39	45	43	54	63	58	49
Murder	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31	33	20	18	34	32	24	29	20	21	15	21	16
Manslaughter	7	16	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18	18	11	13	9	4	6	4	7	10	6	10	9
Attempt at suicide	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9	10	8	5	7	17	5	7	17	8	13	9	14
Miscellaneous	31	28	25	3	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2	26	10	7	6	30	20	10	36	34	40	20	56
Total	990	1009	847	904	853	920	859	935	1043	907	838	923	968	870	865	725	651	771	673	674	716	649	638	698	656

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Arson and incendiarism	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51	12	33	33	27	37	71	43	56	45	27	35	36
Burglary	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76	81	65	46	62	100	96	75	89	73	73	53	64
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4	5	13	12	4	5	21	8	7	4	9	8	10
Destroying and injuring property	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	94	73	75	86	96	93	88	82	57	56	61	71	82	69	72	51
Embezzlement	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17	25	29	18	27	10	8	5	5	2	1	5	3
Forgery	31	48	64	50	30	34	35	30	60	52	38	64	49	40	20	34	31	23	36	41	38	33	48	37	37
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	137	151	131	101	82	106	106	113	149	118	85	136	125	98	116	98	91	123	149	134	119	129	113	154	88
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81	45	68	66	66	79	78	72	72	74	57	61	46
Housebreaking and robbery	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164	159	175	141	215	229	246	284	180	168	129	117	136
Larceny	2010	1818	1626	1669	1363	1401	1278	1742	1589	1396	1370	1698	1606	1590	1498	1419	1329	1615	1564	1506	1587	1602	1475	1488	1440
Receiving stolen goods	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48	50	27	31	29	46	35	29	35	36	56	30	35
Trespass	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329	314	289	273	220	356	336	365	339	279	191	264	274
Miscellaneous	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	...	78	49	15	14	21	56	..	...	277	148	148	312
Total	2773	2686	2623	2523	1990	2175	1989	2676	2614	2314	2183	2812	2636	2623	2475	2274	2197	2701	2746	2623	2545	1784	2396	2472	2532

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1984	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Bigamy	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16	12	17	14	15	23	12	6	13	14	13	11	19
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136	207	148	100	148	134	107	120	80	78	72	172	218
Keeping houses of ill-fame	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	10	11	62	70	107	80	69	74	68	52	60	108	109
Perjury	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25	11	10	23	10	30	19	10	15	30	18	19	25
Seduction	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	....	2	...	8	14	19	10	16	16	16	26	23	21	34	32	25	29	26
Indecent assault and exposure	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76	66	68	70	53	62	81	82	85	68	59	76	75
Miscellaneous	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59	12	12	34	35	87	82	57	80	80	...	132	22
Total	415	519	452	492	399	466	336	418	376	346	401	446	434	429	333	327	374	442	393	370	375	354	247	547	494

4 OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
Abusive and obscene language	73	101	72	95	65	55	37	76	44	50	42	49	70	58	62	54	65	47	53	49	35	54	48	34	34
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163	166	124	134	118	131	143	138	145	148	130	108	113
Carrying unlawful weapons	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29	34	29	22	30	22	31	20	23	25	27	24	23
Deserting employment	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6	2	1	4	4	3	8	6	2	1	4	11	35
Drunk and disorderly	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895	4650	3696	3555	4130	4451	4777	4573	3614	2736	2652	2274	2237	1907	1716	1707	1892	2380	2522
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	69	106	128	246	157	90	70	62	48	52	62	49	39	32	46	42	26
Threatening and seditious language	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40	40	29	61	23	22	25	54	22	26	26	23	32
Vagrancy	3888	2524	2536	22 0	1580	1449	1554	2130	2455	2243	2192	2301	2 64	1958	1877	1775	1665	2125	2961	2328	2403	1969	2 03	1712	1520
Miscellaneous	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316	212	240	229	221	273	196	292	323	....	100	100	40
Total	8554	7066	6700	6640	5388	5391	6068	7341	6671	6350	6886	7514	7722	7133	6046	5077	4836	4949	5016	4833	4711	3962	4376	4434	4345

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	19 0	1901
Contempt of Court	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134	130	135	117	119	104	93	128	86	95	87	68	50
Debtors	60	67	72	86	46	59	65	53	63	47	60	78	107	63	66	53	36	28	36	16	29	20	16	20	16
Detained as witnesses..	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49	22	24	16	19	18	15	20	19	13	18	12	22
Lunatics & persons dangerous to be at large..	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437	491	412	394	351	398	383	362	377	351	400	409	416
Non-payment of fines and costs.....	41	36	.....	.....	....	...	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	...	...	...	..	..	...	....	....
Want of sureties to keep the peace.....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45	49	67	28	36	39	25	32	26	28	25	34	25
Total.....	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772	755	704	608	561	587	552	558	537	507	546	543	519
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	13481	12030	11220	11300	9229	9620	9880	12081	11426	10645	11017	12454	12521	11810	10123	9011	8619	9450	9380	9058	8884	8256	8203	8694	8546

A table shewing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 is annexed. The figures for 1900 and 1901 are

Name of gaol.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1885.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1886.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1887.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1888.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1889.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1890.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1891.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1892.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	10
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6
Napanee	5	3	8	7	4	22	23	12
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12
Sault Ste Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	19
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,693	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736

years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, compared and the increase or decrease in each place are shewn.

Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1893.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1895.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1896.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1897.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1898.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1899.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1900.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Increase or decrease during the year ending 30th September, 1901.	
									Increase.	Decrease.
10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	.....	4
6	7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	.....	.....
24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	.....	1
120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	.....	14
9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	.....	.....
77	86	70	43	48	49	45	41	58	17	.....
5	5	4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	9	.....
27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	.....	7
11	19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	6	.....
28	22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	.....	.....
9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	.....	9
148	55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	12	.....
102	72	89	49	51	50	48	31	47	16	.....
218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	.....	.....
2	5	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	1	.....
2	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
4	8	3	8	2	4	2	4	4	.....	.....
9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	.....	3
105	111	157	152	165	137	135	224	293	69	.....
11	6	.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1
2	3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	5	.....
11	21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	.....	16
7	4	7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	3	.....
16	15	13	10	11	11	10	6	13	7	.....
4	1	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	.....	1
4	5	7	2	3	3	5	8	4	.....	4
75	65	31	76	96	111	110	23	34	11	.....
3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	.....	5
21	17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	18	.....
36	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	.....	3
9	15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	3	.....
21	29	39	16	23	20	16	27	18	.....	9
15	19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	.....	14
8	5	2	12	9	8	7	7	21	14	.....
1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	.....	9
13	8	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	.....	4
38	21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	18	.....
12	11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	4	.....
2	1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	1	.....
1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	12	9	2	6	5	4	13	38	25	.....
16	5	16	4	3	4	5	7	10	3	.....
22	40	32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	2	.....
119	38	42	25	41	34	54	197	222	25	.....
5	.....	4	4	6	3	4	10	11	1	.....
30	30	10	24	30	20	11	49	15	.....	34
.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	9	.....
.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	2	10	7	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	2	9	17	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	10
2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	300	155

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	1 820
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts including remand cases	531
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	27
Detained as witnesses	12
Detained as fraudulent debtors	21
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	421
Died before trial	3
Detained by civil processes other than above	5
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September 1900	110
Found guilty and sentenced	5,335
Discharged under suspended sentence	261
Total number of commitments	8,546

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1900.	1901.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	156	128
do to the Reformatory for Boys	78	70
do direct to Central Prison	657	540
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	92	127
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	95	94
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the R formatory for Females	53	50
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	5,545	4,285
Died while undergoing sentence	40	41
Total	6,716	5,335

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	330	209
Assault, felonious	144	81
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	38	23
Rape, and assault with intent	49	12
Murder	16	1
Manslaughter	9	4
Attempted suicide	14	5
Miscellaneous	56	18
Total	656	353

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	1900.	1901.
Arson and incendiarism	36	5
Burglary	64	47
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	10	5
Destroying and injuring property	51	44
Embezzlement	3	....
Forgery	37	20
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	88	43
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	46	22
Housebreaking and robbery	136	85
Larceny	1,440	803
Receiving stolen goods	35	6
Trespass	274	221
Miscellaneous	....	....
Total	2,220	1,301

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	19	12
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	218	87
Keeping houses of ill-fame	109	72
Perjury	25	7
Seduction	26	5
Indecent assault and exposure	75	32
Miscellaneous	22	16
Total	494	231

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	34	33
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	113	77
Carrying unlawful weapons	23	16
Deserting employment, etc	35	34
Drunk and disorderly	2,522	1,906
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	26	23
Threatening and seditious language	32	10
Vagrancy	1,520	1,103
Miscellaneous	40	23
Total	4 345	3,225
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc	83	225
Total	8,546	5,335

The following tables shew the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1900.	1901.
For periods under thirty days	1,395	1,564
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1,803	1,651

	1900.	1901.
For sixty days, or two months	481	446
Over two months to three months	380	362
Over three months to four months	196	175
Over four months to five months	108	87
Over five months to six months	577	517
Over six months to nine months	140	60
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	119	92
Over one year and up to two years	108	86
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	68	55
Over three years in the Penitentiary	88	69
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	78	68
Sentenced to death and executed	2	....
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	....	....
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	2	3
	5,545	5 335
Sex.		
Male	7 361	7,314
Female	1,333	1,232
	8,694	8,546
Social Conditions.		
Married	7,361	3,225
Unmarried	1,333	5,321
	8,694	8 546
Habits.		
Temperate	3,239	2,875
Intemperate	5 455	5,671
	8,694	8,546
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	7,215	7.158
Could neither read nor write	1,479	1,388
	8,694	8,546

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1900.	1901.
In the Common Gaols	618	600
In the Central Prison, Toronto	391	340
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	145	141
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	106	135
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	559	509
	1,819	1,725

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twenty four years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63 914 40	5,583 44	122,3?5 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63 502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 80	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127 482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12.454	53,961 25	73,633 11	5,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55.002 89	77,677 84	6 313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4,206 66	136,617 51
1900	8 694	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 01
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the municipalities :

	Days' stay.
2,633 criminal prisoners remained in gaol	69 301
5,913 municipal " " "	167,732
8,546 prisoners in all " "	237,033

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder.

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1901, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed.*

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7. showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenues derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the goals, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1901, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1901, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th Sept., 1901.
Barrie	7	3			2	3	2		3		10
Berlin	2				1	1					2
Belleville	10	3			4	2	5		2		13
Brantford	12	1			2	8	3				13
Brampton	1								1		1
Brockville	6	2			4	3	1				8
Bracebridge	4				2		2				4
Cayuga	5	1				3	2			1	6
Cornwall	3				2				1		3
Cobourg	27	10				2	28	1	6		37
Chatham	6	1			2	3			2		7
Goderich	6				1		2		3		6
Guelph	1	1							2		2
Hamilton	17	7			3	13	5		3		24
Kingston	12	2	1			6	7		1	1	15
London	11				3	3			1	4	11
Lindsay	6	2			1		2		2	3	8
L'Original	5	3					2		6		8
Milton	2	2					2		2		4
Napanee	1						1				1
Ottawa	27	12			4	17	18				39
Owen Sound	13	2			2	4	4	1	3	1	15
Orangeville	11	1			1		10		1		12
Perth	13	5				5	12	1			18
Picton	2				1		1				2
Pembroke		1					1				1
Peterboro'	10	1				2	8		1		11
Port Arthur	5					1	3		1		5
Parry Sound	3	1			1		2		1		4
Rat Portage	7				4	1	2				7
Simcoe	3				1	1			1		3
St. Catharines	2	2			4						4
Sarnia	21	1			9	7	3		3		22
Stratford	8	2			5		1		4		10
Sandwich	5	1			2	1	3				6
St. Thomas	5	1	1		2	2			3		7
Sault Ste. Marie	8	1	2	1	3	3	6				12
Toronto	141	53			23	110	19		42		194
Walkerton	6	1				2	1		4		7
Woodstock	3	1				2	2				4
Welland	6	1			1	3	2		1		7
Whitby	7	1				4	3		1		8
Lock-Ups:											
Gore Bay	6					4	2				6
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Minden											
Sudbury	5	1			1		5				6
Huntsville											
Fort William	4				2	1	1				4
Burk's Falls											
North Bay	1	1					1		1		2
Massey											
Webwood	1					1					1
Sturgeon Falls											
Totals	467	128	4	1	93	218	174	3	102	10	600

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under sixteen years number of unsound mind, number acquitted on trial, number and number *committed*

Name of Gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total			
Barrie	91	11	102	3	....	3	88	11	99	82	15	5
Berlin	82	5	87	9	....	9	73	5	78	54	21	8
Belleville	126	16	142	5	4	9	121	12	133	116	20	5
Brantford	181	20	201	11	2	13	170	18	188	103	20	14
Brampton	59	6	65	.....	1	1	59	5	64	39	11	9
Brockville	119	17	136	7	1	8	112	16	128	75	28	9
Bracebridge	53	6	59	6	....	6	47	6	53	58	1	....
Cayuga	119	6	125	.....	.....	.....	119	6	125	27	22	18
Cornwall	56	3	59	5	.....	5	51	3	54	45	7	4
Cobourg	124	20	144	1	.....	1	123	20	143	41	16	14
Chatham	124	24	148	4	2	6	120	22	142	130	14	2
Goderich	49	1	50	1	.....	1	48	1	49	30	12	1
Guelph	58	5	63	7	.....	7	51	5	56	46	9	3
Hamilton	433	63	496	11	2	13	422	61	483	242	58	32
Kingston	87	10	97	7	2	9	80	8	88	92	4	1
London	371	22	393	10	1	11	361	21	382	170	67	26
Lindsay	60	8	68	2	.....	2	58	8	66	64	2	2
L'Orignal	17	5	22	1	.....	1	16	5	21	22	....	.....
Milton	90	8	98	.....	.....	.....	90	8	98	89	7	1
Napanee	33	8	41	4	2	6	29	6	35	24	5	2
Ottawa	635	165	800	51	2	53	584	163	747	708	52	20
Owen Sound	115	7	122	2	....	2	113	7	120	47	24	11
Orangeville	43	6	49	....	.....	.....	43	6	49	36	12	1
Perth	98	19	117	10	1	11	88	18	106	98	17	1
Picton	41	1	42	1	.....	1	40	1	41	27	7	5
Pembroke	30	2	32	1	.....	1	29	2	31	18	6	5
Peterboro'	145	15	160	7	.....	7	138	15	153	105	16	14
Port Arthur	73	2	75	2	.....	2	71	2	73	72	2	1
Parry Sound	48	6	54	1	....	1	47	6	53	50	3	.....
Rat Portage	77	3	80	.....	.....	...	77	3	80	45	9	4
Simcoe	60	10	70	8	3	11	52	7	59	38	16	7
St. Catharines	69	7	76	4	....	4	65	7	72	49	11	6
Sarnia	180	8	188	5	.....	5	175	8	183	126	23	12
Stratford	82	5	87	12	.....	12	70	5	75	60	18	9
Sandwich	124	10	134	10	.....	10	114	10	124	94	21	7
St. Thomas	66	9	75	6	.....	6	60	9	69	48	14	9
Sault Ste. Marie	117	2	119	.....	.....	.....	117	2	119	112	3	....
Toronto	1,894	641	2,535	24	3	27	1,870	638	2,508	1,338	458	254
Walkerton	53	8	61	2	...	2	51	8	59	39	11	7
Woodstock	148	10	158	6	1	7	142	9	151	87	29	14
Welland	224	9	233	4	.....	4	220	9	229	154	27	13
Whitby	51	6	57	3	.....	3	48	6	54	33	9	2
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	6	....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	....	6	6	....	....
Little Current	37	1	38	.....	.....	.....	37	1	38	35	3	.....
Manitowaning	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	8	...	....
Mattawa	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	11	.....	.....
Minden	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	8	1	.....
Sudbury	324	7	331	2	.....	2	329	.....	329	300	31	.....
Huntsville	22	2	24	.....	.....	.....	22	2	24	22	2	.....
Fort William	54	2	56	.....	.....	.....	54	2	56	45	11	.....
Burk's Falls	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	13	1	14	13	1	....
North Bay	41	2	43	1	.....	1	40	2	42	40	2	1
Massey	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	23	...	....
Webbwood	49	.....	49	6	.....	6	43	.....	43	46	3	.....
Sturgeon Falls	9	....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	....
Total	7,314	1,232	8,546	262	27	289	7,059	1,198	8,257	5,499	1,179	561

No. 3.

of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities to keep the peace, discharged without trial, number waiting trial, number sentenced under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Name of Gaol.
		1	17			8	6	8		2	60	Barrie.
4			5	3		2	20	5		1	51	Berlin.
1		2	9			32	8	4		13	74	Belleville.
64			11			92		4		2	92	Brantford.
6			7			2	16	8			32	Brampton.
24	1					31	1	10		4	89	Brockville.
			8			2	10			2	37	Bracebridge.
58		1	1			16	1	4			102	Cayuga.
3			3	1		7	1	1		2	44	Cornwall.
73	1		11			3	4	5			120	Cobourg.
2			6			66	4	10		2	60	Chatham.
7			9		2	9	1	4		1	24	Goderich.
5	1		10			5	4	13		1	29	Guelph.
164	15		9			9	114	8		3	338	Hamilton.
			2	2		4	15	6			68	Kingston.
130	4		19			96	26	22		3	223	London.
			14	4		5		7		1	37	Lindsay.
			7		1	1	1	2		1	9	L'Original.
1			3			5	52	3		1	34	Milton.
10			1			3	4	4			29	Napanee.
20			30			304				4	462	Ottawa.
40	2		9			27	1	2		2	79	Owen Sound.
			4			6	1	1		1	36	Orangeville.
1			8			14	4	2			89	Perth.
3			4			28		1		1	8	Picton.
3			1		1	1	1	1			27	Pembroke.
25		1	23			24	44	10			58	Peterboro'.
			4			11		1			59	Port Arthur.
1			3			10	3	1		7	30	Parry Sound.
22						10		1		4	65	Rat Portage.
9	1		5			9	27	1		1	26	Simcoe
10	1		1			10	2	2		4	56	St. Catharines.
27			9			45		7		9	118	Sarnia.
			9				36	1		5	36	Stratford.
12			8			25	16	9		2	74	Sandwich.
4			7	1		19		6		2	40	St. Thomas.
4		1	3	1		24	2	6		3	79	Sault Ste. Marie.
485	1	4	99	4		824	28	62	3	23	1,487	Toronto.
4			6			5	1	3			46	Walkerton.
28		1	11	2		1	29	12			102	Woodstock.
39			5	3	1	1	26			1	196	Welland.
13		1	8			2	6	2			38	Whitby.
												Lock-ups:
											6	Gore Bay.
											38	Little Current.
4											12	Manitowaning.
			2			2	1	1			5	Mattawa.
1			1			2					7	Minden.
											331	Sudbury.
						7					17	Huntsville.
						4				2	50	Fort William.
			2			4					8	Burk's Falls.
			5			1		1			36	North Bay.
							2				21	Massey.
			1				13				35	Webbwood.
			1			2					6	Sturgeon Falls.
1,307	27	12	421	21	5	1,820	531	261	3	110	5,335	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of Gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.
Barrie				2	1	1			2	
Berlin				1	1		3			
Belleville		1		6	2	1				
Brantford		3		2	2					
Brampton				2	4					
Brockville		1								
Bracebridge				8						
Cayuga		4		4						
Cornwall				6						
Cobourg		2		5	1					
Chatham		1		1	3			3	2	1
Goderich				1						
Guelph				1						
Hamilton				15						
Kingston		1								2
London		2		2	13	1	1	3		
Lindsay				3	2	1				1
L'Orignal		2								
Milton				3						
Napanee										
Ottawa		8		25					18	7
Owen Sound				2	5					
Orangeville				1						
Perth		1								
Picton			1	1						
Pembroke			1	3						
Peterborough				4						
Port Arthur					2					
Parry Sound				4						1
Rat Portage		1		10						1
Simcoe				2						
St. Catharines				3	3					
Sarnia				4						
Stratford					2					
Sandwich				2	2					
St. Thomas				4						
Sault Ste. Marie				4						
Toronto		1		31	37	1		2		5
Walkerton				6						
Woodstock		3		2						4
Welland				3						
Whitby			2	3	1					1
Lock-ups :—										
Gore Bay										
Little Current										
Manitowaning										
Mattawa				1						
Minden				2						
Sudbury		1		6				2		
Huntsville				4						
Fort William				10						
Burk's Falls										
North Bay		1	1	4				2		
Massey										
Webbwood				5			1			
Sturgeon Falls				1						
Totals		33	5	209	81	5	5	12	22	23

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1901.

Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Names of Gaols.
4	2					1	1	12				Barrie.
								3				Berlin.
6							1	5				Belleville.
							2	36				Brantford.
												Brampton.
	2							43				Brockville.
	1							5				Bracebridge.
5								14				Cayuga.
	1						2	10				Cornwall.
2								16				Cobourg.
3					3			7				Chatham.
1								4				Goderich.
3	1							3				Guelph.
1	3	3	1				5	101		5		Hamilton.
						3		43				Kingston.
	5	2					8	89		7		London.
3	4	1						6				Lindsay.
												L'Original.
								4			3	Milton.
	1						1	4				Napanee.
	13				7		9	195				Ottawa.
				1			1	7		4		Owen Sound.
												Orangeville.
	1							12				Perth.
								1				Picton.
	1							4				Pembroke.
				1				12				Peterboro'.
							4	7				Port Arthur.
	1		1				1	4				Parry Sound.
	2	1						31		1	1	Rat Portage.
	1							3				Simcoe.
								33			1	St. Catharines.
1				1				43				Sarnia.
								5				Stratford.
	2	1	2				1	17				Sandwich.
	1				2		2	5				St. Thomas.
				1	1	4		21		1		Sault Ste. Marie.
10	1	5			10		5	712		14	2	Toronto.
	1											Walkerton.
3	2		1				1	29				Woodstock.
	2	2						17				Welland.
								3				Whitby.
												Lock-ups:
												Gore Bay.
								38				Little Current.
								10				Manitowaning.
								1				Mattawa.
								3				Minden.
		1		2		13		222				Sudbury.
								11				Huntsville.
								13				Fort William.
						1		4				Burk's Falls.
1								12				North Bay.
						12		7				Massey.
3				1				17			1	Webbwood
								2				Sturgeon Falls.
47	48	16	5	7	23	34	44	1,906		32	8	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of Gaols.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of house of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.
Barrie	1				3			1			9			
Berlin					1			1			10			
Belleville	1	4			1			3	2		20			
Brantford	1				1						16			
Brampton	1	3									3			
Brockville		1				1			5	2	16			
Bracebridge						1			2		9			
Cayuga					3						7			
Cornwall					2						10		1	
Cobourg						2		2			8			
Chatham		1			1	4		1			18			
Goderich											4			
Guelph	1				1						7			
Hamilton		6				12		4	1	4	65			
Kingston	1	1									10			
London		3				7			1		36			
Lindsay											7			
L'Orignal									2		3	1		
Milton											2			
Napanee		1									4			
Ottawa	3				1	10		5	28	33	44	2	3	
Owen Sound	1				1			1			20			
Orangeville						1					2			
Perth					1					1	3			
Picton						1					1			
Pembroke											5			
Peterborough	1				1			1			6			1
Port Arthur		4		3		1				2	12			
Parry Sound		1									10			
Rat Portage				3				1			6			
Simcoe					1						5			
St. Catharines	1									1	7			
Sarnia					1						8			
Stratford					1					1	7	1		
Sandwich		1						2			23			
St. Thomas						2					12			
Sault Ste. Marie	2	2				1			1	1	15			
Toronto	1	7	3			30		9	40	25	268			
Walkerton		2			2	4					6			
Woodstock	1									1	10			
Welland		2				3					9			
Whitby		1									6			
Lock-ups :—														
Gore Bay		1			1	1					2			
Little Current														
Manitowaning											1			
Mattawa											1			
Minden											1			
Sudbury	2	2						1	2	1	23			
Huntsville	1													
Fort William				4		4			3		6			
Burk's Falls														
North Bay	1										14			
Massey											1			
Webbwood											4			
Sturgeon Falls														
Totals	20	43	3	10	22	85		32	87	72	803	4	4	1

No. 4.—*Concluded.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1901.

Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	Names of Gaols.
....	....	....	...	1	1	....	..	....	.....		.....	16	2	60	Barrie.
...	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	.....	26	4	51	Berlin.
....	3	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	13	1	74	Belleville.
2	.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	24	2	92	Brantford.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	2	32	Brampton.
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	14	3	89	Brockville.
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	4	37	Bracebridge.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	56	5	102	Cayuga.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	9	.....	44	Cornwall.
....	1	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	78	1	120	Cobourg.
3	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	3	60	Chatham.
....			....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	1	12	...	24	Goderich.
....			....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	....	1	8	1	29	Guelph.
...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	24	55	32	338	Hamilton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	....	68	Kingston.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	9	15	19	223	London.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	7	1	37	Lindsay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	9	L'Original.
....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	19	2	34	Milton.
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	12	3	29	Napanee.
....	...	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	.....	36	10	462	Ottawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	33	3	79	Owen Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	31	1	36	Orangeville.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	.....	4	.....	60	5	89	Perth.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	8	Picton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	13	.....	27	Pembroke.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	26	2	58	Peterboro'.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	24	.....	59	Port Arthur.
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	3	.....	30	Parry Sound.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	5	...	2	65	Rat Portage.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	7	26	Simcoe.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	2	....	56	St. Catharines.
....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	11	46	1	118	Sarnia.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	...	2	15	2	36	Stratford.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	2	16	3	74	Sandwich.
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	1	40	St. Thomas.
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	20	4	79	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	2	2	....	2	....	4	1	....	.....	2	97	150	7	1,487	Toronto.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	21	4	46	Walkerton.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	40	5	102	Woodstock.
....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	.....	....	44	112	.....	196	Welland.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	....	1	17	3	38	Whitby.
															Lock-ups :
...	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	.....	..	.....	6	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	..	....	38	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	12	Manitowaning.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	1	1	5	Mattawa.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	7	Minden.
....	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	3	....	.....	18	27	331	Sudbury.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	17	Huntsville.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	9	.....	50	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	3	.....	8	Burk's Falls.
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	North Bay.
...	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	.....	1	..	..	.....	21	Massey.
....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	35	Webbwood
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	3	6	Sturgeon Falls.
7	16	12	...	6	5	13	5	1	10	8	221	1103	177	5,335	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion			
Abusive and obscene language	29	4	33
Arson	5		5
Assault	202	7	209
Assault felonious	81		81
Attempted suicide	3	2	5
Abduction	5		5
Bigamy	9	3	12
Breaches of the peace	19	3	22
Breaches of by-laws	20	3	23
Burglary	46	1	47
Contempt of Court	48		48
Carrying unlawful weapons	15	1	16
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	5		5
Cruelty to animals	7		7
Cutting, wounding, and attempting same	20	3	23
Deserting employment	34		34
Destroying and injuring property	43	1	44
Drunk and disorderly	1,530	376	1,906
Embezzlement			
Escaping from or obstructing constables	32		32
Escaping from prison	8		8
Forgery	20		20
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	41	2	43
Gambling	3		3
Giving liquor to Indians	10		10
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	22		22
Housebreaking and robbery	85		85
Incendiarism			
Indecent assault	31	1	32
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	18	69	87
Keeping houses of ill-fame	23	49	72
Larceny	745	58	803
Manslaughter	4		4
Misdemeanour	3	1	4
Murder	1		1
Perjury	5	2	7
Prostitution		16	16
Rape and assault with intent	12		12
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen property	6		6
Seduction	5		5
Selling liquor without license	10	3	13
Shooting with intent	5		5
Stabbing	1		1
Threatening and seditious language	10		10
Trespass	221		221
Unlawful shooting	8		8
Vagrancy	989	114	1,103
Other offences not enumerated	161	16	177
Totals	4,600	735	5,335

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	41	61	11	41	61	102
Berlin	35	52	7	45	42	87
Belleville	48	94	40	88	54	142
Brantford	64	137	44	71	130	201
Brampton	21	44	6	15	50	65
Brockville	51	85	18	42	94	136
Bracebridge	21	38	18	32	27	59
Cayuga	39	86	27	26	99	125
Cornwall	24	35	29	27	32	59
Cobourg	60	84	38	90	54	144
Chatham	73	75	.....	106	42	148
Goderich	24	26	5	27	23	50
Guelph	21	42	8	46	17	63
Hamilton	155	341	66	108	388	496
Kingston	24	73	7	20	77	97
London	100	293	35	181	212	393
Lindsay	20	48	6	35	33	68
L'Orignal	12	10	11	15	7	22
Milton	11	87	3	29	69	98
Napanee	14	27	10	16	25	41
Ottawa	369	431	211	199	601	800
Owen Sound	42	80	26	31	91	122
Orangeville	7	42	12	16	33	49
Perth	84	33	13	39	78	117
Picton	17	25	10	14	28	42
Pembroke	11	21	4	7	25	32
Peterboro'	71	89	30	107	53	160
Port Arthur	61	14	15	27	48	75
Parry Sound	31	23	17	27	27	54
Rat Portage	39	41	14	10	70	80
Simcoe	24	46	20	39	31	70
St. Catharines	19	57	9	23	53	76
Sarnia	35	153	13	81	107	188
Stratford	23	64	23	49	38	87
Sandwich	47	87	24	59	75	134
St. Thomas	27	48	11	57	18	75
Sault Ste. Marie	30	89	19	68	51	119
Toronto	1,172	1,363	309	578	1,957	2,535
Walkerton	20	41	5	33	28	61
Woodstock	39	119	24	62	96	158
Welland	33	200	12	86	147	233
Whitby	19	38	13	20	37	57
Lock-ups :						
Gore Bay	4	2	2	4	2	6
Little Current	8	30	19	.....	38	38
Manitowaning	5	7	1	.....	12	12
Mattawa	1	10	4	5	6	11
Minden	5	5	3	4	6	10
Sudbury	80	251	83	82	249	331
Huntsville	4	20	4	4	20	24
Fort William	12	44	18	26	30	56
Burk's Falls	4	10	2	8	6	14
North Bay	12	31	4	32	11	43
Massey	2	21	6	2	21	23
Webbwood	8	41	16	16	33	49
Sturgeon Falls	2	7	2	.....	9	9
Totals	3,225	5,321	1,388	2,875	5,671	8,546

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature and Judges' Criminal Court during the

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year			Where sentenced to											
	Male.	Female.	Total	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under thirty days.	Thirty days and up to 60 or 2 months, not including the last term.	Sixty days or 2 months.
Barrie	56	4	60	1	15		3		2		39	9	19	5
Berlin	50	1	51	2	18			2	3		26	6	9	5
Belleville	67	7	74		7		4	11	1		51	12	11	11
Brantford	85	7	92		10		1	2			79	10	44	18
Brampton	32		32	3	3			2			24	13	12	1
Brockville	74	15	89	1	13	2	8	1	2		62	42	10	3
Bracebridge	32	5	37	1	3	1		1	2		29	7	10	2
Cayuga	98	4	102	3	7			7			85	41	34	5
Cornwall	43	1	44	1	11			2	2		28	20	2	2
Cobourg	104	16	120	4	5					5	106	4	10	9
Chatham	55	5	60	3	20	1	1	8	1		26	12	8	4
Goderich	24		24		2			2	1		19	6	3	2
Guelph	29		29		10			1	4		14	6	4	4
Hamilton	298	40	338	15	34	2	11	6	2	1	267	178	45	27
Kingston	61	7	68		3		6		4		55	14	20	1
London	208	15	223	6	24	1	6	10	3	1	172	126	15	16
Lindsay	36	1	37		8		1	5	1		22	11	5	
L'Original	7	2	9					1	1		7	2		1
Milton	29	5	34		3	1				2	28	2	6	8
Napanee	23	6	29		9		2		1	1	16	5	7	
Ottawa	353	109	462	5	26	5	1	5	5		415	229	74	44
Owen Sound	76	3	79		10		2	5	1	3	58	10	10	7
Orangeville	33	3	36							3	33	5	5	1
Perth	71	18	89	5	1	1			3	4	75	8	22	7
Picton	8		8					2			6	2		
Pembroke	25	2	27				1	5			21	10		1
Peterboro'	58		58		6			2	2	1	47	16	7	1
Port Arthur	57	2	59		7			1	2		49	7	16	1
Parry Sound	28	2	30		5			1			24	5	7	5
Rat Portage	63	2	65								65	49	5	7
Simcoe	21	5	26	2	4	1					19	16	3	
St. Catharines	52	4	56	3	10		1	1			41	19	10	12
Sarnia	114	4	118		21		2	2			93	35	37	5
Stratford	35	1	36		1			5			30	14	8	6
Sandwich	69	5	74		10		1	3	3	1	56	14	31	5
St. Thomas	36	4	40		7		3	1	2		27	11	11	1
Sault Ste. Marie	77	2	79	1	6			2	4		66	42	8	6
Toronto	1,083	404	1,487	48	162	35	40	14	10	18	1,160	269	758	147
Walkerton	43	3	46					6	2		38	19	5	8
Woodstock	97	5	102	3	15			5			79	35	21	8
Welland	193	3	196	2	27			1	1		165	49	76	27
Whitby	37	1	38					5	4		29	4	10	6
Lock-ups—														
Gore Bay	6		6								6	3	1	
Little Current	37	1	38								38	38		
Manitowaning	12		12								12	12		
Mattawa	5		5							1	4	2	2	
Minden	7		7								7	6	1	
Sudbury	324	7	331	18	1						312		315	4
Huntsville	17		17								17	15	2	
Fort William	48	2	50		1						49	9	20	11
Burk's Falls	8		8								8	8		
North Bay	34	2	36		15				1		20	30	4	
Massey	21		21								21	17		
Webbwood	35		35					1			34	24	8	2
Sturgeon Falls	6		6								6	6		
Totals	4,600	735	5,335	127	540	50	94	128	70	41	4,285	1,564	1,751	446

No. 7.

period of such sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County year ending 30th September, 1901.

Periods of sentence.												County judge's criminal court.			Name of gaol.
Over 2 to 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2 inclusive.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.	
5	2	...	13	....	3	2	....	..	2	....	..	....	6	9	15	Barrie.
6	1	.	16	....	4	3	.	2	....				2	5	7	Berlin.
14	4	1	3	....	5	1	10	1	1	.....	.....	...	13	23	36	Belleville.
9	2	1	2	..	2		3	....	....	...	.....	1	19	3	22	Brantford.
1	...	...	3	...		..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2	14	16	Brampton.
5	5	2	10		5	4	....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	Brockville.
2	6	...	2	...	1	4	....	1	2	.....	.....	...	2	4	6	Bracebridge.
4	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	...	.....	...	....	4	16	20	Cayuga.
1	1	....	4		9		2	....	3	....	....	....	3	7	10	Cornwall.
5	3	9	77	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	Cobourg.
4	1	.	11	....	8	3	7	1	1		...	....	8	14	22	Chatham.
3	...	1	5	..	....	1	1	1	1	...	.....	....	4	8	12	Goderich.
3	3	1	....	..	2	1	....	1	4	..	.....	....	5	9	14	Guelph.
23	...	....	16	27	7	4	..	6	4	....	.....	1	5	27	32	Hamilton.
7	6	1	5	....	..	10	....	..	4	....	...	....	3	3	6	Kingston.
27	5	5	7	2	7	1	5	5	2	.....	.....	....	21	28	49	London.
2	....	1	10	..	2	3	....	2	1	....	.....	....	3	6	9	Lindsay.
2	...	..	2	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	.....	....	....	1	1	L'Original.
4	3	...	9	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	9	10	Milton.
1	1	....	12	....	1	1	....	....	1	...	....	.....	1	.....	1	Napanee.
52	13	13	18	...	..	9	....	5	5	.....	...	....	13	18	31	Ottawa.
15	11	3	12	1	...	4	..	5	1	...	....	....	2	2	4	Owen Sound.
5	...	3	17	.	..	...	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	2	2	Orangeville.
10	5	4	30	..	...	..	...	..	3	.	.....	.....	10	5	15	Perth.
1	2	...	1	..	..	..	1	1	...	....	.....	.....	1	3	4	Picton.
6	1	1	.	2	...	1	2	3	.	....	.....	.....	1	6	7	Pembroke.
7	2	2	16	..	1	2	....	2	2	.....	.....	....	2	7	9	Peterboro'.
16	3	1	5	..	4	3	....	1	2	.....	.....	....	....	2	2	Port Arthur.
....	4	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	.	...	.....	.....	2	6	8	Parry Sound.
2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	...	.....	.....	.....	....	3	3	Rat Portage.
2	..	...	2	...	2	1	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	Simcoe
2	4	...	5	....	2	1	....	1	....	.....	. ...	....	2	5	7	St. Catharines.
17	1	....	20	...	1	....	1	1	.	.....	.....	.....	12	4	16	Sarnia.
2	....	....	....	1	..	..	1	4	....	.....	.....	.....	....	4	4	Stratford.
4	6	....	6	2	....	....	....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	14	3	17	Sandwich.
4	....	4	1	4	...	1	1	...	2	.....	....	....	11	9	20	St. Thomas.
6	....	.	7	....	4	..	1	1	4	....	....	....	11	22	33	Sault Ste. Marie.
54	42	22	123	12	15	20	3	11	10	.....	.....	1	7	10	17	Toronto.
4	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11	Walkerton.
9	6	4	12	....	1	2	2	2	..	....	.....	.....	1	11	12	Woodstock.
14	5	4	16	3	....	..	..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	Welland.
1	1	..	7	..	...		4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	9	11	Whitby.
																Lock-ups—
....	2	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	Gore Bay.
....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	.....	. ...	.....	....	38	38	Little Current.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	Manitowaning
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Minden.
....	6	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	331	Sudbury.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	24	Huntsville.
....	8	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	54	Fort William.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	8	12	Burk's Falls.
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	8	35	43	North Bay.
....	3	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	23	Massey.
..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	Webbwood.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls
362	175	87	517	60	92	86	55	69	68	....	.....	3	236	855	1,091	

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How maintained.							
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.	Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	102	50	52	1,654	1,020	722 00	1,600 00	188 71
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	87	27	60	443	1,527	689 02	1,275 00	.....
Belleville	N. A. Appleby	142	94	48	2,515	2,505	725 00	1,550 00	.....
Brantford	Forbes D. Wilson	201	75	126	1,207	2,551	1,126 79	1,700 00	426 35
Brampton	Joshua Modeland	65	23	42	332	959	310 00	1,150 00	83 40
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	136	42	94	747	1,278	707 00	1,450 00	43 00
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	59	59	...	1,986	...	869 29	675 00	.....
Cayuga	Jno. A. Murphy	125	34	91	660	3,039	584 00	1,225 00	91 00
Cornwall	Donald McDonald	59	38	21	1,059	536	758 96	1,390 00	7 85
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	144	28	116	707	16,386	3,662 25	2,407 70	667 09
Chatham	Robert Mercer	148	65	83	1,426	1,112	843 95	1,833 75	358 25
Goderich	Jos. Griffin	50	18	32	687	1,999	807 43	1,420 00	12 95
Guelph	Jno. McNabb	63	33	30	739	739	922 71	1,375 00	515 00
Hamilton	Jas. Ogilvie	496	110	386	2,860	4,645	1,326 84	2,972 77	236 30
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	97	25	72	628	2,979	1,448 98	1,973 40	105 23
London	Robert Boston	393	160	233	3,406	4,155	1,576 29	3,550 00	197 00
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	68	27	41	682	1,448	421 39	1,180 00	58 59
L'Original	Jno. D. Cameron	22	6	16	431	3,101	503 45	1,165 00	.....
Milton	Wm. Van Allen	98	14	84	485	2,282	332 56	1,050 00	.....
Napanee	Z. A. Vanluven	41	18	23	626	930	527 00	1,100 00	50 00
Ottawa	Wm. Kehoe	800	101	699	5,041	11,555	2,696 62	2,840 00	81 07
Owen Sound	John Miller	122	47	75	865	5,030	1,840 11	1,850 00	90 00
Orangeville	Chas. Bowles	49	14	35	495	4.522	910 10	1,300 00	3 00
Perth	W. H. Grant	117	21	96	560	6,204	850 00	1,560 00	10 00
Picton	Wm. E. Patterson	42	10	32	284	208	140 77	927 50	.. ....
Pembroke	Jas. Wright	32	12	20	133	2,204	147 07	1,306 50	.. ....
Peterboro'	Henderson Nesbitt	160	24	136	552	5,043	1,260 61	1,350 00	....
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	75	75	...	3,785	.....	774 26	963 00	50 28
Parry Sound	T. W. George	54	54		2,149	....	850 35	575 00	.....
Rat Portage	W. H. McKay	80	80	.....	1,619	...	419 23	2,044 00	137 76
Simcoe	T. W. Butler	70	14	56	248	1,468	395 17	1,050 00	.....
St. Catharines	T. P. Bain	76	27	49	621	1,212	836 61	1.490 00	1,154 43
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	188	66	122	1,173	4 828	1,131 39	1,550 00	30 00
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	87	16	71	843	2,433	928 29	1,425 00	11 97
Sandwich	Wm. J. Sparks	134	65	69	1,270	1,766	555 63	2,100 00	19 75
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	75	30	45	760	1,519	164 56	1,862 50	.....
Sault Ste Marie	Alex. McKellar	119	119	...	3,560	...	787 93	1,300 00	.....
Toronto	G. R. Vanzant	2,535	496	2,039	14,801	50,257	10,100 90	14,177 53	1,135 60
Walkerton	Don'ld McKechnie	61	32	29	738	3 221	935 00	1,375 00	100 00
Woodstock	Jno. Cameron	158	33	125	1,025	3,326	1,024 62	1,650 00	142 96
Welland	Jno. Coulson	233	29	204	554	6 401	1,435 27	1,900 00	.....
Whitby	D. M. Decker	57	29	28	744	1,944	675 86	1,400 00	16 41
Lock-ups :									
Gore Bay	Alex. Thorburn	6	6	....	115	.....	93 05	200 00	.....
Little Current	Jno. G. Sims	38	38	.....	100	.....	30 00	200 00	.....
Manitowaning	Thos. Gorley	12	12	....	87	.....	89 10	200 00	.....
Mattawa	Jno McMeekin	11	11	....	214	.....	211 80	475 00	12 65
Minden	R. C. Garratt	10	...	10	...	63	24 48	150 00	.....
Sudbury	T. Keaney	331	53	278	422	1,294	.....	650 00	.....
Huntsville	Frederick Francis	24	12	12	12	12	....	200 00	.....
Fort William	R. McNabb	56	56	...	1,461	.....	611 20	800 00	28 84
Burk's Falls	Wm Wilson	14	14	...	182	.....	192 97	300 00	.....
North Bay	S. A. Huntingdon	43	43	....	1,448	.....	.....	791 50	.....
Massey	Ennis Chambers	23	16	7	13	5	....	100 00	.....
Webbwood	Wm. Irving	49	23	26	48	26	.....	100 00	.....
Sturgeon Falls	Chas. Rochon	9	9	....	9	.....	.....	100 00	.....
Totals	.....	8,546	2,633	5,913	69,301	167,732	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44

No 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1901.

Expenditure.				Salaries.				
Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.	Name of gaol.
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	
2,510 71	8 93	15 69	24 62	800 00	550 00	150 00	100 00	Barrie.
1,964 02	7 92	14 65	22 57	560 00	450 00	140 00	125 00	Berlin.
2,275 00	5 10	10 91	16 01	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
3,253 14	7 73	8 46	16 19	750 00	500 00	250 00	200 00	Brantford.
1,543 40	6 05	17 70	23 25	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
2,200 00	5 51	10 66	16 17	800 00	400 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
1,544 29	14 73	11 44	26 17	500 00	.....	50 00	125 00	Bracebridge.
1,900 00	5 40	9 80	15 20	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
2,156 81	13 00	23 58	36 58	740 00	300 00	125 00	225 00	Cornwall.
6,737 04	30 07	16 72	46 79	800 00	988 70	344 00	275 00	Cobourg.
3,035 95	8 12	12 39	20 51	800 00	658 75	200 00	175 00	Chatham.
2,240 38	16 41	28 40	44 81	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
2,812 71	22 82	21 83	44 65	600 00	475 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
4,535 91	3 15	6 00	9 15	1,000 00	1,401 54	350 00	221 23	Hamilton.
3,527 61	16 02	20 34	36 36	800 00	823 40	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
5,323 29	4 49	9 03	13 52	750 00	1,800 00	700 00	300 00	London.
1,659 98	7 06	17 36	24 42	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
1,668 45	22 88	52 96	75 84	600 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	L'Original.
1,382 56	3 39	10 71	14 10	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
1,677 00	14 07	26 83	40 90	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
5,617 69	3 48	3 55	7 03	800 00	1,480 00	360 00	200 00	Ottawa.
3,780 11	15 82	15 16	30 98	800 00	500 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
2,213 10	18 63	26 53	45 16	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Orangeville.
2,420 00	7 35	13 33	20 68	800 00	400 00	200 00	160 00	Perth.
1,068 27	3 35	22 08	25 43	400 00	365 00	100 00	62 50	Picton.
1,453 57	4 59	40 83	45 42	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
2,610 61	7 87	8 44	16 31	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterboro'.
1,787 54	10 99	12 84	23 83	600 00	188 00	175 00	.....	Port Arthur.
1,425 35	15 75	10 65	26 40	400 00	.....	50 00	125 00	Parry Sound.
2,600 99	6 96	25 55	32 51	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
1,445 17	5 65	15 00	20 65	400 00	350 00	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
3,481 04	26 20	19 60	45 80	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
2,711 39	6 18	8 24	14 42	650 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	Sarnia.
2,365 26	10 81	16 38	27 19	600 00	450 00	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
2,675 38	4 29	15 67	19 96	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
2,027 06	2 19	24 82	27 01	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
2,087 93	6 62	10 92	17 52	600 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste Marie.
25,414 03	4 43	5 59	10 02	2,000 00	9,987 53	990 00	1,200 00	Toronto.
2,410 00	16 97	22 54	39 51	650 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
2,817 58	7 39	10 44	17 83	800 00	500 00	200 00	150 00	Woodstock.
3,335 27	6 16	8 15	14 31	700 00	900 00	200 00	100 00	Welland.
2,092 27	12 14	24 56	36 70	700 00	450 00	150 00	100 00	Whitby.
								Lock-ups :
293 05	15 51	33 33	48 84	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
230 00	79	5 26	6 05	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
289 10	7 43	16 66	24 09	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning
699 45	20 40	43 18	63 58	300 00	75 00	...	100 00	Mattawa.
174 48	2 45	15 00	17 45	150 00	.....	.....	...	Minden.
650 00	.....	1 96	1 96	400 00	.....	100 00	150 00	Sudbury.
200 00	.....	8 33	8 33	200 00	.....	.....	....	Huntsville.
1,440 04	11 43	14 28	25 71	500 00	.....	100 00	200 00	Fort William.
492 97	13 78	21 43	35 21	250 00	.....	50 00	.....	Burk's Falls.
791 50	.....	18 41	18 41	550 00	21 50	120 00	100 00	North Bay.
100 00	.....	4 34	4 34	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
100 00	.....	2 05	2 05	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Webbwood.
100 00	.....	11 11	11 11	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls
137,348 45	6 44	9 63	16 07	32,145 00	32,952 42	9,674 00	7,533 73	

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$ c.	cents.
Barrie	1			24	17	3		7 1/13
Berlin				20	13	2		8 1/5
Belleville				38	29	6		5 2/3
Brantford				24	19	2		6 47/100
Brampton				25	11			7 51/1201
Brockville				33	20			7
Bracebridge				15	9	2		30
Cayuga				14	24	1		8 2/3
Cornwall				17	13	4		8 1/2
Cobourg			5	24	60	36		11 1/2
Chatham	2	1		38	14	2		7 2/10
Goderich				12	12	3		8 1/2
Guelph				35	11	1		8
Hamilton			1	60	36	9		6 1/10
Kingston				53	22	2		8
London			1	57	32	10		5 7/10
Lindsay				26	13	1		5 1/2
L'Orignal				18	13	8		6 1/2
Milton				23	18	2		6
Napanee			1	18	8			9
Ottawa	1			93	76	16	262 50	4 3/8
Owen Sound			3	32	29	6		13 3138/365
Orangeville			3	23	19	10		8
Perth			4	18	34	12		6 1/4
Picton				26	7			7 7/10
Pembroke				24	12	2		7 1/2
Peterborough			1	18	20	10		12 2/3
Port Arthur				22	21	2		10 1/2
Parry Sound	3			16	10	2		30
Rat Portage				11	9	2		13
Simcoe				24	10	1		7
St. Catharines		1		38	14	2		11
Sarnia		1		19				7 1/4
Stratford				30	18	2		6 37/100
Sandwich			1	47	17	3		7 1/2
St. Thomas				16	11	2		7 1/8
Sault Ste. Marie				34	19	2		9 3/4
Toronto		2	18	270	221	126		6 1/4
Walkerton				24	11	5		5 1/2
Woodstock	1			32	22	3	100 00	8 34/100
Welland				50	41	4		7 1/2
Whitby				25	12	2		5 75/100
Lock-Ups—								
Gore Bay				5	3	1		30
Little Current				5	8	1		30
Manitowaning				5	2	1		30
Mattawa			1	8	3	1		30
Minden				6	2			45
Sudbury	2	1		12	23			
Huntsville				7	2			30
Fort William				12	8	2		16
Burk's Falls				7	2			30
North Bay				13	9	2		45
Massey				5	7			
Webbwood				7	5			
Sturgeon Falls				7	3			45
Totals	10	6	39	1,565	1,104	316	362 50	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, wood and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	cents.
Barrie	102	2,674	722 00	27
Berlin	87	1,970	689 02	35
Belleville	142	5,020	725 00	14
Brantford	201	3,758	1,126 79	30
Brampton	65	1,291	310 00	25
Brockville	136	2,025	707 00	35
Bracebridge	59	1,986	869 29	44
Cayuga	125	3,699	584 00	16
Cornwall	59	1,595	758 96	47
Cobourg	144	17,093	3,662 25	22
Chatham	148	2,538	843 95	33
Goderich	50	2,586	807 43	31
Guelph	63	1,478	922 71	62
Hamilton	496	7,505	1,326 84	18
Kingston	97	3,607	1,448 98	40
London	393	7,561	1,576 29	21
Lindsay	68	2,130	421 39	19
L'Orignal	22	3,532	503 45	14
Milton	98	2,767	332 56	12
Napanee	41	1,556	527 00	34
Ottawa	800	16,596	2,696 62	16
Owen Sound	122	5,895	1,840 11	31
Orangeville	49	5,017	910 10	18
Perth	117	6,764	850 00	13
Picton	42	592	140 77	24
Pembroke	32	2,337	147 07	6
Peterboro'	160	5,595	1,260 61	23
Port Arthur	75	3,785	774 26	20
Parry Sound	54	2,149	850 35	39
Rat Portage	80	1,619	419 23	26
Simcoe	70	1,716	395 17	23
St. Catharines	76	1,833	836 61	46
Sarnia	188	6,001	1,131 39	19
Stratford	87	3,276	928 29	29
Sandwich	134	3,036	555 63	18
St. Thomas	75	2,279	164 56	7
Sault Ste. Marie	119	3,560	787 93	22
Toronto	2,535	65,148	10,100 90	15
Walkerton	61	3,959	935 00	24
Woodstock	158	4,351	1,024 62	23
Welland	233	6,955	1,435 27	21
Whitby	57	2,688	675 86	25
Totals	7,920	231,522	47,725 26	20½

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1900, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1900.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1901.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	59	3	62	56	4	60		1	1	3		3
Berlin	56	1	57	50	1	51				6		6
Belleville	96	11	107	67	7	74				29	4	33
Brantford	135	11	146	85	7	92				50	4	54
Brampton	25		25	32		32	7		7			
Brockville	79	8	87	74	15	89		7	7	5		5
Bracebridge	34	10	44	32	5	37				2	5	7
Cayuga	89	1	90	98	4	102	9	3	12			
Cornwall	47	5	52	43	1	44				4	4	8
Cobourg	88	22	110	104	16	120	16		16		6	6
Chatham	62	8	70	55	5	60				7	3	10
Goderich	29		29	24		24				5		5
Guelph	44	2	46	29		29				15	2	17
Hamilton	298	34	332	298	40	338		6	6			
Kingston	53	11	64	61	7	68	8		8	4		4
London	237	23	260	208	15	223				29	8	37
Lindsay	42	1	43	36	1	37				6		6
L'Orignal	5		5	7	2	9	2	2	4			
Milton	35	6	41	29	5	34				6	1	7
Napanee	38	3	41	23	6	29		3	3	15		15
Ottawa	265	90	355	353	109	462	88	19	107			
Owen Sound	80	2	82	76	3	79		1	1	4		4
Orangeville	60	5	65	33	3	36				27	2	29
Perth	87	10	97	71	18	89		8	8	16		16
Picton	12	3	15	8		8				4	3	7
Pembroke	17	7	24	25	2	27	8		8		5	5
Peterboro'	74	8	82	58		58				16	8	24
Port Arthur	50		50	57	2	59	7	2	9			
Parry Sound	36	1	37	28	2	30		1	1	8		8
Rat Portage	62	1	63	63	2	65	1	1	2			
Simcoe	28	3	31	21	5	26		2	2	7		7
St. Catharines	59	1	60	52	4	56		3	3	7		7
Sarnia	130	3	133	114	4	118		1	1	16		16
Stratford	33	1	34	35	1	36	2		2			
Sandwich	118		118	69	5	74		5	5	49		49
St. Thomas	61	5	66	36	4	40				25	1	26
Sault Ste. Marie	38		38	77	2	79	39	2	41			
Toronto	1,101	474	1,575	1,083	404	1,487				18	70	88
Walkerton	47	4	51	43	3	46				4	1	5
Woodstock	86	2	88	97	5	102	11	3	14			
Welland	188	3	191	193	3	196	5		5			
Whitby	55	2	57	37	1	38				18	1	19
Lock-ups :												
Gore Bay	1		1	6		6	5		5			
Little Current	12		12	37	1	38	25	1	26			
Manitowaning	9		9	12		12	3		3			
Mattawa	3	1	4	5		5	2		2		1	1
Minden	1		1	7		7	6		6			
Sudbury	290	1	291	324	7	331	34	6	40			
Huntsville	18	1	19	17		17				1	1	2
Fort William	95	17	112	48	2	50				47	15	62
Burk's Falls	9	1	10	8		8				1	1	2
North Bay	39	4	43	34	2	36				5	2	7
Massey	3		3	21		21	18		18			
Webbwood	5		5	35		35	30		30			
Sturgeon Falls	12		12	6		6				6		6
Totals	4,735	810	5,545	4,600	735	5,335	326	77	403	445	148	613

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

CENTRAL PRISON

AND REFORMATORIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1901.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON AND REFORMATORIES.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1901.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report upon the Central Prison and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Introduction.

The committals during the year were 651, which with 391 in custody at commencement of the year, makes up the total number incarcerated during the year, 1,042 as compared with 1,087 the previous year. The committals direct, number 515, and to Common Gaols and transferred therefrom, 136. The average population for the year was 365, and average period of sentence, seven months nineteen days, as compared with 387 population, and eight months and three days period of sentence the preceding year. Of the number committed during the year, 421 was for the first time in the Central Prison, 131 second time, 48 third time, 21 fourth time, and the remaining 30. with varying frequency of from 5 to 17 times. There were committed for vagrancy, 157, as compared with 198 the previous year. The number discharged on Ticket of Leave during the year was 38. Of the total committments, 3 were total abstainers, 219 were temperate, and 429 intemperate. The illiterate were 82, read only, 10, and 559 could both read and write. The total stay of prisoners was 133,193 days a reduction of 8,050 days as compared with 141,243 of the preceding year. The gross per capita cost per diem for maintenance was (46.47) forty-six, forty seven hundreths cents, against (43 33) forty-three, thirty-three hundreths cents in 1900, an increase of three, fourteen hundredths cents, per diem.

The total cost of maintenance outlay for the year was $61,919.10, against $61,224.74 the preceding year, the gradually growing increase in price of nearly all commodities, fully accounts for the advance in cost

The following tabulated statement shows the results of the industries in operation at the Prison during the year ended 30th September, 1901.

Statement No. 1.

Dr.

To Stock on hand beginning of year	$83,065 09	
Amount for Material and Repairs	50,843 84	
do Fuel and general expenses	7,898 59	
do Salaries and Wages	15,974 11	
Balance, net gain	24,389 01	
		$182,170 64

Cr.

By Sales	$110,380 01	
Stock on hand at close of year	71,750 63	
		$182,170 64

The net earnings were $24,389.01 after paying gratuities to prisoners of $788.06 or a total of $25,177.07 for the year.

Statement No. 2.

Statement of amounts chargeable to the various industries in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the Central Prison.

—	1900.	1901.
	$ c.	$ c.
Stock on hand beginning of year	67,749 28	83,065 09
Shoe shop	3,580 08	3,148 35
Tailor shop	5,608 31	4,771 68
North shop	52,306 64	26,211 28
Woollen mill	8,197 33	7,608 01
Machine shop	6,745 79	5,920 07
Broom shop	1,008 30	880 88
Cordage shop	1,680 09	1,896 19
The piggery	4,760 91	205 35
The greenhouse	353 95	202 03
Salaries and wages	15,669 42	15,974 11
Fuel and general expenses	6.180 70	7,898 59
Improvements	1,699 53	.....
Net gain for the year	14,665 99	24,389 01
Total	190,206 32	182,170 64

STATEMENT No. 3.

Sales of the various industries of the Central Prison.

	1900.	1901.
	$ c.	$ c.
Shoe shop	4,095 28	4,615 47
Tailor shop	7,802 82	7,664 02
North shop	40,632 06	46,596 39
Woollen mill	14,627 41	12,039 20
Machine shop	12,372 94	12,880 84
Broom shop	8,069 88	7,852 98
Cordage shop	13,296 43	16,590 96
The piggery	5,406 46	500 00
The greenhouse	507 80	762 45
Basket shop	.....	21 25
Miscellaneous	330 15	786 45
Stock on hand at close of year	83,065 09	71,790 63
Total	190,206 32	182,170 64

DOMESTIC.

The sanitary condition of the Prison has been well maintained, the health of the prisoners during the year has been good, and the food served to them has been well prepared, and good in quality. The discipline has been uniformly firm and considerate, and there have been no complaints from prisoners in respect to their care and treatment.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

The religious and educational work amongst the prisoners has been active, and generally encouraging in results. The numerous agencies in this department of reformative prison work, appear to be ample for every need, and there is an earnestness on the part of all to make it effective, and appreciated by the prisoners.

The reports of the Warden and of the Prison Surgeon are herewith transmitted.

JAMES NOXEN,
Inspector.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

TORONTO, Oct. 15th, 1901.

Mr. James Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto:

SIR,—Our population during the past summer has been lower than for many years previous. We attribute this to the prevailing good times and the stringent enforcement of the Vagrancy Act throughout the Province. The enforcement of this Act is indispensable to the proper protection of society. It is impossible to discriminate between the professional tramp and the professional criminal. In the majority of cases they are one and the same.

In my report last year I referred to the little credence that can be placed upon the statistics of reformations and recidivism. As an example we have a prisoner here at present who is entered upon our register as a first termer, and on gaining this man's confidence he tells me this is the seventeenth penal institution in which he has done time, and it is quite likely he appears in the statistics of the reformed in the other sixteen for the

GENERAL STATEMENT of the books of the Central Prison, Toronto, of industries and maintenance combined, for year ending 30th September, 1901. Showing trial balance, inventory, net cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities.

Name of account.	Trial balance.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stock		399,815 51					399,815 51		362,460 73
Maintenance	99,654 43		37,935 13	61,719 30				37,935 13	
Industrial plant	125,594 08		125,594 08					125,594 08	
Shoe shop	490 44		967 88		477 44			967 88	
Tailor shop	3,000 30		5,910 03		2,909 64			5,910 03	
Machine shop	9,762 54		12,574 88		2,812 37			12,574 88	
North shop	35,934 97		41,302 20		5,367 23			41,302 20	
Woollen Mill	6,733 16		8,864 63		2,131 47			8,864 63	
Broom shop		4,988 87			4,988 87				
Cordage shop		6,111 57			6,111 57				
The piggery		294 65			294 65				
The greenhouse	2,709 58		2,300 00	409 58				2,300 00	
Brickyard	165 66		165 66					165 66	
Buildings	69,812 99							69,812 99	
Bank of Commerce	12,919 46		12,919 46					12,919 46	
Accounts receivable	44,306 43			319 14				43,987 29	
Stock of fuel	126 50		126 50					126 50	
	411,210 60	411,210 60	248 660 45						
Net cost of maintenance transferred to stock account					37,354 78	37,354 78			
Credit to stock account				62,448 02	62,448 02	362,460 73			
						399,815 51	399,815 51		
Total								362,460 73	362,460 73

Certified correct.

J. O. ANDERSON, Accountant.

simple reason that he has not returned to them. This is not an exceptional or overdrawn case. I merely cite it as an example.

It is particularly appropriate that in this city I should repeat what I said in my last report as to the demoralizing effect of short sentences for habitual criminals. They have the effect of educating a criminal class and consequently burdening the state financially.

During the past year we have enjoyed the cordial co-operation of the staff in the conduct of the institutian.

Permit me to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and assistance that has been accorded me by yourself and the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILMOUR, Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison, Toronto, for year ending 30th September, 1901.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1900.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1901.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	769 48	3.83	1 99	750 42	3.95	2 06
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	7,511 15	37.33	19 41	7,883 03	41.54	21 60
Flour, bread, etc	3,604 28	17.90	9 31	3,472 58	18.29	9 51
Butter, etc	389 93	1.92	1 00	437 11	2.30	1 20
Groceries	2,217 67	11.02	5 73	2,357 57	12.42	6 46
Fruit and vegetables	1,366 07	6.79	3 53	1,236 13	6.52	3 38
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,304 57	31 33	16 29	5,757 61	30.33	15 77
Fuel	1,586 44	7.88	4 10	2,838 39	14.96	7 78
Gas, oil, etc	1,041 86	5.18	2 69	1,001 54	5.28	2 74
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,897 68	9.42	4 90	1,644 30	8.66	4 50
Furniture and furnishings	857 86	4.27	2 22	1,234 54	6.50	3 38
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,289 42	6.40	3 33	1,356 01	7.15	3 72
Repairs and alterations	2,480 83	12.33	6 41	2,378 88	12.54	6 52
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	652 39	3.25	1 69	557 87	2.94	1 53
Water supply	462 39	2.30	1 19	683 92	3.60	1 87
Library : schools and religious instruction	754 20	3.74	1 95	914 05	4.80	2 51
Miscellaneous	1,685 15	8.38	4 36	1,364 08	7.20	3 74
Salaries and wages	26,353 37	130.96	68 10	26,051 07	137.26	71 37
Totals	61,224 74	304.23	158 20	61,919 10	326.24	169 64

Total days' stay of prisoners, 1900.....141,243; average 387.
" " 1901.....133,193; average 365.

The first tables show the committals and discharges during the past three years :

	1899.	1900.	1901.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October) ...	380	374	391
Committed during the year	603	713	651
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys	....	....	....
Recaptured	....	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	983	1,087	1,042

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Discharged on expiration of sentence	579	644	639
" payment of fine	7	7	4
" by remission of sentence	....	4	2
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	1	2	1
Died in prison hospital	1	2	..
Tranferred to a lunatic asylum	1	....	1
Removed to the Kingston Penitentiary	....	12	....
Ticket of leave	....	25	38
Pardoned	20	....	17
Escaped	....	....	....
Remaining in custody	374	391	340
Total discharges, deaths, etc	983	1,087	1,042

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary :

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Sentenced direct	482	625	515
Transferred from common gaols	121	88	136
From Reformatory for Boys	....	....	....
Total	603	713	651

Social Condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	152	5,468
Single	499	12,703
	651	18,171
Habits.		
Temperate	222	4,145
Intemperate	429	14,026
	651	18,171
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	559	14,288
Could read only	10	1,226
Could neither read nor write	82	2,657
	651	18,171

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 34.00 per cent. of the commitments ; in 1900 the percentage was 31.00.

The total uneducated men represented 13.00 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 10.50 per cent in 1900.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries.

	1900.	1901.
In the broom shop	20,496 days	18,897 days
" woodenware shop	26,262 "	21,025 "
" tailoring shop	3,968 "	2,643 "
" shoe shop	1,633 "	1,763 "
" carpenter's shop, " tinsmith and engineer's shop	9,418 "	8,002 "
" south shop, woollen mill	4,322 "	3,956 "
" cordage shop	28,309 "	31,396 "
permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory	6,679 "	6,203 "
Number of days of productive labor	101,087	93,885
" domestic work	11,531	10,720
Total number of days worked	112,618	104,605

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :

1900.

Total stay of prisoners	141,243 days.
Number of days' productive labor	101.087
Proportion	71.56 per cent.

1901.

Total stay of prisoners	133,193 days.
Number of days' productive labor	93,885
Proportion	70.48 per cent.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Prisoners remaining in custody 30th Sept., 1900	391
Prisoners committed during the year	651
	1,042
Discharged on expiration of sentence	639
" payment of fine	4
" remission of sentence	17
" ticket of leave	38
" conviction quashed	2
" tranfer to gaol	1
" " asylum	1
Remaining in custody 30th Sept., 1901	340
	1,042

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaols.

To Central Prison direct	515
To Common Gaols	136
	651

Number of times Prisoners have been in Central Prison.

1st time	421
2nd "	131
3rd "	48
4th "	21
5th "	7
6th "	8
7th "	3
8th "	1
9th "	1
11th "	1
12th "	1
13th "	1
14th "	1
17th "	1
Uncertain	5
	651

Social Conditions.

Married	152
Single	499
	651

Education.

No education	82
Read only	10
Read and write	559
	651

Ages.

Under 18 years	33
From 18 to 20 years	78
" 20 to 30 "	245
" 30 to 40 "	144
" 40 to 50 "	77
" 50 to 60 "	48
" 60 to 70 "	24
" 70 to 80 "	2
	651

Habits.

Total abstainer	3
Temperate	219
Intemperate	429
	651

Nationalities.

Canada	446
England	74
Ireland	34
Scotland	19
United States of America	61
Germany	4
Italy	2
France	1
East Indies	1
Austria	2
Sweden	1
Russia	2
Denmark	1
Greece	1
India	1
Spain	1
	651

Sentences.

One month and under	16
Two months	32
Three months	88
Four months	63

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.—*Continued.*

Five months	26
Six months	251
Seven months	3
Eight months	8
Nine months	17
Ten months	8
Twelve months	87
Thirteen months	2
Fourteen months	1
Fifteen months	3
Seventeen months	1
Eighteen months	17
Twenty months	1
Twenty-one months	1
Twenty-three months	10
Twenty-four months	14
Thirty-five month	1
Thirty-six months	1
	651

Crimes.

Attempted buggery	1
Attempted indecent assault	2
Advertising counterfeit money	1
Aggravated assault	14
Assault	36
Abduction	2
Attempt to steal	4
Attempt to desert	1
Attempt to shoot	1
Breaking gaol	1
Bigamy	5
Burglary	6
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	4
Buggery	1
Conspiracy	2
Carrying firearms	1
Counterfeiting	1
Drunk and disorderly	24
Damage to property	3
Desertion from army	3
Defrauding	2
False pretences	7
Forgery	7
Frequenting disorderly house	3
House breaking	17
Horse stealing	5
Indecent assault	5
Indecent act	3
Keeping disorderly house	2
Keeping gambling house	1
Larceny	163
Non-support of wife	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	3
Placing obstruction on railway	2
Perjury	2
Procuring child to steal	1
Receiving	3
Resisting arrest	1
Robbery with violence	1
Rape	2
Shop breaking	19
Striking a superior officer	1
Stealing from prison	1
Seduction	4
Stealing bicycle	6
Theft	103
Threatening with intent	1
Trespass	1
Unlawful cohabitation	1
Using profane language	1
Vagrancy	157
Wounding	12
	651

Occupations.

Agent	7
Axe grinder	1
Barber	10
Book-keeper	1
Bicycle manufacturer	1
Barrister	1
Butcher	10
Boiler-maker	1
Broom-maker	3
Baker	4
Box-maker	1
Blacksmith	8
Boot-black	1
Bartender	3
Book-binder	1
Cook	8
Carder	1
Clerk	17
Cigar-maker	2
Commercial traveller	2
Carpenter	9
Cabinet-maker	1
Carriage-maker	1
Confectioner	2
Cab driver	1
Druggist	2
Electrician	2
Engineer	2
Fireman	6
Farmer	17
Groom	2
Gardener	5
Grocer	1
Glass-blower	2
Hotel porter	4
Hat-maker	1
Hunter	1
Laborer	347
Moulder	14
Machinist	9
Mattress-maker	1
Marble-cutter	1
Mason	6
Metal-worker	1
Merchant	1
Musician	1
Painter	23
Polisher	4
Printer	3
Plasterer	4
Pedler	3
Plumber	1
Paper-maker	2
Photographer	1

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.—*Continued.*

Presser	1
Steam-fitter	2
Shoe-maker	16
Salesman	1
Sailor	11
Steam-fitter	3
Stone-cutter	3
Soldier	1
Spinner	1
Tailor	21
Teamster	9
Tanner	1
Tinker	2
Telegraph operater	1
Tinsmith	2
Type-fitter	1
Upholsterer	1
Weaver	1
Wire-weaver	2
Waiter	5
Wood-turner	2
	651

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	21
Brant	12
Carleton	31
Essex	12
Elgin	7
Frontenac	3
Grey	10
Halton	3
Hastings	7
Haldimand	7
Huron	2
Kent	22
Lincoln	15
Lanark	5
Lennox	7
Leeds and Grenville	16
Lambton	21
Middlesex	30
Muskoka	5
Nipissing	20
Northumberland	6
Norfolk	6
Oxford	18
Perth	1
Peterborough	4
Peel	6
Penetang. Reformatory	1
Simcoe	16
Stormont	12
Victoria	10
Waterloo	20
Wellington	10
Wentworth	41
Welland	30
York	214
	651

Industrial Department.

Return showing the number of days work rendered for the year commencing 1st October, 1900, and ending 30th September, 1901:

Broom shop	18,897
North shop (wood working)	21,025
Woolen mill	3,956
Machine shop (including blacksmith and tinsmiths)	8,002
Cordage mill	31,396
Garden and Farm	4,845
Tailor shop	2,643
Shoe shop	1,763
Permanent improvements	1,358
	93,885

Domestic and Kitchen Department.

Return shewing the number of days work rendered by domestics from 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901 :

Prison domestics (cleaners, etc.)	7,754
Kitchen " (cooks, bakers, etc.)	2,966
	10,720

Return shewing the number of days prisoners were in hospital, convalescent and under punishment from 30th September, 1900, to 1st October, 1901 :

Hospital	1,745
Convalescent	1,205
Confined in cells under punishment	326
	3,276

General Summary of Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

Industrial department	93,885
Domestic and kitchen department	10,720
Sick in Hospital	1,745
Convalescent in cells	1,205
Under punishment	326
Sundays and holidays	25,312
Total	133,193

SURGEON'S REPORT.

James Noxon, Esq., Inspector of Prisons, etc.

SIR,—It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that the inmates of the Prison have enjoyed immunity from epidemic and contagious diseases during the past year.

We have escaped a recurrence of those serious accidents and injuries of previous seasons, the wounds, cuts, etc., although numerous having been comparatively trivial in character.

There have been no deaths during the last twelve months.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that we now have accommodation that can be utilized as an Isolation Hospital when necessity arises.

In accordance with instructions I continue to vaccinate the new arrivals when necessary.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SLOAN, M. D.,
Surgeon.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

Introductory.

The committments during the year were 130 as against 119 the previous year. The number in custody at the beginning of the year was 58, and with the committments the total number in custody during the year was 188. There were discharged during the year 123, transferred to public hospital 2, to insane asylum 1, to the Refuge for Girls 2, and 60 remained in custody at end of year, Of the total number committed, 79 were sentenced direct, and 51 were committed to and transferred from the county gaols. Of the number committed,60 were married and 70 were single, 58 were temperate and 72 intemperate, 81 could read and write, 29 read only and 20 were entirely illiterate. As to ages, twenty-four were under 20, forty five were over 20 and under 30, thirty-one were over 30 and under forty, sixteen were over 40 and under 50, and fourteen were over 50 The highest number in custody at one time was 78 and the lowest 45, as compared with 72 and 56 the preceding year. The daily average population was 61 $\frac{341}{365}$ against 65.9 the previous year and the combined daily average population of the Reformatory and Refuge for Girls was 133 $\frac{347}{365}$ against 126 the preceding year.

Much has been done within the year to improve the internal condition of the institution, and to fit it for a more complete system of separation and classification of inmates, but with the system as complete as it may be possible to obtain, the good accomplished in the way of reformation must be disappointingly small, so long as the short terms of sentences prevail, as are now made in committments to the Reformatory. The indefinite sentence, within a fixed period provided by law, would be the most potent reformative agency for the class of women sent here—a large proportion of whom are under twenty, and the majority under thirty years of age—of any that could be adopted in the conduct and management of this institution, as a reformatory in fact, as well as in name, for women.

The year has witnessed the retirement from the Superintendency of Mrs. M. J. O'Reilly, after twenty-one years of honorable and faithful service, marked throughout by a display of refined and lady like qualities, which eminently fitted her to fairly and impartially discharge the onerous duties pertaining to the position. She is succeeded in the position of Superintendent by Mrs Emma O'Sullivan, a lady of equally high qualifications and attainments, and being possessed of youth and energy, the management is in capable hands, and from which may be expected a hopeful future for the institution.

The report of the Superintendent and of the attending Physician are herewith transmitted.

James Noxon,
Inspector.

Toronto, November 2nd, 1901.

James Noxon, Esq,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

Sir,—I beg to submit the twenty-first annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

The resignation through failing health of Mrs. O'Reilly, the capable Superintendent of this institution from its inception, was a real grief to the members of the staff as well as to the inmates. Her wise and gentle administration remains a cherished memory in this institution.

Succeeding Mrs. O'Reilly so recently as the 16th of September, but a very small portion of the year just closed has been spent under my superintendency; however I am pleased to report that so far as my observation goes the conduct and industry of the inmates of this institution speak favorably for the cause of reformation. When it is remembered that those committed come principally from a class notorious for shiftlessness, disorder and idleness, it is a matter for congratulation that their environment here is so favorable for the acquirement of habits of order, cleanliness and industry, while the discipline prevailing throughout is calculated to foster habits of self-government hitherto unknown.

It is evident from the records that a large percentage of the inmates have gone out improved, since only 25 per cent returned to their former dissipated life. Great assistance might be rendered the work of reformation were the sentences lengthened, or better still if the indeterminate were put in operation.

It is a matter of regret and not conducive to discipline that incapables are forwarded to this institution, the books showing an average of $2\frac{193}{365}$ a day. Another class of inmates committed over and over again is the habitual drunkard. These are always repentant and usually manifest a desire to reform. It seems a pity that modern methods of curing the drink habit could not be introduced here. Some of the most capable workers are of this class.

The work done by the inmates during the year in addition to the regular housework, cleaning and cooking, consists of 122,602 pieces laundried, 3,917 articles made, 1,688 pairs of socks, mittens and stockings knit.

Of the 128 inmates discharged during the year 66 returned to parents and relatives, five secured situations through Mrs. Bellamy, one through the officers, one went to the Haven; 11 released on payment of fine, two were transferred to the Refuge, 32 returned to a bad life, four obtained situations for themselves, three were transferred to St. Michael's Hospital, one obtained situation through the Sunday School teachers, one was discharged on ticket of leave and one was transferred to the Asylum for Insane.

On October 1st, 1900 one infant was in the nursery. Three infants were born during the year and two were brought in by their mothers. Four were in the nursery September 30th, 1901, two having been taken out during the year by their mothers.

A valued member of the staff, Miss Kate Kelleher died suddenly, December 7th, 1900. Mrs. A. M. Smith retired from the staff November 14th, 1900.

Much needed improvements and alterations are in progress in the institution and no doubt when finished they will prove of great benefit both from a moral and sanitary standpoint.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

REFORMATORY.

	1900.	1901.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st October)	65	58
" " since admitted	119	130
" " transferred from refuge	....	....
Total number in custody during the year	184	188

REFORMATORY.—*Continued.*

Discharged on expiration of sentence	117	112
" by order of the court	...	....
" " Governor-General	1	....
" " Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council	1	...
" on payment of fine	1	11
Trrnsferred to St. Michael's Hospital	....	2
" Refuge for Girls	4	2
" Toronto Asylum	2	1
Died	....	....
Escaped	....	....
	126	128
In custody at close of year (30th September)	58	60

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department are shown in the subjoined statement.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 4,097.

Total revenue	$1,724 30	
Less cost of fuel, water, soap, soda, etc	500 00	
Net revenue		$1,224 30

Daily earnings from net revenue, 30 cents.

Sewing Department.

Number of days worked, 200.

Total revenue	$ 53 41	
Less cost of thread, needles, etc	3 41	
Net revenue		50 00

Daily earnings from net revenue, 25 cents.

Knitting Department.

Number of days worked, 1,203.

Total revenue	$ 61 00	
Less needles	2 00	
Net revenue		59 00

Daily earnings from net revenue, $4\frac{9}{10}$ cents.

Clothing given to inmates leaving	$ 349 10	
Making clothing, laundry, baking, cooking, etc., for the Institution, 11,319 days, 25 cents per diem	2,829 75	
Casual revenue	230 32	
		3,409 17
Total revenue		$4,742 47

Gross and net revenue of different departments :—

	Gross.	Net.
Laundry	$1,724 30	$1,224 30
Sewing	53 41	50 00
Knitting	61 00	59 00
	$1,838 71	$1,333 30
		3,409 17
		$4,742 47

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Statement of Maintenance Expenditure from 1st October, 1900, to 30th September, 1901.

	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept., 1900.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept., 1901.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	39 47	66	32	154 89	2 17	1 13
Meat and fish	1,419 94	21 68	11 28	1,424 66	20 00	10 48
Flour, bread and meal	623 60	9 51	4 96	874 86	12 36	6 43
Butter	383 18	5 88	3 05	589 96	8 32	4 35
Groceries	1,180 52	18 12	9 38	1,299 84	18 36	9 57
Potatoes and vegetables	170 50	2 61	1 37	162 34	2 28	1 21
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,692 57	25 84	13 45	2,033 94	28 75	14 96
Fuel	1,500 93	22 92	11 93	1,540 89	21 78	11 33
Gas, oil, candles and matches	676 69	10 33	5 37	806 66	11 40	5 93
Laundry and cleaning appliances	410 36	6 26	3 26	440 35	6 52	3 22
Stationery, ptg, postage, advtg, binding	351 94	5 05	2 64	263 68	3 71	1 95
Library, schools and religious services	540 25	8 25	4 30	476 74	6 75	3 51
Furniture and furnishings	899 73	13 75	7 15	529 64	7 34	3 82
Grounds and garden	356 14	5 44	2 84	565 05	7 98	4 16
Feed and fodder	402 02	6 10	3 18	591 94	8 36	4 36
Repairs and alterations	1,255 02	19 10	9 97	604 39	8 53	4 45
Unenumerated	799 50	12 30	6 34	764 94	10 80	5 63
Water supply	419 29	6 43	3 34	476 26	6 73	3 51
Stable furnishings	235 14	3 60	7 86	264 62	3 73	1 95
Salaries and wages	10,787 98	164 68	85 63	11,963 68	167 23	487 97
Total maintenance expenditure	24,144 77	368 50	191 62	25,829 33	365 23	189 92
Manufacturing operations	816 85			802 57		
	24,961 62			26,631 90		

Average number of inmates, 1900, 126.
" " " 1901, 136.

Number of days,	1900.	1901.
Reformatory	23,734	22,606
Refuge for Girls	21,873	26,285
Infants	493	639
	46,064	49,530

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1900	58	
" " since received	130	
		188
Discharged by expiration of sentence	112	
Payment of fine	11	
Transferred to St. Michael's Hospital	2	
" Asylum for the Insane	1	
" Refuge Department	2	
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1901	60	
		188

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory	79	
" to common gaols	51	
		130

Social Condition.

Married	60	
Single	70	
		130

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	58	
Intemperate	72	
		130

Education.

Read and write	81	
Read	29	
Neither read nor write	20	
		130

Ages.

Under 18 years	11	From 40 years to 50 years	16	
From 18 years to 20 years	13	" 50 " 60 "	11	
" 20 " 30 "	45	Over 60 years	3	
" 30 " 40 "	31			130

Occupations.

Actress	2	No occupation	17	
Artist	1	Pedlar	2	
Charwoman	18	Prostitution	1	
Cook	2	Seamstress	1	
Factory girl	1	Servants	49	
House-keeper	23	Teacher	1	
Laundress	5	Waitress	4	
Machinist	2			130
Mill hand	1			

Crimes.

Abandoning an infant	1	Keeping a disorderly house	2
Attempt at suicide	2	Keeping a house of ill-fame	8
Bigamy	1	Larceny	26
Disorderly	3	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	1
Disorderly and vagrancy	1	Perjury	1
Drunkenness	32	Prostitution and blackmail	1
Drunkenness and disorderly	3	Prostitution	8
Drunkenness and larceny	1	Selling liquor without license	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1	Vagrancy	18
Housebreaking and larceny	1	Vagrancy and Prostitution	2
Inmate of disorderly house	3	Wounding	1
Inmate of house of ill-fame	12		
			130

Sentences.

For 1 month	15	" 18 "		3
" 2 months	13	" 23 "		3
" 3 "	8	" 24 "		3
" 6 "	63	" 36 "		1
" 9 "	4			
"12 "	16			130
For 15 months	1			

Counties from which inmates were received :—

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.	Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaols and subsequently removed.	Total.
Carleton	....	6	6	Middlesex	6	1	7
Elgin	3	.....	3	Muskoka, Dist. of	....	1	1
Frontenac	3	...	3	Norfolk	....	1	1
Grey	2	....	2	Oxford	1	.....	1
Halton	....	1	1	Renfrew	1	.....	1
Hastings	2	1	3	Simcoe	2	1	3
Kent	1	1	2	Victoria	1	...	1
Lambton	1	.....	1	Wentworth	8	2	10
Lanark	...	1	1	York	39	33	72
Leeds and Grenville	7	2	9		79	51	130
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2				

Number of day's work done by inmates during the year:

Industrial Department.

Knitting to fill orders	1,203	Sewing carpet rags	60	
Laundry (city)	4,097	Shirt and quilt making	140	
				5,500

Domestic Labour.

Bakery	288	Sewing, mending and knitting for the reformatory	1,019
Corridor and house cleaning	2,616	Sewing, mending and washing own clothing	239
Cooks	1,095	Nursery	337
Dining room	1,442	Nurse in hospital	4
Laundry (inmates and staff)	2,717		
Learning to knit	1,180		
Learning to sew	282		
			11,219.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, 1st October, 1901.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector.

Sir,—I have the honor of herewith submitting to you my Twenty-first Annual Report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

The institution was absolutely free from epidemics the past year. Very few cases existed of a serious character. There was no case for the isolation ward of the Reformatory during the year. The Reformatory hospital cases numbered only six in all. The syphilitic cases in the specific ward numbered 12

Two cases of serious illness were removed to St. Michael's Hospital during the year, one H. W—, who was so transferred on the 10th of last November, died in that hospital on the 16th of the same month, from heart disease and cardiac dropsy, complicated by syphilis. The other case, E. B—, suffered from appendicitis, but I understand recovered after a critical experience.

With the exception of a few serious cases, which recovered, the general health of the inmates was good. One case of appendicitis and multiple abscess occurred in an insane inmate for whom certificates of insanity had been made out, and her committal papers issued by Judge McDougall for an asylum. Owing to her becoming suddenly and seriously ill her removal was prevented for a period of three weeks. She was taken care of in the hospital ward for 9 days after the expiration of her sentence.

I quote the following from my previous report as being still applicable this year, and with the hope that it may come under the eye of judges and magistrates making committals to the Reformatory, viz:—

"I have again, as in former years, to draw your attention to the fact that among "the admissions from time to time, are to be found the aged, weak-minded, insane, "physically debilitated, lame, sick and pregnant. Aside from the fact that many of "these in no wise contribute to their own maintenance, while others do so only partially, "their admission interferes with the discipline of the institution and adds to the duties "and responsibilities of the staff. While I do not advocate the exclusion of the entire "list of such, I do suggest that *when insane, weak minded, advanced in pregnancy, or "otherwise incapable for work*, it were well if they were excluded from admission to the "institution which is intended to be reformatory in character, rather than an hospital "for incapables."

Few and trivial have been the complaints of inmates regarding either food, clothing or work, an evidence that these have been generally satisfactory to all concerned.

The Reformatory and Refuge Staff.

The health of the staff was not generally speaking as good as during previous years. Owing to long continued illness the Superintendent, Mrs. O'Reilly, on my advice left the duties and responsibilities of her position behind and sought to regain her health and strength in a temporary sojourn in another climate. However owing to only a partial improvement together with her advancing years she determined to discontinue and retired from her position after nearly 21 years occupancy of the position, carrying with her the esteem and appreciation of the staff and their best wishes for her health and happiness during her remaining years.

The Deputy Superintendent also, and several members of the staff were less fortunate than usual in the matter of continued good health; while one of the attendants, Miss Kate Kelliher, met sudden death on the evening of the 7th of December last, just inside the front gateway of the Reformatory, on her return from the city, evidently the result of heart disease for which I had been treating her up to the day of her death. She had been in the service of the Reformatory and Refuge for over 20 years.

One employee was laid off during the existence of diphtheria in his family This was a precaution against the introduction of the disease among staff and inmates.

The Reformatory Hospital

One inmate was in the Reformatory Hospital at the beginning of the year having previously spent twelve days therein up to and including the close of the year. There were only 6 different occupants during the year as compared with 11 the previous year.

Following is the list, with the time spent by each and the ailment for which treated, viz.:

*No. 1	16 days,	Childbed.	
" 2	32 "	Heart Disease and Dropsy.	
" 3	18 "	Peritonitis.	
" 4	26 "	Childbirth, girl babe.	
" 5	19 "	" boy "	
" 6	15 "	" girl "	

The Nursery Department.

One male babe born near the close of the previous year was still in at the opening of the year. Two male babes were brought in by their mothers, and one male and two female babes were born during the year, making a new population of 6 babes. They were all a healthy lot, and required very little medical treatment.

The Syphilitic Ward Cases.

At no time during the year was the ward vacant, and at all times several inmates were under treatment. The year opened with 5 inmates in the ward from preceding year. The largest number under treatment at once was 8, and the smallest number 3. There are 4 under treatment at the close of the year. One of the cases was wholly incapable of work of any kind, while the remainder, though under constant treatment, were able for work of some kind.

The days spent in the ward by each of the 12 inmates was as follows, viz.: 468, 419, 315, 157, 135, 119, 119, 99, 61, 55, 28 and 5 days.

* In hospital close of the previous.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS

I am pleased to be able to report that the health record continues to be most gratifying. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that in some instances the children have to suffer for the sins of their parents.

One serious case was transferred to Ottawa through the interposition of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society.

The Refuge was fortunate in not losing a single inmate by death.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,
Surgeon.

THE REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Refuge is for the reception of the class of young girls between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, who, from their circumstances and surroundings, are in special danger of being ruined, unless prevented by the interposition of the State As a class they are to be regarded as the unripened fruit of criminality, the result of progressive degeneracy and corrupting surroundings, from which it is desired to remove them before it has made any durable impression upon their characters. They are committed to the Refuge that they may be nurtured to health of body, mind and soul, that their childhood may be turned from wrong to right directions, and that their training may be for honest instead of criminal womanhood. Being insubordinate and incorrigible, and evil by habit and inclination, they are unfit for introduction into family life, and the State, having adopted them as its wards, is bound to bestow upon them the most thoughtful care, in readjusting them to the conditions of decent living, and restoring them to proper relations in free society. As to their past, they have grown up like weeds in the gutter. The animal nature has been stimulated and developed, but the mental is only exercised in cunning, in trickery, in deception, guile and theft, with profanity, obsenity and lying as their accompaniments, while the moral and spiritual nature lies dormant, and thus begins the downward course of life which produces the girls whom the staff of teachers in the Refuge are lovingly and patiently striving to rehabilitate with the virtues and graces of true womanhood.

There is much confusion in the minds of many as to the Refuge being a place of punishment for offences committed, but it is no such thing, nor are the girls sent to the Refuge, with rare exceptions, criminals. They are those who by incorrigibility of character, and by acts of petty misdemeanor or immorality, have given evidence of an evil course of living, and having become a meance to society, it has for its protection deemed it necessary that they be restored to a better state of life and morals, and therefore they are committed to the Refuge, not as a punishment for any evil act committed, but that they may be taught the way to a higher and better life. Hence as reformation is the primary object of the commitment, and as none can know in advance how soon this may be accomplished, it is necessary that all commitments to the Refuge be for an indefinite term, leaving it with those in authority, and having intimate relations with the daily lives of the girls, to determine at what period within the limit of law, the evidences of reformation are sufficiently clear to justify release, and a restoration to society. If the period be definite and short, it is distinctly detrimental, because it does not call into play the element of hope in the life of the girl, and there is lacking this incentive—and a very strong one it is—to good conduct. She will enter the school with a jaunty defiant air, determined during her short stay, to resist control, which has ever been hateful to her, and remains stubbornly defiant and rebellious to the end.

While she does remain, she is a stirrer up of discord, and of resistance to all that tends to good, and mocks at those who show a desire to do well. If the period be long, and definite, all hope dies, because to the mind of the girl it is fixed beyond chance of being shortened by any efforts she may make to do well. She remains unresponsive to every appeal to her better nature, and in her despair appears to have no other desire than to get back to the life she has left. But if the sentence be indefinite, and its possible extent, as well as the conditions by which it may be terminated explained, there is hope, and a resolve, though faint they may be, to try to shorten it, and although the spirit may at times lag, it nevertheless survives, still growing in strength, inciting to obedience, until higher principles of action may be cultivated and brought into play, and the foundation of a hopeful reformation begun. In the rapidly moving events of the last few years the name of "Refuge for Girls" has measurably become a misnomer, as the institution is now vastly more than merely a place of shelter from danger or distress, having emerged from a condition of comparative passiveness in caring for and finding homes for very young children, into a strong, active, and vigorously conducted Industrial School for young girls who are verging on womanhood, and whose training, to qualify them to fill virtuous and industrious homes, is its supreme design. The school is specially organized to do for those willful wanderers into forbidden paths whatever is possible for their industrial and moral growth. The inspiring thought in all the means employed to this end is, that "The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul," and all the energies of the school, with a well-educated and highly qualified class of teachers, are devoted to this object. The girls are taught that by their own frugality, their own industry and integrity, depend the future they may expect. The moral nature is called into daily exercise until the habit of right thinking results in the habit of right doing, and as these are cultivated by "Precept upon precept, line upon line," and by repetition, a moral disposition is established, and when this has gained sufficient intelligence and strength for the constant conrol of action by correct principles, there is constituted a moral character to justify a return to free social life. The indefinite sentence in all cases of committments to the Refuge, is what is needed to facilitate and make possible the accomplishment of this work.

The school the past year has made gratifying progress. Every department has been conducted with most painstaking care, and with an earnestness and efficiency, that have advanced all in merit, to a high degree.

The report of the Principal, Miss M. C. Elliott, and of the Public School Inspector, with special reference to the work of the Refuge for Girls, are herewith transmitted.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ., Inspector. TORONTO, 30th SEPT, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith the twenty-first Annual Report of the Refuge for Girls for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

At this date it may not be inopportune to give its history and trace as far as possible the records of its inmates during those years.

As the name indicates it was originally designed as a Refuge for Girls under fourteen years of age. The average age of those entering from 1880 to 1894—when the Children's Aid Societies were established by Act of the Legislature—was eleven and a quarter (11¼) years. With few exceptions the girls committed to the Refuge during this time were orphans, half orphans or homeless children, whose mothers often in delicate health, deserted by their husbands, were left to earn a precarious and uncertain livelihood for themselves and their little ones. These conditions brought the family under notice of the municipality, which having no provision for such, had the mother sent as a vagrant to the Reformatory for Women and, the girls sent to the Refuge. It frequently happened that two, three and four sisters were in the Refuge and the mother with infant in arms in the Reformatory for Women at the same time.

While in the Refuge these girls were under the best care and instruction; their physical, moral and religious training was always the chief object of those in charge. Their record since is the best evidence of the untiring labor and devoted enery of those who had their welfare so much at heart. No romance is more strange and fascinating than the record of the lives of some of the girls of those early years, ninety-four per cent. (94%) have grown to be respected and respectable women; many now living in homes of affluence and culture.

Transfers from Reformatory for Women.

Another classed formed a considerable part of the population of the Refuge in those early days, young girls—not yet steeped in vice nor hardened in crime—whose average age at entrance was only fourteen and one-quarter years, were committed to the Reformatory for Women for periods varying from six months to two years less one day. These were transferred to the Refuge where they had the privilege of attending school, having childhood again before them and enjoying the family life which has always been a marked feature in our methods of reclaiming wayward girls.

The history of these "Transfers" is marvelous, eighty-seven per cent. (87%) have done well. During the past summer visits were paid by some of these girls after eight, nine, ten, twelve, fifteen, and sixteen years absence. Said one: "I am not likely to come again, I want to thank you and tell you that my time in the Refuge was the means of making me what I am. My cousin and I were both sent to the Reformatory but I was transferred to the Refuge, to that I owe all I am to-day. I am married, have one child, my husband is prosperous, we live in Southern Penn."

Instances like this might be cited again and again. Each summer brings fruit of the seed sown in days gone by.

Transition from Refuge to Industrial School.

1894 marks an era in the history of child-saving in Ontario. In this year the "Children's Charter" was passed by the Legislature which made it compulsory upon municipalities, towns and cities to establish Childrens Aid Societies for the protection of wayward, dependent and neglected boys under twelve, and girls under thirteen years of age; and advanced the age for commitment to the Refuge for girls under sixteen years and this only included girls who were incorrigible.

The consequence was that the girls now sentenced were those whose earlier years were spent in vice and crime, the girls in the Refuge to-day with very few exceptions began a life of the grossest evil between ten and twelve years of age.

From 1894 to 1898 all the children that were here under the old regime had passed out either by expiration of sentence or apprenticeship The average age of those now entering was fourteen and three quarter years. 1898 found us face to face with a grave difficulty, the staff, the management, the appliances for children were inadequate to meet the needs of this new type of girl who had been pursuing this downward course for four or five years.

The annual report of 1898 drew the attention of the government to this condition of the Refuge and an Industrial School was established in December of the same year.

An Industrial School.

From December, 1898, until the present year has been a period of development in the Refuge.

We have now a well-equipped Industrial School with qualified teachers in each department Five of our staff hold Provincial certificates; having this training they are able to teach whatever their subject may be by the most approved methods, and possess ability to develop the dormant faculties of a class of girls whose earlier years were too often surrounded by circumstances that dwarfed rather than expanded their mental and moral perceptions.

Each girl attends school half the day, the other half she is in one of the industrial departments. By referring to the statistical tables it will be seen how diligently the hours are

spent in the laundry, where over one hundred thousand articles have passed through the hands of six girls daily in this department. See Table IV.

In the bakery four hundred pounds of flour are made into bread weekly. Each girl has her own bread-pan and is responsible for what she makes from sponge to finished and moulded loaf with maker's "trade-mark" upon it.

Table V gives the amount of bread made during the year.

The kitchen is the charmed place—to learn to cook is the most fascinating of occupations. The instructress in this department is a skilled teacher, holding a diploma from a noted school of cookery. The girls show great ability in following her instructions.

In the statistics will be found the girls' dietary for a week in January, 1901. The actual cost of the food each day per head was the surprisingly small sum of seven cents and three-tenths. The girls learn that it is not costly foods that are palatable, but simple food well cooked with care and labor in preparing it

The plain sewing, mending, knitting and darning are shown in tables I and II. This vast amount of work was done by beginners, many of whom never had a needle in their fingers before entering the Refuge.

The dress-making department is under the direction of a competent teacher. The work done shows that the girls have the best possible opportunities for acquiring that most useful art—making their own clothes. See table III.

The report of Mr. David Fotheringham, Public School Inspector of York, conveys to you the instruction our girls have received in the school. I quote a paragraph of a letter just received from one of our girls whom we sent to friends in the North-West: "One cannot realize that there are such beautiful places in this world unless they see them themselves; the lovely fields and prairies are sights worth seeing. I am sure if the girls saw what I have seen Miss N—— would have them write a long composition on it. I can thoroughly understand the literature we took up on 'The Prairies.' When I get home and rested I will write you an essay on my journey and then you will be able to understand what it is like." This was sent from Winnipeg while waiting for train.

Every moment of the day the girls are under the supervision of the teachers, whose sleeping rooms are so situated that they have a watchful care also during the night.

Religious Instruction.

By referring to our "Daily Routine" you will observe that half an hour each day is given to this very important factor in the life of a future citizen. In addition to this there is a Sabbath School every Sunday morning taught by ladies—members of Churches—in the vicinity. A religious service every Sunday afternoon and a week night service each Friday is held These services are conducted by "The Brethern," ministers of the Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, by the Salvation Army, by Deaconesses of the Episcopalian and Methodist Churches, by Presbyterian missionaries in training for Foreign work and by members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Reverend Father Walsh of St. Basil's College gives religious instruction to the girls of the Roman Catholic faith twice weekly and holds mass every Sunday morning.

Lectures and Concerts.

Instructive lectures have been given at various times during the year—Visit to Windsor Castle, South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, China, Japan and The Great North-West of our Dominion, also two on the Pan-American. By a lady doctor we were favored by an interesting lecture on the human body. Weekly lectures on Domestic Science by one of our teachers are given to supplement the practical work in that department.

During the fall and winter there were six concerts, three were by friends from outside—Young People's Societies of Churches near—the other three were given by the girls, to the last of which were invited the Sunday School teachers and Christian Workers to meet yourself as representative of the Government.

Current Literature.

The Executive of the Prisoners' Aid Society from the fund of the late William Gooderham, gave each girl a handsomely bound volume for a Christmas gift. They also supply Sunday literature by sending twelve copies of *Onward* and *Pleasant Hours* each

weekly, and one copy of the *Methodist Magazine* monthly. From the Deaf and Dumb Institute we receive their paper, *The Canadian Mute.* The girls are kept informed of current events by your kindness in supplying daily papers—*The Globe* and *The Mail and Empire—The Girls' Own Paper, The Ladies' Home Journal, The Woman's Journal, The Wide World, The Sunday School Times* and *The Home Chat.*

Appended you will find the daily routine, dietary, rules and regulations in force and a list of much-needed wants; also the statistical tables.

I beg to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATILDA CLARA ELLIOTT,
Principal.

Daily Routine.

Kitchen and bakery girls rise at	5.30 a.m.	Preparation	1.15 p.m.
General rising	6.30 "	School and work classes	1.30 "
Breafast	7.00 "	Preparation	4.50 "
Room and dormitory work	7.30 "	Tea	5.00 "
Preparation	8.15 "	Recreation	5.30 "
Prayers	8.30 "	Reading and games, singing or weekly lecture	6.30 "
School and work classes	9.00 "	Study	7 00 "
Preparation	11.50 "	Good-night hymn	8.00 "
Dinner	12.00 m.	And retire.	
Recreation	12.30 p.m.		

During the summer months the evening recreation is longer and the retiring hour later. During vacation month—July—the girls retire at 9 p.m.

Dietary.

Sunday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread, butter, coffee with milk and sugar. Dinner: Roast beef and gravy, mashed potatoes, pickled beets, bread. Tea: Bread, butter, jam, tea with milk and sugar

Monday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread. Tea: Bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar.

Tuesday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar Dinner: Roast beef, gravy, potatoes and bread. Tea: Bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar.

Wednesday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Irish stew, (with parsnips, carrots, turnips and onions), potatoes. bread. Tea: Bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar.

Thursday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Pea soup, minced meat, potatoes and bread. Tea: Bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar.

Friday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Baked fish, potatoes, pickled beets, rice, bread. Tea: Bread, syrup, tea with milk and sugar.

Saturday.—Breakfast: Porridge with milk and sugar, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar. Dinner: Irish stew (with parsnips, onions and carrots), potatoes and bread. Tea: Ginger bread, bread and butter, tea with milk and sugar.

Rules and Regulations.

I. Every inmate of the Refuge for Girls shall be required, when in health, to employ a portion of each day in some work. She shall not be detained from her work or school except by special order of the Principal.

II. No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents except by consent of the Principal.

III. Cleanliness of person, tidiness of hair, neatness of dress shall be constantly enforced. The utmost cleanliness must be required throughout the premises.

IV The manners and conversations of the girls shall be closely observed; boisterous, rude and uncivil acts or loud and angry talking shall not be permitted.

V. Each girl shall have a specified duty for each part of the day. All duties shall be performed promptly and thoroughly.

VI. No keys shall be entrusted to a girl out of sight of the teacher in charge, and when used immediately returned.

VII. Wilful or thoughtless injury to books, furniture, or fixtures, waste of food or destruction to clothing shall be checked and at once reported to the Principal.

VIII. When not in use the lavatories and bath-rooms shall be locked. Daily the beds shall be thoroughly aired and made under the supervision of an officer.

IX. All misdemeanors shall be reported daily in writing by the officers in charge, and again recorded in a book kept for this purpose.

X. The teachers or officers are required to work in harmony, and by example to maintain discipline and order in the Refuge.

XI. No teacher or officer shall be absent from or make exchange of duty withou permission of principal.

XII. No teacher shall permit conversation in her department or workroom, nor at any time allow gossip.

XIII. Each teacher, whether on or off duty, shall take note of any misdemeanor or infringement of rules that may come under her observation.

XIV. Teachers shall be in their respective places to receive the girls when dismissed from one department to another.

XV. Teachers shall inform friends not to call during their hours of duty.

XVI. No reading or personal work shall be indulged in by a teacher on duty.

XVII. No work for a teacher shall be given to a girl; all work shall pass through the hands of the principal to the various departments.

Wants of Refuge.

I. *Laundry*

A new laundry is needed. The present one in the basement is too small for the present number in the Refuge. The boilers are old and leaky, the covers are in pieces, the steam escapes and fills the room. There is no drying room. In the winter and rainy season the clothes are hung in the sleeping corridors to dry; when mangled they are too damp for use and are again carried to the corridors and laid upon the steam coils or radiators. The ironing is done in this same room with a leaky gas iron-heater. The air in the front part of the house is so vitiated by this escaping gas that strangers as well as yourself have often remarked upon it on entering the Refuge.

II. *An Airing Yard or Recreation Ground.*

We ask for the unused spaces adjacent to our back yard in order that the girls may have the advantage and pleasure of cultivating flowers and vegetables during the summer season, and in winter a place in which to take outdoor exercise. At present we are confined, summer and winter, to a very small yard at the rear, too limited in area for any simple game or exercise. All that is possible to do in this circumscribed place is to pace around and around our narrow sidewalk off of which a girl has to step if she wishes to pass ahead of anyone in advance. The girls now remain longer in the Refuge than younger girls did, to alienate them from their past life. I can conceive of no occupation more helpful to our mental and moral training than the cultivation of flowers and fruits. A miniature garden for each would relieve them of the monotony of the routine of the Refuge discipline and develop in them a love of country life.

III. *Assembly Room and School-room.*

Our present school-room is crowded with one half our inmates. We have no place for calisthenics, physical culture, or exercises of any kind; nor have we any room in which choruses, singing or vocal exercises may be taught. We have no place either in-

side the Refuge or covered place outside where the girls can promenade or take recreation during inclement weather.

New desks are needed in our school room ; those now in use were for children.

IV. *Repairing and Painting Walls and Woodwork.*

The walls and woodwork have had no attention since the summer of 1882. They are in a very improper condition to impress the girls with cleanliness and order. This, however, is a minor consideration compared with the sanitary. In many rooms the walls, windows and floors resemble the neglected homes of the city ; floors are broken through in every class-room, windows are also broken.

The water-closets are situated in the centre of the building without any means of ventilation from the outside. This in itself is bad, and dates from twenty years ago ; but faulty as the situation is, their condition is a greater menace to health. Daily they are fumigated by burning sulphur and flushed by pouring buckets of water down.

In the kitchen a cupboard with doors is needed. The pantry is so situated that the teacher has to pass through two locked doors to get where supplies are kept.

A daily allowance could be kept in the kitchen if there were a cupboard with doors fitted with locks.

V. *Keys and Locks.*

We ask for uniform locks on the doors. Six kinds are now in use in corridors and dormitories. If a fire occurred, which is not improbable, surrounded as we are by factories, it would be impossible to get the girls out in time to save them.

VI. The oil-cloth on the front hall has been in use for over twenty-one years, is full of holes and broken in many places.

The office and principal's quarters have had no attention since 1885. All are in a sooty and dilapidated condition.

In presenting this list of "wants" I beg to call your attention to the fact that the larger part of the refuge is only the unused cells and halls of the reformatory. We are utilizing an old building quite unsuited to the needs of an up-to-date industrial school for girls.

The dining-room shown in one of the illustrations is only the basement hall of the Reformatory for Women, the rooms off it, which were formerly cells, are now used as cupboards for bread, dishes, pans, groceries, storage, etc.

Refuge.

	1900.	1901.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (October 1st)	48	72
" " since admitted	32	19
" " transferred from Reformatory	..	2
" " returned from apprenticeship	2	..
	82	93
Discharged on expiration of term	8	16
Transferred to Toronto Asylum (discharged by order of Inspector)	2	..
" Reformatory by order of Inspector	..	1
Returned to relatives on recommendation of Surgeon's report	..	1
In residence at close of year (30th September)	72	75
	81	93

The following tables give the statistical information concerning the work of the Refuge for Girls.

Total number sentenced direct to Refuge for Girls since opening in 1880	310	
Total number transferred from Reformatory to Refuge for Girls since opening in 1880	65	
Total number in Refuge since opening in 1880 to September 30th, 1901		375
Number of girls in Refuge 1st October, 1900	72	
" sentenced direct to Refuge during year	19	
" transferred from Reformatory during year	2	
		93

Discharged during year by expiration of sentence	16
Transferred by order of Inspector to Reformatory	1
Returned to relatives on recommendation of Surgeon's report	1
Remaining in Refuge September 30th, 1901	75

Education at Entrance.

Can read and write	16	
Neither read nor write	5	
		21

Offences.

Incorrigible	4	"Inmate house of ill-fame	1	
Vagrancy	8	"Living a prostitute"	1	
Larceny	3			
Theft	2			21

Sentences.

Indefinite	14	One year	1	
Three years	3	Six months	1	
Two years	2			21

Ages at Entrance.

Thirteen years	3	Sixteen years	4	
Fourteen years	2	Seventeen years	1	
Fifteen years	11			21

Counties from which girls were sent.

Brant	1	Northumberland	1	
Carleton	5	Simcoe	1	
Frontenac	2	Wentworth	2	
Hastings	1	Wellington	1	
Leeds	1	York	5	
Lennox and Addington	1			21

TABLE I.

Clothing made in work-room.

Aprons	114	Pillow cases	129
Bags	52	Pillow shams	38
Bands	60	Sheets	50
Chemise	46	Scrubs	319
Drawers	78	Towels hemmed	476
Dusters hemmed	129	Toilet articles	42
Mattress covers	40	Underskirts	17
Nightdresses	18	Unclassified	210

Knitting.

Stocking	332	"Tam-o-Shanters"	19	Hoods	6

TABLE II.

Articles mended

Aprons	2,276	Pillow shams	2
Chemise	920	Sheets	88
Drawers	700	Stockings	2,466
Dresses	3,090	Underskirts	354
Nightdresses	716	Underwaists	918
Pillow cases	66	Unclassified	291

TABLE III.

Dress-making department.

Ladies	tailor-made suits	10
"	" skirts	6
"	shirt-waists	15
"	blouses	2
"	slip-waists	1
"	trimmed nightdresses	5
"	" drawers	9
"	under-skirts	31
Girls'	house dresses	165
"	shirt waists	24
Stock collars		10
Belts		10
Girls'	house dresses altered	150
"	under-skirts	135
"	nightdresses	21
"	aprons	121
Sleeves for house dresses		61
House maid's caps		9
Unclassified		422

TABLE IV.

Work done in Laundry.

Aprons	7,238	Shams, pillow	415
Blankets	425	Towels, dish	36,105
Chemise	3,751	Towels	7,635
Collars	1,261	Tray-cloths	523
Curtains	214	Table-cloths	528
Cuffs	24	Table napkins	1,593
Dresses	3,731	Stockings	4,373
Drawers	4,217	Stand-covers	350
Dusters	2,411	Underskirts	788
D'oyleys	501	Vests	454
Handkerchiefs	9,392	Waists	3,907
Nighldresses	4,150	Unclassified	2,209
Quilts	506		
Sheets	4,406	Total	107,236
Slips, pillow	6,129		

TABLE V.

Bakery.

Bread made by girls	26,058 lbs.	Pies	284
Buns made by girls	5,280	Ginger bread	1,040
Fruit cookies	504		

Toronto, December, 19th, 1901.

James Noxon, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons & Charities, Ontario,

Dear Sir —I beg to report that I yesterday made a longer and more extensive inspection of the educational appliances and work in the Refuge for girls than that of the 23rd ult., and that I found my former favorable impression strengthened

While in the nature of the case the pupils do not have the habits of application and mental control that prevail in ordinary school communities, there was an intelligence and mastery of their studies that surprised and gratified me greatly, and proved that their teachers must be painstaking and skilful above many whose tasks are far less arduous.

Of the lessons heard in the forenoon five out of six secured the highest mark having 90 per cent. or more of the work correct and only one, Arithmetic, fell as low as 70 per cent. Of the nine lessons heard in the afternoon, only one, Georgraphy, fell as low as 86 per cent. The exercises of all the pupils in music were good and showed interest and efficiency in their drill.

I found both teachers modern in their methods and intelligent, energetic, uniform, and thorough in their bearing and management. They had excellent control, and seemed to govern by sympathy and co-operation to a degree that one could scarecly expect under such circumstances.

While I found the writing mostly creditable the work was so generally cramped and lacking in true freedom of movement that I had to look for some general disability, and fouud it in the narrow, crowded, hampering bolt-upright desks and seats. Had they modern desks and seats and much more room, I should be inclined to recommend that drawing be added to the regular school-room work even though the pupils have half a day at such work. It is very attractive and educative to many and would add a new element of interest, but it would be useless in such narrow quarters

The supplies seem adequate with the exception of a modern map of Ontario which is needed.

The school-room is hardly half the size that is required and is badly lighted and ventilated the present arrangments are unhygienic and bad for the eyesight. Were the desks made to face the east this last named evil would only trouble the teachers. The walls and ceiling require renovation very much, and the floor though scrupulously clean is much the worse for wear.

The yard where the pupils walk is quite inadequate for over seventy large girls who should have abundant and healthful outdoor exercise. The Refuge is in the neighborhood of the baseball grounds and some factories, so that on some occassions quiet, school-room work must be interfered with greatly.

In conclusion, permit me to say that my inspection was much facilitated by the Principal, Miss Elliott, whose steady, firm, ladylike administration seemed to give tone and character to the entire establishment.

Respectfully Yours,
D. FOTHERINGHAM.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

INTRODUCTORY.

The number in residence at the beginning of the year was 145. There were admitted during the year 63, against 66 the preceeding year. The number discharged was 24, apprenticed out 3, pardoned 38, transferred to the Central Prison 1, in residence at the end of the year 30th September 141. The average number in residence during the year was 140 against 137 the previous year. Of the total number admitted 58 were of Canadian and 5 of foreign parentage. Of the committments 37 were for definite periods ranging from one to five years, nine were indefinite and seventeen were for discretionary periods, of not less than three months, and extending to five years. Of all who were committed six were for incorrigibiity, and all others for petty, and in a few instances more serious crimes. The 141 in residence at the close of the year are from 35 different Counties of the Province. The total cost of maintainence was $29,471.54, and per capita $210.48 as against $28,096.60 and $205.08 the previous year.

The school under the charge of two excellent teachers is progressing most satisfactorily. The boys attending the school, in many cases the first they ever attended, are taught during their stay in the institution, with special reference towards fitting them to undertake, with ready aptitude, the ordinary business of life.

The garden and grounds have been maintained in good cultivation, whilst the farm is assuming an appearance of thrift and attention to results, that is pleasing to observe. The mild, but firm discipline, so characteristic of the management, is reflected in the cheerfulness of spirits, and general contentment of the inmates, which amply testify to its benificent effects.

The reports of the Superintendent, Chaplains, Surgeon, School Inspector and Teachers are herewith transmitted.

JAMES NOXON,
Inspector.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1899	1900	1901
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st October)	125	128	145
Admitted during year	63	66	63
Returned after escaping	....	....	....
Total number in residence	188	194	208
Discharged according to sentence	26	14	24
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1	....	....
Apprenticed	3	5	3
Reprieved	28	24	38
Died	....	....	....
Escaped	1	....	....
Transferred to Central Prison	1	5	1
" Orillia Asylum	....	1	...
Discharged on Judge's order	....	.....	1
	60	49	67
In residence at close of year (30th Sept)	128	145	141

SIR :—

The annual reports of the several officers whose duty it is to furnish such viz :—those of the chaplains, and of the school teachers. Protestant and Roman Catholic, also that of the District school inspector, are already in your hands. These officals each in his own sphere, more immediately charged with the duty of attending to the moral and spiritual wants and well-being and to the mental improvement and advancement of the inmates. have in these reports borne their individual testimony in respect to the progress made during the past year, also in relation to the means provided for the better ensuring that the efforts put forth in the direction indicated will prove to be beneficial and of a lasting character as well. With these before you and having regard to the annual out-pourings of myself, year after year,—during the period intervening since 1879, inclusive—wherein every matter, domestic and diciplinary connected with the institution has, in passable manner only been reviewed and commented on from every possible standpoint, have out of regard to my readers, decided to confine my present remarks to a brief and passing review only of institution affairs for the year just ended.

My task in above direction and within the limits indicated has, this year, been rendered easy, pleasant and agreeable, it being my happy lot to report that in no year, within the memory of any here, has such satisfactory evidence of steady progress, complete contentment and freedom from unrest, been given by our charge. This very acceptable condition of affairs evidences thoughtful, conscientious and intelligent handling of the lads by those members of the staff in whose immediate care they were placed. That matters have been so satisfactory and encouraging has, I venture to say, been apparent to yourself during your visits, short as these were compelled to be, and also from our almost daily epistolary correspondence throughout the year, as well. Yet much more than this could and should be achieved were the requisite means to that end, made available But as you will I think, readily concede we are, in many ways, handicapped in the attempt at reaching the high standard of thorough reformation and complete rehabilitation which the situation and the due performance of the task in its connection demands. The failure to achieve the much to be desired success is due to a multiplicity of draw-backs, not the least among these is owing to our not being enabled to have in continuous operation here a complete system of technical and industrial training. Could we have reasonable hope that ere long provision for the introduction of such system would be made, we would indeed be happy. *Make a lad industrious and capable and the chances are nine in ten, he will be honest also.* To give effect to this maxim and to prove its truthful-

ness demands a wider range of instruction than is here provided. Economy, a principle sadly misunderstood in its application, and of-times, cruelly misapplied, has now apparently become the watchward of party, dollars and cents being, seemingly, the only prevailing standard whereby to estimate results of governmental management. Matters presumably being in this condition one must hesitate in giving voice to any thought or even to the merest suggestion which, in relation to our Public Institutions, would lead to any money expenditure beyond that which the pressing and immediate necessities of the moment compel, hence, being anxious not to offend the sensitive ears of a discerning public, will refrain from giving further expression to any ideas in this connection, as such might prove disturbing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS McCROSSON.
Superintendent.

JAMES NOXON, Esq.
Inspector of Prisons, Toronto.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Showing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1901

In residence 1st October, 1900	145	
Admitted during the year	63	
		208
Discharged according to sentence	24	
Apprenticed out	3	
Pardoned	38	
Transferred to Central Prison	1	
Discharged on Judges Order	1	
		67
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1901		141

Ages when committed.

1 at	8 years.	20 at	15 years.
1 at	10 "	6 at	16 "
2 at	11 "	1 at	17 "
2 at	12 "	2 at	19 "
12 at	13 "		
16 at	14 "	Total	63

Periods of sentence.

1 year	1	6 months to 5 years	3
2 years	13	1 year " 5 "	1
3 "	15	2 years " 5 "	9
4 "	3	2 years and a further indefinite period of 1 year	1
5 "	4		
Indefinite period	9		
3 months to 5 years	4	Total	63

Crimes for which the 63 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory.

Assault and wounding	1	Shopbreaking	3
Burglary	1	Throwing stones at railway cars	1
Housebreaking and larceny	2	Theft and assault	1
Housebreaking	2	Wounding	1
Horse stealing	1		
Incorrigible	6	Total	63
Larceny	44		

Counties of the Province from which the 63 commitments were made during the year.

Algoma District	2	Ontario	4
Bruce	2	Peterborough	2
Carleton	6	Prescott and Russell	1
Essex	3	Simcoe	1
Frontenac	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2
Grey	1	Thunder Bay District	2
Huron	1	Victoria	1
Kent	1	Waterloo	4
Lanark	3	Welland	1
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wellington	4
Lennox and Addington	1	Wentworth	2
Lincoln	1	York	10
Middlesex	3		
Muskoka	2	Total	63

Counties of the Province from which the 141 boys now in residence originally came :

Algoma District	2	Muskoka	2
Brant	2	Norfolk	4
Bruce	3	Northumberland and Durham	1
Carleton	11	Ontario	6
Elgin	1	Oxford	4
Essex	6	Peterborough	5
Frontenac	5	Prescott and Russell	2
Grey	3	Rainy River District	1
Halton	1	Simcoe	2
Hastings	3	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2
Huron	1	Thunder Bay District	2
Kent	4	Victoria	4
Lambton	1	Waterloo	4
Lanark	5	Welland	2
Leeds and Grenville	2	Wellington	8
Lennox and Addington	3	Wentworth	3
Lincoln	6	York	15
Middlesex	15		
		Total	141

Number of commitments since Confederation :

Commitments.	Year.	Number	Number at close of year.	Commitments.	Year.	Number	Number at close of year.
Commitments in	1867	55	170	Commitments in	1885	51	220
"	1868	59	173	"	1886	64	205
"	1869	47	170	"	1887	60	192
"	1870	41	193	"	1888	71	193
"	1871	48	155	"	1889	85	210
"	1872	48	158	"	1890	63	210
"	1873	31	130	"	1891	65	185
"	1874	51	139	"	1892	67	168
"	1875	71	173	"	1893	62	173
"	1876	47	183	"	1894	51	152
"	1877	75	195	"	1895	57	147
"	1878	69	196	"	1896	55	145
"	1879	57	216	"	1897	37	123
"	1880	80	216	"	1898	52	125
"	1881	96	250	"	1899	63	128
"	1882	84	263	"	1900	66	145
"	1883	58	245	"	1901	63	141
"	1884	81	242				

The Province of Ontario in account with "The Ontario Reformatory for Boys," from October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept., 1900.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head	Total expenditure year ending 30th Sept., 1901.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c	c. m.	$ c	$ c.	c. m.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	50 80	7	37	42 08	6	31
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	753 81	10 6	5 50	843 61	11 6	6 03
Flour, bread, etc	1130 88	15 9	8 25	1766 77	24 3	12 64
Groceries and other provisions	316 02	4 5	2 31	417 12	5 7	2 96
Bedding, clothing and shoes	3140 92	40 4	22 93	1813 11	25	13 00
Fuel	2456 03	34 6	17 92	5095 10	70	36 40
Light and water	1570 78	22	11 47	1329 80	18 3	9 52
Laundry, soap and cleaning	245 00	3 6	1 80	165 30	2 3	1 20
Furniture and furnishings	317 73	4 6	2 32	495 18	6 8	3 54
Farm and garden	41 15	6	30	82 18	1 1	57
Feed and fodder	603 42	8 9	4 40	639 04	8 7	4 52
Repairs and alterations	487 33	6 8	3 56	375 55	5 2	2 70
Printing, postage, stationery, advertis'g	362 59	5 1	2 65	333 80	4 6	2 39
Chapels, schools and library	144 93	2	1 03	186 38	2 6	1 35
Workshops, tools, etc	73 26	1	53	60 02	8	42
Recovering escaped boys	52 70	7	39	10 00	1	05
Rent allowance to guards	201 36	2 8	1 47	45 00	6	31
Freight and express	159 69	2 3	1 16	130 77	1 7	88
Officers' travelling expenses	75 90	1	56	139 35	1 9	99
Miscellaneous	1033 44	14 7	7 55	1327 89	18 2	9 46
Salaries and wages	14878 86	2 09 1	108 60	14173 49	1 94 7	101 24
	28096 60	3 91 9	205 08	29471 54	4 04 8	210 48

Average number of inmates 1900, 137.
Average number of inmates 1901, 140.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

ORILLIA, October 15th, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the inspection of schools at the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene, for the present year.

As usual I visited the schools there twice and at each of my visits I examined the boys in the different subjects taught or else I saw the teacher doing so. I may say that I was quite satisfied with the progress the boys made, with the order and discipline maintained with the management and with the general tone of the school.

The teachers there are both properly and well qualified for their position both mentally and physically and I am certain morally too. Mr. Wright the Protestant teacher holds a I class Provincial Certificate and Mr. Lonegan the Catholic teacher holds a II class Provincial Certificate. Besides each of them has had a long and varied experience in the various kinds of public schools. Both of them are earnest, hard working young men. Both have the respect and fullest obedience of the boys, and neither of them seems to have the least trouble in maintaining as good order as I have ever seen, and that without the least effort.

I believe that the teachers every year in their annual reports give detailed statements as to the number of boys in each of the several classes so it is no longer necessary for me to do so.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant.
I. DAY, B.A.
Inspector P.S

JAMES NOXON, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.
Toronto.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in presenting to you my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1901. Attention, quietness, and progress, have been the rule throughout the year past. The Duke of Wellington once said that the battle of Waterloo, was fought at the famous Eton College, England, because while at college there he was taught the habit of thorough discipline ; and it was the thorough discipline of his army, that gave him the victory at the battle of Waterloo. The moral, mental and physical discipline, paternal in character insisted upon here, has, beyond doubt, laid the foundation for honorable victories, over evil forces in the future of these boys. It has been so with those who have been discharged from here. It will be so with those who are here now.

It cannot be expected that these boys, brought up as most of them have been, place at present, as high an estimate upon religion, as those of us who are older, and have seen more of life. But we are planting the seeds of moral and religious character in their hearts, and while their responsiveness is very apparent and very encouraging, the fruitage they will gather by and by.

Allow me to emphasize a fact. Quite recently twelve of our boys were confirmed by the Bishop of the Church of England according to the rules of that church. A large number of other boys, whose parents belong to other religious denominations are equally deserving; but the churches they stand connected with have no such system of confirmation; and in this particular, as in every other, each boy is compelled to follow the rules of his own church

We are much encouraged by the attention the boys pay during divine service, as well as by their general good conduct.

I have honor to be, Sir,
Sincerely yours,
Stephen Card,
Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Penetanguishene Nov. 14, 1901.

To the Superintendent of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report as Catholic Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys. Since my appointment as Chaplain in the beginning of this year, I have tried to be faithful to the routine and regulations, duties imposed on me week days and Sundays.

But, besides these duties, it has always been my practice to visit those that were sick (though, thank God, sickness has been very rare, and not of a serious nature) to encourage them to be patient and submissive under the hand of God, and to teach how to suffer Christianly.

Also, whenever any of the boys is discharged or reprieved, it is my habit to see him to guard him against the temptations he may meet with outside. If any boy offended against the rules and discipline of the institution, and had to be punished for it, I would have a talk with him to prevent him to become sour against the discipline and management of the Reformatory.

Besides all this, I see the boys during the week. I had also to prepare a class of boys of fifteen for first Communion and Confirmation by the Archbishop of Toronto, who visited the Institution for that purpose on the 28th of October last. This preparation involves a review of the doctrinal, sacramental and moral teachings of the Catholic religion, which are day after day, during a certain period of time, inculcated into the minds of the boys, and instilled into their hearts.

I have only to praise the good behaviour of the boys when I am in charge of them, their respectful conduct and general good will.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TH. F. LABOREAU,
Catholic Chaplain.

PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

FENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1st, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my second annual report as teacher of the Protestant School at the above-named Institution, for the year ended September 30th, 1901.

During the year there were 31 boys received, and there were 38 discharged. Of the number received over 90 per cent. were in the first and second classes, and, of the number discharged, over 70 per cent. were in the third and fourth classes. Evidently ignorance and idleness are still the sources of crime. The home training of the boys sent here has, in the majority of cases, been sadly neglected. With such class of boys the progress at first must necessarily be slow. The discipline exercised in this Institution is such as will train boys to be punctual, obedient, truthful and industrious. The courses of study prescribed for Public Schools in Ontario are closely followed here. The work of the boys in school will compare favorably with that done in Public Schools. The majority of the boys are both attentive and active in their work. Up to April last all the inmates were required to attend school half a day. Since then certain changes have been made in regard to the attendance of the inmates in my department. Formerly each boy attended school half a day; but, under the present arrangement, the boys in the junior and senior divisions of the first class attend school all day, while those boys in the other classes attend half a day. The results of such change cannot be estimated in so brief a period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. T. WRIGHT,
Protestant Teacher.

Mr. JAMES NOXON,
Inspector of Prisons,
Toronto.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Total for year.
Aggregate attendance	19,727
Number of days taught	275
Average daily attendance	72
Aggregate non-attendance	4,664
Cause—At work	4,516
" Sickness	105
" Under punishment	43
Average daily non-attendance	164

Statement showing the number in each class October 1st, 1900, and the same in classes September 30th, 1901

	No. in each class Oct. 1st, 1900.	Position in classes September 30th, 1901.							Went out.
		Junior first.	Senior first.	Junior second.	Senior second.	Junior third.	Senior third.	Fourth.	
Fourth	19							3	16
Senior Third	9							5	4
Junior Third	12						4		8
Senior Second	16				5		8		3
Junior Second	13				9		2		2
Senior First	12		3		4				5
Junior First	7	1	5		1				
Total	88	1	8		19		14	8	38

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 5th, 1901.

SIR,—I have the hor or to transmit to you the following report of the Catholic School for year ending September 30th, 1901.

During the year twenty eight boys left the school and thirty were admitted. The tabulated statement shows standing of the same. Some of those admitted knew little more than the alphabet and some not, even a letter. One boy—a bright one—sixteen years of age, had never gone to school.

The conduct of the boys in school is very good. As a matter of fact, the boys be have better here than in Public Schools. By studying their dispositions, and using good judgment and skill, stubbornnes, which would be expected among such pupils, is seldom seen.

As nearly all the boys have not been attending school for some time before coming here, it is a matter of difficulty to rouse them to continued mental action, and I consider a very good incentive to accomplish such, would be a shortening of their sentences, this power being given to the Superintendent of the institution.

The Public School programme forms the basis of study here, but most attention and time are given to the subjects which will be of most use to them in future. Christian doctrine is taught to all.

The enclosed tabulated statement shows the attendance changes, and position in classes during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LONERGAN,

Catholic Teacher

MR. JAMES NOXON,

Inspector of Prisons, etc, Toronto.

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE

	Total.
Aggregate attendance	13,151
Number of days taught	265
Average daily attendance	$49\frac{166}{265}$
Aggregate non attendance	2,933
Cause—At work	2,786
" Sickness	111
" Under punishment	36
Average daily non attendance	$11\frac{22}{265}$

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1900, and same in classes September 30th, 1901.

	No. in each class Sept. 30th, 1900.	Position in classes September 20th, 1901.							Went out.
		Junior first.	Senior first.	Junior second	Senior second	Junior third.	Senior third.	Fourth.	
Fourth	7							4	3
Senior Third	19						6	1	12
Junior Third	1						1		
Senior Second	4						1		3
Junior Second	12			1	8		3		
Part II	9		4	4					1
Part I	3	1	2						
Totals	55	1	6	5	8		11	5	19

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT, Jan. 21st, 1902.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons.

SIR :—I have the honor of submitting the Medical Report of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1901.

In doing so it gives great satisfaction to be able to state, that another year has passed without a death in this institution, making now nearly five years since a death took place, and that one from consumption contracted before his residence here.

The general health of the boys is good, although we have had about the average amount of sickness that might be expected from the number of boys of their age and condition.

During the winter and spring months quite a number suffered from lagrippe, and although a few cases were severe, all made good recovery.

The three cases of rheumatism that we had, recovered without any complications following.

We had some cases of measles and three of diphtheria, but by using proper care and isolating the cases these diseases did not spread.

A number had sore throats and colds, and we also had several cases of tonsilitis, we had a number of accidents during the year, but none of a serious nature.

On account of the prevalence of small-pox in the province and neighborhood, we took the precaution to have all the boys vaccinated.

The sanitary condition of the building is fairly good, but some changes will be required in the closets of the dormitory and hospital as they are about worn out, and not up-to date.

The boys are supplied with good, wholesome food, look well, eat well, work well, and play well, and I feel satisfied that they leave this institution much improved mentally, morally, and physically.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN,
Surgeon.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES, ETC.,

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc.. for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The HONORABLE J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS,
TORONTO.

HOSPITALS AND REFUGES, ETC.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1901.

To the Honorable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, *Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of the King's Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary.

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HOSPITALS, REFUGES, ETC.

In submitting the thirty-second annual report on Hospitals, Houses of Refuge, Orphan Asylums, Homes for Incurables, Convalescent Homes, and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1901, I have to state that, with the exception of ordinary repairs and improvements, there is nothing special to report in regard to these institutions.

There were only two new Hospitals added to the list during the past year, namely, at Renfrew and Thessalon; and there is but one application before the Legislature for aid under the Charity Aid Act, namely, Highfields Free Hospital for Consumptives, Toronto. There has been no addition to Houses of Refuge, Orphanages or County Homes during the year. The cities and towns of the Province are now all, or nearly all, well supplied with Hospital accommodation, as well as Homes for old people and for orphans. There is urgent need, however, for more County Homes for the care of the poor throughout the Province; and also for a few more Hospitals in certain sections of the Province where hospital accommodation is deficient.

The number of patients in the various Hospitals on the 1st October, 1900, was 2,262. The number of patients admitted during the year was 30,667, making the total number of patients under treatment for the year 32,929. The number of deaths in Hospitals during the year was 1,631, and the number of days' stay of patients was 780,613. The revenue from all sources, other than the Government grant, was $488,541.04, and the Provincial grant for the year was $110,000. There was expended for the maintenance of Hospitals during the year $615,232.82, and the average cost per patient per day was 87½c. The percentage of the Provincial grant to the total expenditure for maintenance was 19 per cent. The particulars in respect to each Hospital will be found in the following tables.

As already intimated, with the exception of ordinary repairs and improvements, no change has taken place in the Houses of Refuge for old people, Orphans' Homes, Homes for Incurables, Convalescent Homes, Industrial Homes, and Magdalen Asylums. Of these institutions there are nearly one hundred in the Province, having an aggregate population of 8,738, with a yearly expenditure for their maintenance of $338,411.95, of which amount the Province contributed $77,731.83. As a rule, these charities are managed by boards of trustees; a few of them are managed by the municipalities.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1900.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1901.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1901.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1901.
General Hospital (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	Toronto	250	3,178	123	3,551	3,072	212	267
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	71	925	91	1,087	948	73	66
Hospital for Sick Children	"	139	631	.....	770	600	42	128
St. Michael's Hospital	"	154	2,192	91	2,437	2,117	149	171
Western Hospital	"	59	760	19	838	744	41	53
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	22	233	.....	255	225	.....	30
City Hospital	Hamilton	104	1,211	45	1,360	1,150	109	101
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	32	439	.....	471	420	19	32
General Hospital	Kingston	89	1,311	43	1,443	1,307	63	73
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	74	1,421	.....	1,495	1,353	52	90
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	76	1,326	.....	1,402	1,256	70	76
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	88	1,806	.....	1,894	1,681	97	116
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	29	217	195	441	386	16	39
Sick Children's Hospital	"	13	66	.....	79	70	1	8
Maternity Hospital	"	8	153	135	296	274	10	12
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	54	900	.....	954	876	34	44
General Hospital	London	91	1,219	34	1,344	1,168	65	111
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	30	459	.....	489	436	15	38
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	20	335	14	369	310	33	26
Galt Hospital	Galt	35	362	7	404	359	22	23
General Hospital	Guelph	55	669	26	750	656	37	57
St Joseph's Hospital	"	38	406	.....	444	392	21	31
General Hospital	Pembroke	23	361	.....	384	343	11	30
General Hospital	Mattawa	10	262	.....	272	248	11	13
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	35	380	15	430	360	30	40
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	36	386	5	427	367	20	40
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	27	378	4	409	371	19	19
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	43	703	.....	746	680	17	49
General Hospital	"	40	479	12	531	481	15	35
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	15	168	2	185	158	11	16
Nichols' Hospital	Peterborough	30	370	1	401	345	28	28
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18	391	.....	409	372	11	26
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	19	309	.....	328	281	24	23
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	14	400	11	425	384	19	22
General Hospital	"	32	379	24	435	381	22	32

General Hospital	Stratford	24	235	15	274	227	16	31
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	17	167	5	189	151	21	17
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	28	232	3	263	237	12	14
General Hospital	Sudbury	7	136	2	145	123	15	7
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14	392	.....	406	385	6	15
General Hospital	Huntsville	10	426	6	442	431	1	10
Huntsville Hospital	"	20	284	3	307	289	5	13
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	23	155	.....	178	154	15	9
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	30	214	1	245	222	12	11
General Hospital	Sarnia	31	309	1	341	310	9	22
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	12	146	.....	158	129	14	15
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	26	452	.....	478	436	11	31
General Hospital	"	15	292	.....	307	277	16	14
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	47	139	.....	186	122	3	61
General Hospital	Rat Portage	15	93	.....	108	95	4	9
General Hospital	Parry Sound	4	157	1	162	148	8	6
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	62	646	.....	708	638	27	43
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	.....	20	.....	20	13	2	5
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	4	50	3	57	50	5	2
Totals for 1901		2,262	29,730	937	32,929	29,008	1,631	2,290
Totals for 1900		1,893	27,061	807	29,761	26,047	1,451	2,263

TABLE No. II.—Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1901.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alimentary Canal.			
Colic	44	14	58
Constipation	69	70	139
Dysentery	55	38	93
Diarrhœa	89	72	161
Dyspepsia	135	161	296
Enteritis	81	67	148
Fistula-in-ano	68	27	95
Gastrodynia	13	18	31
Gastritis	223	224	447
Hæmorrhoids	133	151	284
Hæmatemesis	27	28	55
Intestinal worms	4	12	16
Œsophagus (diseases of)	17	20	37
Pharyngitis	54	37	91
Ptyalism	4	5	9
Peritonitis	83	114	197
Quinsy	69	61	130
Stomatitis	26	29	55
Tonsillitis	123	151	274
Typhlitis	236	189	425
Ulceration of stomach	48	92	140
Appendicitis	193	153	346
Gastralgia	.....	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	13	15	28
Fæcal fistula	3	2	5
Proctitis	1	.....	1
Total	1,811	1,751	3,562
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	38	11	49
Chorea	18	50	68
Catalepsy	4	6	10
Concussion of brain	47	9	56
" spine	10	7	17
Compression of brain	23	4	27
" spine	4	3	7
Delirium tremens	77	10	87
Epilepsy	50	39	89
Hemiplegia	49	34	83
Hysteria	28	161	189
Inflammation of brain	17	10	27
Insolation	14	4	18
Insomnia	45	42	87
Insanity	38	45	83
Locomotor ataxia	29	6	35
Myelitis	8	12	20
Neuralgia	104	115	219
Neuroma	13	25	38
Paralysis, general	65	31	96
Paraplegia	23	17	40
Paralysis agitans	7	6	13
Softening of the brain	11	5	16
Spina bifida	7	8	15
Sciatica	84	38	122
Spinal curvature	33	28	61
Tubercular meningitis	36	26	62
Tetanus	2	2	4
Neurasthenia	65	124	189
Paralysis	1	5	6
Migraine	5	3	8
Total	955	886	1,841

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bones.			
Anchylosis	27	13	40
Caries	35	28	63
Exostosis	3	9	12
Necrosis	157	62	219
Ostitis	52	14	66
Periostitis	31	15	46
Rickets	5	5	10
Arthritis	1	.....	1
Genu valgum	1	.....	1
Osteomyelitis	9	1	10
Total	321	147	468
Circulation.			
Angina pectoris	17	5	22
Aneurisms	12	2	14
Atheroma of vessels	5	9	14
Cyanosis	2	1	3
Diseases of aortic valves	27	14	41
" mitral valves	58	53	111
" tricuspid valves	8	9	17
" pulmonary artery	6	7	13
Endocarditis	53	27	80
Heart, dilation of	27	27	54
" Hypertrophy	46	23	69
" degeneration	16	15	31
Nævus	7	7	14
Pericarditis	15	12	27
Phlebitis	14	32	46
Phlegmasia dolens	.....	8	8
Varicose veins	192	96	288
Heart failure	.....	2	2
Hæmorrhage of the gums	1	.....	1
Hæmophilia	.....	1	1
Total	506	350	856
Dislocations.			
Ankle	10	24	34
Bones of the hand	13	7	20
" foot	17	3	20
Clavical	22	8	30
Elbow	17	1	18
Femur	13	20	33
Humerus	24	8	32
Knee	20	2	22
Lower maxilla	5	2	7
Patella	2	1	3
Wrist	19	14	33
Total	162	90	252
Ear.			
Cophosis	4	3	7
Otorrhœa	13	16	29
Otitis media	59	62	121
Mastoiditis	17	18	35
Foreign body in the ear	1	.....	1
Total	94	99	193

TABLE No. II.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Eye.			
Amaurosis	7	7	14
Amblyopia	3	1	4
Blepharospasmus	1	6	7
Cataract	88	103	191
Entropion	5	8	13
Ectropion	8	5	13
Foreign body in the eye	66	12	78
Glaucoma	25	22	47
Iritis	99	38	137
Keratitis	30	38	68
Leucoma	4	2	6
Ophthalmia	51	23	74
" catarrhal	41	24	65
" purulent	13	5	18
" granular	27	11	38
" gonorrhœal	17	9	26
Pterygium	9	1	10
Retinitis	10	11	21
Sclerotitis	4	1	5
Staphyloma	4	4	8
Strabismus	25	21	46
Trichiasis ciliorum	12	7	19
Ulcer of cornea	55	44	99
Optic neuritis	2	1	3
Hypopion	.....	1	1
Eneucleation	7	1	8
Dacryocystitis	.....	2	2
Total	613	408	1,021
Fractures.			
Bones of the head and face	79	18	97
" hand	32	11	43
" foot	40	7	47
" pelvis	8	4	12
Clavical	44	16	60
Femur	109	54	163
Fibula	78	13	91
Humerus	47	25	72
Patella	18	3	21
Ribs	85	21	106
Radius	67	20	87
Scapula	12	2	14
Sternum	4	1	5
Tibia	100	27	127
Ulna	28	13	41
Vertebra	15	3	18
Total	766	238	1,004
Liver.			
Abscess of liver	13	16	29
Acute atrophy of liver	3	4	7
Cirhosis	41	22	63
Fatty liver	3	....	3
Gall stones	28	69	97
Hepatitis	23	17	40
Hydatids of liver	2	.....	2
Jaundice	41	39	80
Waxy liver	3	1	4
Cholangitis	3	1	4
Cholecystitis	.....	4	4
Total	160	173	333

Disease.	Male	Female.	Total.
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	78	65	143
Epulis	3	3	6
Epistaxis	24	10	34
Liyoma	6	1	7
Ozœna	8	1	9
Polyous	41	30	71
Foreign body in the nose	....	2	2
Harelip	12	11	23
Cleft palate	14	25	39
Removal of turbinated bone	.....	2	2
Total	186	150	336
Poisons.			
Gases	6	4	10
Irritant	28	10	38
Lead poisoning	10	.....	10
Narcotic	12	9	21
Narcoto-irritant	4	4	8
Total	60	27	87
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	63	64	127
Bronchitis, acute	309	189	498
" chronic	114	105	219
Croup	18	29	47
Emphysema of lung	35	28	63
Empyema	68	36	104
Hydrothorax	7	4	11
Pneumonia	338	204	542
" pleuro	61	43	104
" typho	30	32	62
" broncho	47	45	92
Pleurisy	171	103	274
Phthisis	110	193	303
Pleurodynia	17	17	34
Tuberculosis	218	163	381
Laryngitis	20	22	42
Congestion of lungs	2	.....	2
Hæmoptysis	7	1	8
Oedema of the glottis	....	2	2
Total	1,635	1,280	2,915
Spleen.			
Splenitis	3	1	4
Waxy spleen	4	1	5
Total	7	2	9
Skin.			
Acne	10	12	22
Boils	52	16	68
Burns and scalds	87	58	145
Chilblains	14	10	24
Carbuncle	29	9	38
Corns and bunions	24	14	38
Elephantiasis	2	1	3
Eczema	145	82	227
Erythema	13	14	27
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 11.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Skin.—Continued.			
Brought forward			
Frost bites	35	7	42
Herpes	17	7	24
Impetigo	3	2	5
Intertrigo			
Lupus	17	6	23
Lichen		1	1
Onychia	4	2	6
Pruritus	5	8	13
Pediculi	13		13
Pityriasis	3		3
Psoriasis	14	10	24
Roseola	6	8	14
Rupia	2		2
Ringworm	17	3	20
Scabies	12	4	16
Sycosis	4		4
Urticaria	7	5	12
Whitlow	28	14	42
Actinomycosis	1		1
Tuberculosis of the skin	9	1	10
Alopecia areata		3	3
Cyst	1	4	5
Ecthyma		1	1
Total	574	302	876
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's disease, acute	85	51	136
" chronic	92	60	152
Balanitis	4		4
Bubo	51	9	60
Cystitis	147	100	247
Condyloma			
Diabetes mellitus	31	20	51
" insipidus	6	3	9
Enlarged prostate	59		59
Epididymitis	52		52
Gonorrhœa	110	73	183
Gleet	2		2
Hydrocele	59		59
Hæmatocele	5	1	6
Incontinence of urine	35	26	61
Pyelitis	6	3	9
Phymosis	102		102
Paraphymosis	11		11
Retention of urine	36	9	45
Suppurative nephritis	21	19	40
Stricture	114	4	118
Spermatorrhœa	6		6
Urinary calculus	64	9	73
Orchitis	38		38
Pyuria	1	1	2
Floating kidney	2	41	43
Hypertrophied kidney		1	1
Urethral caruncle		7	7
Cystic kidney		1	1
Total	1,139	438	1,577
Women.			
Amenorrhœa		97	97
Abortion		97	97
Dysmenorrhœa		79	79
Carried forward			

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Women.—Continued.			
Brought forward			
Erosion of the os uteri		102	102
Fistula recto-vaginal		32	32
" vesico-vaginal		22	22
Metritis and endometritis		575	575
Menorrhagia		110	110
Ovarian disease		405	405
Parturition		779	779
Pregnancy		7	7
Premature labour		101	101
Ectopic gestation		42	42
Uterus, anteversion of		53	53
" retroversion of		210	210
" anteflection of		37	37
" retroflection of		66	66
" inversion of		20	20
" prolapsus of		111	111
Womb, polypus of		47	47
" fibroid of		165	165
" cancer of		135	135
Salpingitis		36	36
Pyosalpinx		51	51
Menopause		2	2
Total		3,381	3,381
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	65	301	366
Anasarca	10	7	17
Chicken pox	9	9	18
Cholera, Asiatic			
" morbus	8	6	14
" infantum	10	7	17
Chlorosis	1	67	68
Diphtheria	278	336	614
Dropsy	36	32	68
Erysipelas	70	44	114
Fever, intermittent	19	11	30
" remittent	16	14	30
" scarlet	282	294	576
" pernicious	1		1
" typho-malarial	46	46	92
" typhoid	1,607	905	2,512
" typhus	1	6	7
" cerebro-spinal	10	9	19
" puerperal		6	6
" continued	13	8	21
Gout	7	4	11
Influenza	404	348	752
Leucocythemia	2	8	10
Measles	84	81	165
Mumps	50	35	85
Pyæmia, septicæmia	63	77	140
Purpura	4	2	6
Rheumatism, acute	437	231	668
" chronic	141	78	219
" gonorrhœal	26	19	45
Small pox	2		2
Scrofula	30	7	37
Syphilis, primary	74	40	114
" secondary	27	36	63
" tertiary	15	11	26
" hereditary	6	5	11
Vaccination	85	67	152
Whooping cough	13	13	26
Total	3,952	3,170	7,122

TABLE No. II —*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classified.			
Abscess, general	280	224	504
" psoas	19	8	27
" of breast	9	61	70
Alcoholism	565	40	605
Amputations	179	60	239
Cancer, epithelial	124	154	278
Encephaloid	59	15	74
" schirrus	22	65	87
Melanotic	2	8	10
Contusions	247	31	278
Deviation of nasal septum	38	12	50
Adenoids and tonsils	100	103	203
Keloid	2	3	5
Molluscum	2		2
Seborrhœa		1	1
Dermititis	1	1	2
Ingrowing toe nail	11	7	18
Potts' disease	9	11	20
Tuberculosis, n.e.s	42	45	87
Foreign body in stomach		1	1
Grave's disease		1	1
Laceration of perineum		106	106
Laceration of cervix		101	101
Vomiting of pregnancy		10	10
Synovitis	45	16	61
Coma		1	1
Loose cartilage	4		4
Adenitis	33	22	55
Torticollis	2	3	5
Intussusception	3	3	6
Hip joint disease	7	10	17
Lithæmia	1		1
Hypospadias	1		1
Vaginismus		1	1
Lumbago	18	4	22
Sinus	1	2	3
Renal inadequacy		1	1
Glossitis	3		3
Hypochondriasis		2	2
Cerebral embolism		1	1
Vaginitis		6	6
Nervous prostration	6	6	12
Carried forward			

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classified.—Continued. Brought forward			
Lymphangitis		2	2
Myalgia	4		4
Web fingers		1	1
Cellulitis	65	57	122
Coxalgia	39	33	72
Debility	170	254	424
Goitre	13	47	60
Gangrene	48	14	62
Gunshot wounds	61	4	65
Hernia	292	159	451
Injuries not otherwise classed	657	231	888
Sprains	96	35	131
Tumors, fibroid	30	153	183
" fatty	31	42	73
" cartilaginous	4	4	8
" cystic	59	109	168
" other	103	133	236
Tetanus	5	6	11
Talipes	44	14	58
Ulcers	196	173	369
Cerebro-spinal meningitis		2	2
Cyclitis	1		1
Eclampsia		9	9
Morphinism	4	7	11
Pancreatitis	1		1
Neuritis	19	11	30
Meningitis		2	2
Obstructed nasal duct		1	1
Uræmia	11	8	19
Myxodema	1		1
Ranula	1	2	3
Bursitis		4	4
Arthritis	17	14	31
Sarcoma	2	2	4
Prolapsus ani	9	4	13
Anthrax	2		2
Hydrophobia	1		1
Operations, n.e.s	9	50	59
Diseases, n.e.s	84	98	182
Total	3,914	2,831	6,745
Grand Total	16,855	15,723	32,578

Classification of diseases for which patients were admitted to the Toronto Orthopedic Hospital from October 1st, 1900, to September 30th, 1901.

	Males.	Females	Total.
1. Angular curvature of spine (Potts' disease)	15	17	32
2. Ankle-joint disease	4	4	8
3. Ankylosis of elbow	1		1
4. " knee	2		2
5. Bow-legs	2	2	4
6 Club-foot, congenital	23	2	25
7. Club-foot, flat-foot, & other deformities of feet & limbs resulting from paralysis (except spastic paralysis)	20	14	34
8. Congenital dislocation of hip		3	3
9. Contraction of fingers	1		1
10. Deformity from rheumatism and rheumatoid anthritis	2	1	3
11. Deformity from spastic paralysis	4	4	8
12. Elbow-joint disease	1	1	2
13. Flat-foot, non-paralytic	3	4	7
14. Fracture of neck of femur		1	1
15. " through site of excision of knee	1		1
16. Hip joint disease	16	18	34
17. Hallux rigidus	1		1
18. Knee-joint disease	25	25	50
19. Knock-knee	2	1	3
20. Lateral curvature of spine	1	10	11
21. Loose cartilage in knee	1	1	2
22. Miscellaneous orthopedic conditions	9	9	18
23. Multiple congenital deformities	1		1
24. Torticollis (wry neck	1	2	3
	136	119	255

TABLE III.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital	Toronto	3,551	1,727	88,226	89,953	25
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	1,087	1,656	23,225	24,881	23
Hospital for Sick Children	"	770	598	34,997	40,985	53
St. Michael's Hospital	"	2,437	1,416	45,806	47,222	23
Western Hospital	"	838	408	21,650	22,058	26
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	255	.....	8,608	8,608	33
City Hospital	Hamilton	1,360	1,097	29,177	30,274	22
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	471	.....	13,801	13,801	29
General Hospital	Kingston	1,443	596	27,960	28,556	20
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,495	.....	34,133	34,133	23
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	1,402	3	30,437	30,440	22
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	1,894	53	38,917	38,970	20
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	441	353	13,435	13,788	31
Sick Children's Hospital	"	79	.....	2,644	2,644	33
Maternity Hospital	"	296	1,728	1,892	3,620	12
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	954	.....	17,030	17,030	18
General Hospital	London	1,344	751	31,801	32,552	24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	489	53	11,293	11,346	23
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	369	266	7,263	7,529	20
Galt Hospital	Galt	404	135	7,124	7,259	17
General Hospital	Guelph	750	517	20,180	20,697	27
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	444	89	11,552	11,641	26
General Hospital	Pembroke	384	.....	9,985	9,985	26
General Hospital	Mattawa	272	.....	5,417	5,417	20
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	430	29	9,546	9,575	22
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	427	178	9,570	9,748	23
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	409	110	7,620	7,730	19
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	746	56	15,400	15,456	21
General Hospital	"	531	214	12,571	12,785	24
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	185	29	4,644	4,673	25
Nichols' Hospital	Peterborough	401	26	9,256	9,282	23
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	409	.....	11,117	11,117	27
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	328	45	6,735	6,780	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	425	209	8,420	8,629	20
General Hospital	"	435	385	12,088	12,473	28
General Hospital	Stratford	274	244	5,883	6,127	21
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	189	81	3,483	3,564	19
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	263	61	6,576	6,637	25
General Hospital	Sudbury	145	26	2,895	2,921	20
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	406	.....	4,990	4,990	12
General Hospital	Huntsville	442	92	8,228	8,330	19
Huntsville Hospital	"	307	42	7,007	7,049	23
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	178	11	3,654	3,665	20
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	245	31	5,363	5,394	22
General Hospital	Sarnia	341	13	9,621	9,634	28
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	158	11	4,378	4,389	28
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	478	.....	11,338	11,338	23
General Hospital	"	307	.....	9,343	9,343	30
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	186	.....	16,242	16,242	133
General Hospital	Rat Portage	108	.....	2,296	2,296	21
General Hospital	Parry Sound	162	11	2,021	2,032	12
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	708	.....	14,293	14,293	20
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	20	28	379	407	20
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	57	13	312	325	10
Totals for 1901	.....	32,929	13,401	761,822	780 613	25
Totals for 1900	.....	29,761	11,012	728,804	739,816	25

TABLE IV.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients, for the protracted residence of incurables, and lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid $3 and over per week, also infants under one year.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital	Toronto	88,226	19,387	68,839
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	23,436	7,966	15,470
Hospital for Sick Children	"	40,387	910	40,985
St. Michael's Hospital	"	56,252	2,275	53,977
Western Hospital	"	27,904	1,178	26,726
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	8,608	4,904	3,704
City Hospital	Hamilton	29,177	15,244	13,933
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,801	4,920	8,881
General Hospital	Kingston	27,960	11,475	16,485
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	34,133	3,470	30,663
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	30,437	13,187	17,250
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	38,917	9,966	28,951
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	13,435	6,833	6,602
Sick Children's Hospital	"	2,644	752	1,892
Maternity Hospital	"	1,892	22	1,870
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	17,030	1,056	15,974
General Hospital	London	31,801	12,621	19,180
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,293	8,004	3,289
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	7,263	2,245	5,018
Galt Hospital	Galt	7,124	4,950	2,174
General Hospital	Guelph	20,180	4,233	15,947
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,552	3,970	7,582
General Hospital	Pembroke	9,985	2,474	7,511
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,417	391	5,026
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	9,546	2,378	7,168
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	9,570	2,102	7,468
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	7,620	1,823	5,797
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	15,400	5,093	10,307
General Hospital	"	12,571	6,256	6,315
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	4,644	1,616	2,928
Nichols' Hospital	Peterborough	9,256	5,291	3,965
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,117	3,034	8,083
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	6,735	235	6,490
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	8,420	686	7,734
General Hospital	"	12,088	1,922	10,166
General Hospital	Stratford	5,883	135	5,748
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,483	154	3,329
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,576	2,946	3,630
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,895	122	2,773
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,990	.....	4,990
General Hospital	Huntsville	8,228	47	8,181
Huntsville Hospital	"	7,007	91	6,916
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	3,654	198	3,456
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	5,363	610	4,753
General Hospital	Sarnia	9,621	26	9,595
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	4,378	390	3,988
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	11,338	37	11,301
General Hospital	"	9,343	1,943	7,400
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	16,242	3,144	13,098
General Hospital	Rat Portage	2,296	85	2,211
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,021	5	2,016
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	14,293	77	14,216
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	379	.....	379
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	1,269	40	1,229
		785,080	182,919	603,559

TABLE—V.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscription and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	14,833 95	34,373 30	17,352 39	2,429 07	68,988 71
Grace Homœpathic Hospital.	"	3,499 60	13,693 21		322 04	17,514 85
Hospital for Sick Children	"		3,895 70		4.878 00	8,773 70
St. Michael's Hospital	"	9,983 03	14,131 73		3,079 50	27,194 26
Western Hospital	"	3,415 60	9,701 03		1,396 12	14,512 75
The Orthopedic Hospital	"		4,380 21		5,448 64	9,829 35
City Hospital	Hamilton	18,958 58	7,458 13			26,416 71
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		5,895 99	584 00	514 14	6,954 13
General Hospital	Kingston	2,845 00	8,723 07		2,981 91	14,549 98
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	265 00	3,118 45	478 34	2.100 40	6,962 19
General Protestant Hospital.	Ottawa	4,845 05	8,340 38		6,685 33	19,870 76
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	1,500 00	7,568 13	70 00	4,343 17	13,481 30
Misericorde Maternity H'ptl.	"	50 00	1,328 50		8,460 31	9 957 81
Sick Children's Hospital	"	250 00	320 93		2,144 59	2,715 52
Maternity Hospital	"	50 00	2,056 85		764 25	2,871 10
St. Lukes General Hospital	"		8,814 46	200 00	4,575 69	13,590 15
General Hospital	London	15,673 03	11,973 92	437 57		28,084 52
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		7,732 47		50 00	7,782 47
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines.	1,700 00	3,223 25	120 00	2,567 31	7,610 56
Galt Hospital	Galt	2,100 00	3,335 57		358 37	5,793 94
General Hospital	Guelph	2,915 00	7,801 36		530 34	11,246 70
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,000 00	4.085 30	714 80	155 39	5,955 49
General Hospital	Pembroke	200 00	1,530 00		1,585 00	3,315 00
General Hospital	Mattawa	75 00	150 26		1,576 66	1,801 92
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	3,500 00	2,739 80		671 98	6,911 78
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	550 00	2,943 80		1,019 60	4,513 40
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	703 45	3,490 74		1,491 62	5,685 81
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	550 00	4,893 21	120 00	3,357 33	8,920 54
General Hospital	"	770 00	5,900 53	333 73	667 74	7,672 00
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	300 00	2,224 55		641 12	3,165 67
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough		3,430 95	4,072 00	93 00	7,595 95
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		1,375 00		1,565 00	2,940 00
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	567 51	3,060 87		503 00	4,131 38
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	45 00	4,577 24		159 35	4,781 59
General Hospital	"	640 00	5,226 28			5,866 28
General Hospital	Stratford	1,600 00	3,301 65	237 80	1,327 90	6,467 35
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,000 00	1,932 05	101 80		5,033 85
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	1,125 00	2,312 63	41 17	783 87	4,262 67
General Hospital	Sudbury	350 00	1,124 11		613 00	2,087 11
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		867 24		2,588 00	3,455 24
General Hospital	Huntsville		321 88		3,250 25	3,572 13
Huntsville Hospital	"		288 00	95 50	1,920 25	2,303 75
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1,000 00	2,405 86		2,515 07	5 920 93
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	2,000 00	2,600 66	26 04	55 00	4,681 70
General Hospital	Sarnia	1,000 00	5,748 85	2 32	1,969 20	8,720 37
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	450 00	1,996 06	100 00	218 65	2.764 71
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	450 00	1,672 20		809 21	2.931 41
General Hospital	"	765 00	2,691 83		1.802 01	5,258 84
National Sanatorium H'spital	Gravenhurst		16,633 55		•2,104 90	18,738 45
General Hospital	Rat Portage	536 00	1,355 50		1,243 57	3,135 07
General Hospital	Parry Sound		745 00		1,913 11	2,658 11
General Hospital	Sault St Marie	300 00	5,537 52		903 29	6,740 81
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	238 48	145 50		60 00	443 98
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	75 00	515 97		815 32	1,4 6 29
Totals for 1901		10,467 28	275,691 23	25,087 46	92,008 57	488,541 04

TABLE VI.—Showing the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount Payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.		$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	68,839	3,975	278 25	12,025 36	12,303 61
Grace Homœpathic Hospital.	"	15,470	494	34 58	2,702 42	2,737 00
Hospital for Sick Children..	"	40,985	.....	.....	7,159 61	7,159 61
St. Michael's Hospital	"	53,977	2,275	159 25	9,429 14	9,588 39
Western Hospital	"	20,659	1,106	77 42	3,609 02	3,686 44
Western H'ptl bal due for 1900	"	*6,067	72	5 04	444 26	449 30
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	3,704	4,904	343 28	647 62	990 90
City Hospital	Hamilton	13,933	4,075	285 25	2,434 02	2,719 27
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,881	403	28 21	1,551 74	1,579 95
General Hospital	Kingston	16,485	4,583	320 81	2,879 92	3,200 73
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	30,663	3,470	242 90	5,356 54	5,599 44
General Protestant Hospital.	Ottawa	17,250	7,661	536 27	3,013 65	3,549 92
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	28,951	9,682	677 74	5,057 46	5,735 20
Misericorde Maternity H'ptl.	"	6,602	5,879	411 53	1,153 74	1,565 27
Sick Children's Hospital	"	1,892	450	31 50	330 99	362 49
Maternity Hospital	"	1,870	22	1 54	326 95	328 49
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	15,974	1,056	73 92	2,790 85	2 864 77
General Hospital	London	19,180	3,773	264 11	3,350 66	3,614 77
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,289	144	10 08	574 83	584 91
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines.	5,018	630	44 10	876 95	921 05
Galt Hospital	Galt	2,174	200	14 00	379 96	393 96
General Hospital	Guelph	15,947	1,114	77 98	2,785 92	2,863 90
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,582	303	21 21	1,324 96	1,346 17
General Hospital	Pembroke	7,511	253	17 71	1,312 63	1,330 34
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,026	296	20 72	878 35	899 07
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	7,168	1,164	81 48	1,253 12	1,334 60
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	7,468	267	18 69	1,304 92	1,323 61
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	5,797	377	26 39	1,013 63	1,040 02
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	10,307	804	56 28	1,800 95	1,857 23
General Hospital	"	6,315	1,384	96 88	1,103 62	1,200 50
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	2,928	323	22 61	511 67	534 28
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough.	3,965	958	67 06	692 82	759 88
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,083	992	69 44	1,412 95	1,482 39
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	6,490	245	17 15	1,134 08	1,151 23
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	7,734	686	48 02	1,351 49	1,399 51
General Hospital	"	10,166	1,922	134 54	1,776 30	1,910 84
General Hospital	Stratford	5,748	135	9 45	1,004 57	1,014 02
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,329	154	10 78	581 92	592 70
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	3,630	947	66 29	634 59	700 88
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,773	148	10 36	434 39	494 75
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,990	.....	.....	872 05	872 05
General Hospital	Huntsville	8,181	47	3 29	1,430 06	1,433 35
Huntsville Hospital	"	6,91	91	6 37	1,208 69	1,215 06
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	3,456	198	13 86	603 90	617 76
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4,753	610	42 70	830 65	873 35
General Hospital	Sarnia	9,595	26	1 82	1,676 56	1,678 38
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	3,988	390	27 30	679 53	706 83
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	11,301	31	2 17	1,974 56	1,976 73
General Hospital	"	7,400	1,943	136 01	1,292 83	1,428 84
National Sanatorium H'spital	Gravenhurst	13,098	2,144	220 08	2,288 07	2,508 15
General Hospital	Rat Portage	2,211	85	5 95	387 23	393 18
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,016	5	35	352 26	352 61
General Hospital	Sault St. Marie	14,216	77	5 39	2,483 25	2,488 64
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	379	.....	.....	66 20	66 20
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	1,229	40	2 80	214 68	217 48
Totals for 1901	.....	603 559	74,013	5,180 91	104,819 09	110,000 00
Totals for 1900	.....	588,485	66,792	4,675 44	105,325 56	110,000 00

*This number of days was omitted by Hospital from last year's Return.

TABLE VII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Names of Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, under one year of age	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditures of maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	88,226	29,116 47	54,462 44	83,578 91	95
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	23,225	6,381 50	10,921 59	17,303 09	74
Hospital for Sick Children	"	34,997	8,731 40	22,259 73	30,991 13	88
St. Michael's Hospital	"	45,806	17,761 79	18,592 08	36,353 87	79
Western Hospital	"	21,650	5,142 64	8,678 16	13,820 80	64
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	8,608	1,347 34	8,278 75	9,626 09	1 12
City Hospital	Hamilton	29,177	8,761 93	18,925 48	27,687 41	94
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,801	4,688 06	4,557 47	9,245 53	67
General Hospital	Kingston	27,960	7,167 17	10,249 83	17,417 00	62
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	34,133	8,915 39	8,002 94	16,918 33	49
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	30,437	9,109 49	16,807 29	25,916 78	85
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	38,917	10,604 94	14,479 11	25,084 05	64
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	13,435	3,631 50	9,835 62	13,467 12	1 00
Sick Children's Hospital	"	2,644	801 45	2,024 99	2,826 44	1 07
Maternity Hospital	"	1,892	1,003 02	1,905 03	2,908 05	1 54
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	17,030	3,846 67	10,017 85	13,864 52	81
General Hospital	London	31,801	9,789 05	20,756 70	30,545 75	95
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,293	3,294 24	6,616 73	9,910 97	88
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	7,263	2,373 68	4,565 66	6,939 34	95
Galt Hospital	Galt	7,124	1,599 25	5,306 27	6,905 52	97
General Hospital	Guelph	20,180	4,534 84	10,965 49	15,500 33	77
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,552	3,565 30	3,911 48	7,476 78	65
General Hospital	Pembroke	9,985	1,655 15	3,062 60	4,727 75	47
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,417	1,535 06	1,194 04	2,729 10	50
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	9,546	1,355 17	4,400 37	5,755 54	60
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	9,570	2,641 40	3,919 48	6,560 88	69
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	7,620	2,018 21	5,135 18	7,153 39	94
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	15,400	4,278 80	6,705 89	10,984 69	71
General Hospital	"	12,571	2,974 15	5,923 79	8,897 94	71
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	4,644	878 75	2,406 52	3,285 27	71
Nichols' Hospital	Peterborough	9,256	2,638 81	9,046 43	11,685 24	1 26
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,117	1,858 25	4,025 15	5,883 40	53
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	6,735	2,104 31	3,016 24	5,120 55	76
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	8,420	1,850 95	4,231 67	6,082 62	72
General Hospital	"	12,088	2,510 23	3,946 33	6,456 56	53
General Hospital	Stratford	5,883	1,463 40	4,627 06	6,090 46	1 04
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,483	1,437 66	3,319 42	4,757 08	1 37
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,576	1,290 58	2,826 27	4,116 85	63
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,895	860 80	1,666 52	2,527 32	87
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,990	1,763 53	3,051 42	4,814 95	97
General Hospital	Huntsville	8,228	2,479 73	2,704 34	5,184 07	63
Huntsville Hospital	"	7,007	1,904 18	2,798 02	4,702 20	66
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	3,654	332 53	3,764 25	4,096 78	1 12
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	5,363	1,226 11	4,289 44	5,515 55	1 03
General Hospital	Sarnia	9 621	3,309 31	7,178 74	10,488 05	1 09
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	4,378	1,244 31	2,105 91	3,350 22	77
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	11,338	2,737 43	2,191 15	4,928 58	43
General Hospital	"	9,343	1,281 07	4,121 21	5,402 28	58
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	16,242	7,953 84	14,030 48	21,984 32	1 35
General Hospital	Rat Portage	2,296	1,238 62	3,008 06	4,246 68	1 85
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,021	1,045 27	2,119 79	3,165 06	1 56
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie.	14,293	3,737 21	4,731 66	8,468 87	59
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	379	113 53	364 99	478 52	1 26
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	957	232 07	1,072 17	1,304 24	1 36
Totals for 1901		762,467	216,127 54	399,105 28	615,232 82	87½
Totals for 1900		736,838	195,878 13	374,272 23	570,150 36	83½

TABLE VIII.—Shewing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Name of Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	68,988 71	13,045 70	82,034 41	83,578 91	.16
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"	17,514 85	3,093 25	20,608 10	17,303 09	.15
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,773 70	7,218 98	15,992 68	30,991 13	45
St. Michael's Hospital	"	27,194 26	9,250 67	36,444 93	36,353 87	.25
Western Hospital	"	14,512 75	2,068 99	16,581 75	13,820 80	.12
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	9,829 35	981 88	10,811 23	9,626 09	.09
City Hospital	Hamilton	26,416 71	3,072 42	29,489 13	27,687 41	.10
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,954 13	1,529 05	8 523 18	9,245 53	.17
General Hospital	Kingston	14,549 98	3,180 39	17,730 37	17,417 00	.18
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	6,962 19	6,019 59	13,345 45	16,918 33	.45
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	19.870 76	3,636 74	23,507 50	25,916 78	.15
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	13,490 37	4,925 97	18,407 27	25,084 05	.26
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	9,957 81	1,653 11	11,491 92	13,467 12	.14
Sick Children's Hospital	"	2,715 52	611 05	3,326 57	2,826 44	.18
Maternity Hospital	"	2,871 10	225 25	2.368 83	2,908 05	.09
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	13,590 15	2,986 96	14,577 11	13,864 52	.20
General Hospital	London	28,084 52	3,642 68	31,727 20	30,545 75	.11
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,782 47	2,049 89	9,832 35	9,910 97	.21
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	7.610 56	1,089 04	8,699 60	6,939 34	.13
Galt Hospital	Galt	5,793 94	1 029 34	6,823 28	6,905 52	.13
General Hospital	Guelph	11,246 70	2,660 45	13,907 15	15,500 33	.19
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,955 49	1,375 37	7,330 86	7,476 78	.18
General Hospital	Pembroke	3,315 00	1,294 82	4,609 82	4,727 75	.28
General Hospital	Mattawa	1,801 92	921 18	2,723 10	2,729 10	.32
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	6,911 78	1,436 67	8,348 45	5.755 54	.17
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	4,513 40	1,219 45	5,732 85	6.560 88	.21
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	5,685 81	1,145 59	6,831 40	7.153 39	.17
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	8,920 54	1,990 29	10,910 83	10,984 69	.18
General Hospital	"	7,672 00	1,221 15	8,893 15	8,897 94	.14
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	3,165 67	245 97	3,411 64	3,302 40	.07
Nichols' Hospital	Peterborough	7,595 95	1,260 63	8,856 58	11,685 24	.14
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,940 00	1,195 69	4,135 69	5,883 40	.29
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	4,131 38	996 53	5,127 90	5,120 55	.19
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	4,781 59	1,246 20	6,027 79	6,082 62	.21
General Hospital	"	5,866 28	1,734 42	7,600 70	6,456 56	.23
General Hospital	Stratford	6,467 35	1,042 02	4,509 37	6,090 46	.23
Amasa Wood Hospital	St, Thomas	5,033 85	459 86	5,493 71	4,757 08	.08
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,262 67	803 72	5,066 39	4,116 85	.16
General Hospital	Sudbury	2,087 11	626 32	2,713 43	2,527 32	.23
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,455 24	857 61	4,312 85	4,882 68	.20
General Hospital	Huntsville	3,572 13	1,334 57	4,906 70	5,184 07	.27
Huntsville Hospital	"	2,303 75	1,188 26	3,492 01	4,702 20	.34
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	5,920 93	727 73	6,648 66	4,096 78	.11
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4,681 70	665 22	5,346 92	5,515 55	.12
General Hospital	Sarnia	8,720 37	1,528 66	10,249 03	10,488 05	.15
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,764 71	643 31	3,408 02	3,350 22	.19
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	2,931 41	1,848 10	4,779 51	4,928 58	.39
General Hospital	"	6,566 10	1,307 26	6,566 10	5,402 28	.20
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst	18,738 45	2,723 35	21,461 80	21,984 32	.13
General Hospital	Rat Portage	3,135 07	623 25	3.758 32	4,246 68	.16
General Hospital	arry Sound	2,678 11	517 15	3,169 26	3,165 06	.16
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	6,740 81	1.854 25	8,595 06	8,468 87	.23
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	443 98	....	443 98	478 52	.....
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	1,406 29	.....	1,406 29	1,304 24	.....
Totals for 1901		489,857 37	110,000 00	583,098 17	615,317 68	.19
Totals for 1900		520,223 39	110,000 00	630,430 88	570,150 35	.23

TABLE IX.—Shewing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1901.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General Hospital	Toronto	85.71	78.98	75.49	91	95
Grace Homœopathic Hospital	"		99.70	84.92	71	74
Hospital for Sick Children	"			74.91	82	88
St. Michael's Hospital	"			51.53	66	79
Western Hospital	"				$1.39	64
The Orthopedic Hospital	"				$1.16	$1.12
City Hospital	Hamilton	59.22	74.24	89.61	$1.00	94
St. Joseph's Hospital	"			72.75	58	67
General Hospital	Kingston	53.00	53.60	75.58	61	62
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	45.54	48.83	52.20	43	49
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	47.80	73.02	74.22	83	85
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	52.94	46.60	48.94	64	64
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	47.17	50.48	49.95	70	$1.00
Sick Children's Hospital	"			76.53	76	$1.07
Maternity Hospital	"				$1.97	$1.54
St. Luke's General Hospital	"				84	81
General Hospital	London	62.72	88.29	85.32	84	95
St. Joseph's Hospital	"			57.88	98	88
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	11.85	81.06	65.85	82	95
Galt Hospital	Galt			88.10	$1.11	97
General Hospital	Guelph	64.41	77.69	82.68	69	77
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	57.05	43.57	32.28	91	65
General Hospital	Pembroke	65.63	67.00	61.63	49	77
General Hospital	Mattawa	68.88	77.90	54.51	45	50
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	$1 23.00	59.78	77.06	75	60
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	47.06	60.00	$1 20.71	39	69
Belleville Hospital	Belleville		85.70	92.70	78	94
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville		28.23	53.50	59	71
General Hospital	"		97.46	$1 21.66	66	71
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood		$1 01.00	71.02	$1.14	71
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough		$2 11.00	88.65	$1.29	$1.26
St. Joseph's Hospital	"			74.07	72	53
The Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor			37.85	65	76
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham			76.17	56	72
General Hospital	"			56.20	53	53
General Hospital	Stratford			80.28	95	$1.04
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas			$1 23.65	$1.24	$1.37
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound			$1 00.90	63	63
General Hospital	Sudbury			$1 36.41	77	87
St. Joseph's Hospital	"				$1.05	97
General Hospital	Huntsville				57	63
Huntsville Hospital	"				63	66
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock				$1.23	$1.12
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin				$1.13	$1.03
General Hospital	Sarnia				$1.05	$1.09
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie				84	77
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall				42	43
National Sanatorium Hospital	Gravenhurst				$1.29	58
General Hospital	Rat Portage				$1.16	$1.35
General Hospital	Cornwall				71	$1.85
General Hospital	Parry Sound				$1.05	$1.56
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie				54	59
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew					$1.26
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon					$1.36
					83½	87½

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October 1900	250
Admitted	3,178
Births in the Hospital	123
Total number under treatment	3,551
Discharges including infants	3,072
Died	212
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	267
Total	3,551

Of the 3,551 persons treated during the year, 202 males and 97 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 261 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 66 male and 57 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	2,069
Female	1,482
	3,551

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year :

Typhoid fever	159
Typhus "	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro Spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$13,045 70
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	13,427 20
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	244 00
From other municipalities of the Province	1,162 75
From paying patients themselves	34,373 30
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	17,352 39
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	250 57
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,178 50
Total	$82,034 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$9,477 89
Butter	3,573 03
Eggs	1,380 16
Flour, bread and meal	2,820 95
Milk	3,214 48
Tea and coffee	1,265 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	3,396 59
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	3,988 37
Drugs and medicines	4,305 78
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	3,423 61
Surgical instruments, ordinary	1,221 69
Beer, wine and spirits	401 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	5,066 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	1,513 11
Fuel	5,480 32
Light—gas, oil and candles	2 424 70
Water supply	505 44
Hay and straw	.. ..
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc.	515 60
Ice supply	531 80
Salaries and wages	23,880 40
Insurance	241 96
Rent and taxes(emergency branch, etc)	830 00
Contingencies	70 83
Repairs, ordinary	3,718 94
Telephone and elevator service	330 00
Total	$83,578 91
Government grant for 1901	$12,303 61

GRACE (HOMŒOPATHIC) HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1900	71
Admitted	925
Births in the Hospital	91
Total number under treatment	1,087
Discharges, including infants	948
Died	73
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	66
	1,087

Sex.

Male	404
Female	683
	1,087

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	74
Typhus "	2
Puerperal "	2
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,093 25
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,499 60
From paying patients themselves	13,693 21
Income from endowments or other property of the Hospital	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	165 50
From all sources not above enumerated	156 54
Total	$20,608 10

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,062 20
Butter	815 32
Eggs	.....
Flour, bread and meal	640 69
Milk	1,153 18
Tea and coffee	192 32
Potatoes and other vegetables	320 99
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,196 80
Drugs and medicines	872 59
Medical and surgical appliances	674 44
Surgical instruments	23 55
Beer, wine and spirits	194 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	462 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	208 15
Fuel	1,336 05
Light—gas, oil and candles	258 23
Water supply	139 28
Hay and straw	7 28
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	21 75
Ice	172 44
Salaries and wages	5,456 19
Taxes and Insurance	.....
Contingencies	481 95
Repairs, ordinary	441 91
Advertising, stationery, etc	171 19
Total	$17,303 09
Government grant for 1901	$2,737 00

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment 1st October, 1900	139
Admitted	631
Total number under treatment	770
Discharged	600
Died	42
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	128
	770

Sex.

Male	412
Female	358
	770

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	20
Typhus fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	4
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,218 98
From the County of York	.....
From other municipalities	.....

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the City of Toronto	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,895 70
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	3,862 00
From all other sources not enumerated	1,016 00
Total	15,992 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,057 25
Butter	1,116 77
Eggs	380 55
Flour, bread and meal	782 70
Milk	1,627 03
Tea and coffee	117 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	477 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,552 42
Drugs and medicines	1,101 30
Medical and surgical appliances	935 66
Surgical instruments	135 52
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishing	193 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	395 03
Fuel	3,003 18
Light, gas, oil and candles	1,038 89
Water supply	999 26
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,278 78
Ice	186 60
Salaries and wages	11,121 70
Insurance and taxes	193 64
Contingencies	525 04
Repairs, ordinary	175 74
Printing, stationery, etc.	220 00
Telephone and electricity	304 62
Total	30,991 13
Government grant for 1901	7,159 61

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	154
Admitted	2,194
Births in the Hospital	91
Total number under treatment	2,437
Discharges, including infants	2,117
Died	149
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	171
	2,437

Sex

Male	1,203
Female	1,234
	2,437

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	88
Typhus	.....
Puerperal	.....
Cerebro spinal fever	.....
Diphtheria	.....
Smallpox	.....

Revenue.

From the Government in Ontario	$ 9,250 67
From the City of Toronto in payment of patient's maintenance	9,791 03
From County of York	131 60
From other municipalities	60 40
From paying patients themselves	14,131 73
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,099 50
From all other sources not above enumerated	980 00
	$36,444 93

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat, poultry and fish	$ 4,625 51
Butter and eggs	2,583 64
Flour, bread and meal	2,013 47
Milk	3,286 57
Tea and Coffee	691 17
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,194 37
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,367 06
Drugs and medicines	2,643 57
Medical and surgical appliances	1,544 03
Surgical instruments	116 51
Beer, wine and spirits	511 49
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishing	1,677 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	605 92
Fuel	2,148 54
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,038 07
Water supply	305 11
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	68 52
Ice	239 41
Salaries and wages	4,998 00
Taxes and insurance	386 22
Contingencies	53 13
Repairs, ordinary	1,911 27
Telephone service	110 58
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc	234 01
Total	$36,353 87
Government Grant for 1901	$9,588 39

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	59
Admitted	760
Births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	838
Discharged	744
Died	41
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	53
	838

Sex.

Male	322
Female	516
	838

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Western Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	58
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,068 99
From the City of Toronto	3,415 60
From the County of York	
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	9,701 03
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,250 95
From other sources	145 17
	$16,581 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,389 82
Butter and eggs	848 02
Flour, bread and meal	445 00
Milk	613 88
Tea and coffee	
Potatoes and other vegetables	415 69
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,430 23
Drugs and medicines	684 48
Medical and surgical appliances	685 29
Surgical instruments	
Beer, wine and spirits	52 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	500 72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	
Fuel	859 85
Light—gas, oil and candles	582 38
Water	95 40
Ice Supply	27 37
Salaries and wages	2,897 57
Taxes, insurance and rent	1,885 31
Contingencies	235 79
Repairs, ordinary	171 85
Total	$13,820 80
Government grant for 1901	3,686 44

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operation of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

No. under treatment, 1st Oct., 1900	22
Admitted	233
Births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	255
Discharges	225
Died	
Under treatment 30th Sept., 1901	30
	255

Sex.

Male	136
Female	119
	255

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, during the year:

Bow legs	4
Club-foot and other deformities of feet	59
Congenital dislocation of the hips	
Curvature of spine	43
Hip disease	34
Elbow, ankle and knee-joint disease	61
Deformity from spastic paralysis	8
Knock knee	3

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Government in Ontario	$ 981 88
From the City of Toronto in payment of patient's maintenance	
From County of York	
From paying patient's themselves	4,380 21
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	206 12
From all other sources not above enumerated	5,242 52
	$10,810 73

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 247 94
Butter	148 22
Flour, bread and meal	178 45
Milk	318 48
Tea and coffee	26 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	147 35
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	279 95
Drugs and medicines	97 74
Medical and surgical appliances / Surgical instruments	551 28
Beer, wine and spirits	5 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	249 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	24 95
Fuel	243 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	295 88
Water supply	15 40
Clothing for patients	6 24
Ice	23 35
Salaries and wages	3,861 86
Taxes and insurance	30 31
Contingencies	176 64
Repairs, ordinary	82 63
Rent	189 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, 'phone, etc., etc	421 09
Clothing for nurses and employees	53 68
Manufacturing dept., material and expenses	1,950 00
Total	$9,626 09
Government grant for 1901	990 90

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	104
Admitted	1,211
Births in the Hospital	45
Total number under treatment	1,360
Discharged	1,150
Died	109
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	101
	1,360

Sex.

Male	739
Female	621
	1,360

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year :

Typhoid fever	71
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	54
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,072 42
From the City of Hamilton	18,958 58
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	7,458 13
From all other sources	.....
Total	$29,489 12

Expenditure.

Butchers' Meat	$2,064 72
Butter	2,315 24
Flour, bread and meal	590 58
Milk	935 52
Tea and coffee	641 87
Potatoes and other vegetables	661 95
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,562 05
Drugs and medicines	1,481 26
Surgical instruments and appliances	459 84
Beer, wine and spirits	162 18
Bedding. etc	892 92
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleansing appliances	99 40
Fuel	2,949 81
Light—gas, oil and candles	1,707 47
Water supply	350 00
Hay and straw	33 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	26 25
Ice	328 33
Salaries and wages	7,892 36
Taxes and insurance	758 85
Contingencies	790 98
Repairs, ordinary	319 22
Advertising, printing and stationery	373 11
Total	$27,687 41
Government grant for 1901	2,719 27

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	32
Admitted	439
Total number under treatment	471
Discharged	420
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	32
	471

Sex.

Male	207
Female	264
	471

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	41
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,529 05
From the City of Hamilton	.....
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves.	5,895 99
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	.....
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	584 00
Received from other sources	514 14
Total	$8,523 18

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	1,771 43
Butter	581 07
Flour, bread and meal	335 97
Milk	588 87
Tea and coffee	139 47
Potatoes and other vegetables	395 42
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	875 83
Drugs and medicines	536 02
Medical and surgical appliances	102 50
Surgical instruments	32 90
Beer, wine and spirits	309 63
Bedding, etc	569 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	79 87
Fuel	916 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	262 94
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	17 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	484 31
Ice supply	35 06
Salaries and wages	240 84
Taxes, insurance and interest	637 67
Coffins and funerals	6 80
Contingencies	128 84
Repairs, ordinary	156 75
Total	$9,245 53
Government grant for 1901	$1,579 95

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st of October, 1900	89
Admitted	1,311
Births in Hospital	43
Total number under treatment	1,443
Discharged	1,307
Died	63
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	73
	1,443

Sex.

Male	738
Female	715
	1,443

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	36
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro and spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	6
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	3,180 39
From the Dominion Government	.....
From the County of Frontenac	500 00
From the City of Kingston	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	845 00
From patients themselves for treatment	8,723 07
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,939 91
From all other sources not enumerated	1,042 00
Total	17,730 37

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	1,517 28
Butter	1,018 57
Flour, bread and meal	609 85
Milk	677 84
Tea and coffee	278 5
Potatoes and other vegetables	381 0
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	2,684 10
Drugs and medicines	764 76
Surgical instruments and appliances	828 02
Beer, wine and spirits	54 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	150 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	151 43
Fuel	2,021 63
Light—gas, oil and candles	741 13
Water supply and ice	120 00
Clothing for patients	4 70
Salaries and wages	8,338 60
Insurance and taxes	429 19
Contingencies	850 67
Repairs, ordinary	795 19
Total	$17,417 00
Government grant for 1901	3,200 73

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	74
Admitted	1,421
Total number under treatment	1,495
Discharged	1,353
Died	52
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	90
	1,495

Sex.

Male	689
Female	806
	1,495

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	34
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	2
Cerebro spinal fever	3
Diphtheria	25
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$6,383 26
From the City of Kingston	.....
From the County of Frontenac	265 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	3,118 45
Income from investments	478 34
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,222 70
From other sources not enumerated	877 70
Total	$13,345 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,657 38
Butter	874 03
Flour, bread and meal	618 87
Milk	1,122 86
Tea and Coffee	504 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	768 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,369 18
Drugs and medicines	428 45
Medical and surgical appliances	315 06
Surgical instruments	142 74
Beer, wine and spirits	246 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	404 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	238 83
Fuel	2,812 36
Light—gas, oil and candles	394 72
Water supply	90 00
Hay and straw	254 87
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	243 36
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	875 00
Taxes and Insurance	1 338 31
Coffins and funerals	72 00
Contingencies	17 26
Repairs, ordinary	103 83
Total	$16,918 33
Government grant for 1901	5,599 44

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	76
Admitted	1,326
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	1,402
Discharged	1,256
Died	70
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	76
	1,402

Sex.

Male	732
Female	670
	1,402

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	54
Typhus fever	..
Peurperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	115
Smallpox	..

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	$3,636 74
From the City of Ottawa	4,170 05
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	8,340 38
Income and endowments, investments, etc	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,299 65
From other sources not enumerated	1,385 68
Total	$23,507 50

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$2,349 55
Butter and eggs	1,865 01
Flour, bread and meal	723 32
Milk	9,219 71
Tea and coffee	336 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	324 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,290 77
Drugs and medicines, Medical and surgical appliances	2,393 78
Surgical instruments	162 63
Beer, wine and spirits	130 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	500 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	194 85
Fuel	2,663 42
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	436 49
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	5 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	70 32
Ice	56 02
Salaries and wages	8,121 29
Taxes, insurance and interest	405 60
Contingencies	751 99
Repairs, ordinary	464 91
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc	449 69
Total	$25,916 78
Government grant for 1901	3,549 92

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	88
Admitted	1,806
Total number under treatment	1,894
Discharged	1,681
Died	97
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	116
	1,894

Sex.

Male	1,002
Female	892
	1,894

The following tables give a summary of certain diseases treated in the Romam Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	85
Typhus	..

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA—*Continued*

Puerperal fever	1
Cerebro spinal fever	2
Diphtheria	142
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,925 97
From the City of Ottawa	1,200 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,568 13
Income from property	70 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	3,108 00
From all other sources not enumerated	1,235 17
	$18,407 27

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$3,103 86
Butter	1,356 19
Flour, bread and meal	1,900 80
Milk	1,912 00
Tea and coffee	316 17
Potatoes and other vegetables	810 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,205 87
Drugs and medicines	1,710 70
Medical and surgical appliances	1,019 00
Surgical instruments	515 00
Beer, wine and spirits	260 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,867 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	179 80
Fuel	2,306 73
Light—gas, oil, candles	607 10
Water supply	325 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	273 40
Ice	67 03
Salaries and wages and interest	2,132 00
Taxes and insurance	2,460 17
Coffins and funerals	18 50
Contingencies	547 00
Repairs, ordinary	190 00
Total	$25,084 05
Government grant for 1901	5,735 20

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	29
Admitted	217
Births in Hospital	195
Total number under treatment	441
Discharged	386
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	39
	441

Sex.

Male	119
Female	332
	431

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,653 11
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,328 50
Income and investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	4,947 02
From other sources	3,513 29
	$11,491 92

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	1,059 97
Butter	462 84
Flour, bread and meal	507 90
Milk	487 77
Tea and coffee	162 47
Potatoes and other vegetables	189 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	761 18
Drugs and medicines	167 18
Medical and surgical appliances	67 50
Surgical instruments	15 00
Beer, wine and spirits	56 50
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishings	1,201 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	260 57
Fuel	791 92
Light—gas, oil and candles	229 82
Water supply and ice	106 81
Hay and straw	150 54
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	171 57
Salaries and wages	988 30
Taxes, insurance	732 75
Coffins and funerals	39 60
Contingencies	162 50
Repairs, ordinary	743 21
Total	$13,467 12
Government grant for 1901	1,565 27

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	13
Admitted	66
Total number under treatment	79
Discharged	70
Died	1
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	8
	79

Sex.

Male	43
Female	36
	79

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 611 05
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	320 93
Income from endowments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals.	1,489 64
From other sources not enumerated	654 95
Total	$ 3,326 57

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	92 00
Butter	125 07
Flour, bread and meal	77 10
Milk	187 60
Tea and coffee	25 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	30 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	263 73
Drugs and medicines, Medical and surgical appliances, Surgical instruments	32 71
Beer, wine and spirits	3 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 50
Fuel	315 60
Light—gas, oil and candles	104 95
Water supply	15 23
Ice	13 06
Salaries and wages	1,178 15
Taxes, insurance and interest	45 12
Telephone	17 50
Contingencies	12 40
Repairs, ordinary	183 13
Advtg,, postage, stationery	55 14
Total	$2,826 44
Government grant for 1901	362 49

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment from 1st October, 1900	8
Admitted	153
Number of births to 30th September, 1901	135
Total number under treatment	296
Discharged	274
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	12
	296

Sex.

Male	69
Female	227
	296

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	225 25
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	2,056 85
Income from investments	.....
From subscriptions and donations	727 52
From other sources	36 73
Total	$ 3,096 3

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA—*Continued*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	245 38
Butter	134 14
Flour, bread and meal	64 33
Milk	93 73
Tea and coffee	57 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	117 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	289 86
Drugs and medicines	156 26
Medical and surgical appliances	104 36
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	165 29
Fuel	277 50
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	135 07
Water supply	49 83
Ice	7 50
Salaries and wages	800 45
Insurance	63 75
Contingencies	117 80
Repairs, ordinary	27 25
Total	2,908 05
Government grant for 1901	328 49

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the offical year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	54
Admitted	900
Total number under treatment	954
Discharged	876
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	44
	954

Sex.

Male	462
Female	492
	954

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	36
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,986 96
From the County of Carleton	
From paying patients themselves	8,814 46
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	4,375 69
From other sources	200 00
	14,577 11

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,185 07
Butter	781 90
Flour, bread and meal	351 11
Milk	483 23
Tea and coffee	145 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	141 57
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	758 51
Drugs and medicines	880 83
Medical and surgical appliances	725 17
Surgical instruments	81 41
Beer wine and spirits	51 99
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	113 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	128 80
Fuel	1,773 65
Light—gas, oil, candles and electric light	330 26
Water supply	132 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	7 20
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	4,461 97
Taxes and insurance	187 50
Contingencies	941 77
Repairs ordinary	187 20
Total	$13,864 52
Government grant for 1901	2,864 77

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	91
Admitted	1,219
Births in the Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	1,344
Discharged	1,168
Died	65
Under treatment, 30th Sept., 1901	111
	1,344

Sex.

Male	656
Female	688
	1,344

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	97
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	58
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,642 68
From the City of London	12,582 24
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	3,090 79
From paying patients themselves	11,973 92
From income from property or investments	437 57
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	
Total	$31,727 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 2,753 11
Butter	1,188 50
Flour, bread and meal	679 45
Milk	1,331 51
Tea and coffee	721 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	245 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,869 33
Drugs and medicines	2,151 88
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	295 03
Beer, wine and spirits	234 61
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,350 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	367 66
Fuel	4,214 52
Light—gas, oil and candles	458 80
Water	250 00
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	10 88
Ice	71 38
Salaries and wages	8,240 17
Taxes and insurance	180 00
Contingencies	2,090 00
Repairs, ordinary	841 62
Total	$30,545 75
Government grant for 1901	$ 3,614 77

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	30
Admitted	459
Total number under treatment	489
Discharged	436
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th Sept., 1901	38
	489

Sex.

Male	177
Female	312
	489

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	33
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	..

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 2,049 88
From the City of London	.....
From the County of Middlesex	.....
From paying patients	7,732 47
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	50 00
Other sources	.....
Total	$ 9,832 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 860 59
Butter	452 88
Flour, bread and meal	397 13
Milk	568 61
Tea and coffee	106 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	160 73
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	747 40
Drugs and medicines	530 38
Surgical instruments	96 00
Medical and surgical appliances	196 84
Beer, wine and spirits	92 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	362 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	35 07
Fuel	856 98
Light—gas, oil and candles	314 61
Water	171 63
Telephone	40 00
Clothing for patients	719 39
Ice	38 12
Salaries and wages	1,679 70
Taxes, insurance and interest	395 41
Contingencies,	145 88
Repairs, ordinary	941 68
Tatal	9,910 97
Government aid for 1901	584 91

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	20
Admitted	335
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	369
Discharged	310
Died	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	26
	369

Sex.

Male	210
Female	159
	369

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	70
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	.

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,089 04
From the Dominion Government	.....
From the City of St. Catharines	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	600 00
From the County of Welland	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,223 25
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	1,905 81
From all other sources not above enumerated	661 50
	$ 8,699 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 738 07
Butter and eggs	416 83
Flour, bread and meal	178 42
Milk	376 44
Tea and Coffee	115 87
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	166 71
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	421 34
Drugs and medicines	567 59
Medical and surgical appliances	308 34
Surgical instruments and dressing materials	69 27
Beer, wine and spirits	48 72
Bedding napery and general house furnishings	367 99
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	93 61
Fuel	692 57
Light—gas, oil and candles	150 03
Water supply	25 90
Boots and shoes (nurses)	.....
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	1,744 69
Taxes and insurance	36 63
Contingencies	341 11
Repairs, ordinary	44 30
Total	$ 6,939 34
Government grant for 1901	$ 921 05

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	35
Admitted	362
Number of births in the Institution	7
Total number under treatment	404
Discharged	359
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	23
	404

Sex.

Male	188
Female	216
	404

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	103
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,029 34
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,000 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves	3,335 57
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	244 07
From other sources	114 30
Total	6,823 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	443 14
Butter	222 89
Flour, bread and meal	217 88
Milk	104 32
Tea and coffee	33 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	118 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	458 93
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc	573 14
Beer, wine and spirits	66 51
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	281 72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	107 04
Fuel	941 46
Light—gas, oil and candles	212 38
Water	22 13
Hay and straw	172 69
Grounds	
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	12 00
Ice	51 96
Salaries and wages	2,090 76
Taxes and insurance	25 40
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc	122 29
Repairs, ordinary	606 80
Total	6,905 52
Government aid for 1901	393 96

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	55
Admitted	669
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	750
Discharged	656
Died	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	57
	750

Sex.

Male	348
Female	402
	750

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	42
Typhus fever	
Puerperal fever	
Cerebro spinal fever	
Diphtheria	29
Smallpox	

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH—*Continued*

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	2,660 45
From the City of Guelph	1,500 00
From the County of Wellington	1,300 00
From other municipalities of the Province	115 00
From paying patients	7,801 36
Subscriptions, donations, etc	426 62
From sources not enumerated	103 72
Total	13,907 15

Expenditure

Butchers' meat	1,340 86
Butter	700 96
Flour, bread and meal	404 54
Milk	145 11
Tea and coffee	168 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	78 16
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1 697 21
Drugs and medicines / Surgical instrum'ts & appliances	1,220 02
Beer, wine and spirits	295 24
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	263 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	
Fuel	2,387 83
Light—gas, oil and candles	594 02
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	220 16
Ice	32 75
Salaries and wages	3,920 01
Contingencies	775 70
Repairs, ordinary	1,014 95
Insurance	201 00
Total	15,500 33
Government aid for 1901	2,863 90

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	38
Admitted	406
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	444
Discharged	392
Died	21
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	31
	444

Sex.

Male	199
Female	245
	444

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	35
Typhus	..
Puerperal Fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	1
Diphtheria	9
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,375 37
From the City of Guelph	200 00
From the County of Wellington	800 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	4,085 30
Income from property	714 80
Subscriptions, donations, etc	.....
Other sources	155 39
Total	$7,330 86

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$850 00
Butter	450 50
Flour, bread and meal	302 00
Milk	580 30
Tea and coffee	235 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	225 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	922 50
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	682 58
Beer, wine and spirits	160 50
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	463 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	150 00
Fuel	950 05
Light—Gas, oil and candles	150 60
Printing, stationery	45 27
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Water supply	50 00
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	200 00
Taxes and insurance	238 85
Coffins and funerals	20 00
Contingencies	325 00
Repairs, ordinary	470 37
Total	$7,476 78
Government grant for 1901	$1,346 17

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1901	23
Admitted	361
Total number under treatment	384
Discharged	343
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	30
	384

Sex.

Male	197
Female	187
	384

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	34
Typhus "	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	3
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,294 82
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From patients themselves	1,530 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,205 00
From all other sources	380 00
Total	$4,609 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$495 00
Butter	302 55
Flour, bread and meal	328 00
Milk	103 90
Tea and coffee	105 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	22 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	308 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	329 03
Beer, wine and spirits	78 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	420 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	82 97
Fuel	425 40
Light—gas, oil and candles	115 20
Water	50 80
Hay and straw	125 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	39 00
Ice	20 80
Salaries and wages	1,209 00
Contingencies	55 85
Repairs, ordinary	110 00
Total	$4,727 75
Government grant for 1901	$1,330 34

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	10
Admitted	262
Total number under treatment	272
Discharged	248
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	13
	272

Sex.

Male	211
Female	61
	272

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	26
Typhus "	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$921 18
From the Town of Mattawa	50 00
From County Pontiac	25 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA—*Continued*

Revenue.

From patients for maintenance and treatment	150 20
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	421 91
From other sources	1,150 65
Total	$1,729 10

Expenditure.

Butchers meat	$ 484 60
Butter	207 14
Flour, bread and meal	280 25
Milk	108 17
Tea and coffee	101 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	117 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	179 11
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	59 99
Beer, wine and spirits	60 75
Bedding, carpets and general house furnishings	52 35
Brooms, brushes, etc	32 00
Fuel	139 15
Light—gas, oil and candles	85 97
Water supply	60 00
Hay and straw	50 75
Clothing for patients	47 00
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	361 00
Taxes and insurance	79 10
Coffins and funerals	15 75
Repairs, ordinary	14 91
Contingencies	..
Total	$1,729 10
Government grant for 1901	$ 899 07

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October 1900	45
Admitted	380
Births in the Hospital	15
Total number under treatment	440
Discharged	360
Died	30
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	40
	430

Sex.

Male	232
Female	198
	430

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	54
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 1,436 67
From the City of Brantford	3,000 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,739 80
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	..
From all other sources	671 98
	$ 8,348 45

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 426 06
Butter	232 49
Flour, bread and meal	239 24
Milk	271 80
Tea and Coffee	76 88
Potatoes and other vegetables	49 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	161 09
Drugs and medicines	362 63
Medical and surgical appliances	.. ..
Surgical instruments	.. ..
Beer, wine and spirits	.. ..
Bedding, carpets and general house furnishings	367 92
Brooms, brushes, mops, soaps and cleaning appliances	80 43
Fuel	307 67
Light—gas, oil and candles	250 13
Ice	78 00
Salaries and wages	2,271 14
Taxes and insurance	68 00
Contingencies	1,300 91
Repairs, ordinary	213 41
Total	$6,716 34
Government grant for 1901	1,334 60

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	36
Admitted	386
Births in Hospital	5
Total	427
Discharged	367
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	40
	427

Sex.

Male	338
Female	89
	427

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year :

	No. of Cases treated.
Typhoid fever	88
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diptheria	2
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Onrario	1,219 45
From the Town of Port Arthur	375 00
From the Town of Ft. William	175 00
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves.	2,943 80
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	572 00
From other sources	447 60
Totals	$5,732 85

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	582 00
Butter	317 40
Flour, bread and meal	567 80
Milk	265 60
Tea and coffee	189 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	250 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	471 00
Drugs and medicines	488 70
Surgical instruments and appliances	250 18
Beer, wine and spirits	95 00
Bedding, etc.	312 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	116 00
Fuel	679 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	156 00
Water supply	87 00
Ice supply	.....
Hay and straw	154 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	47 40
Salaries and wages	776 20
Insurance	150 00
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	396 00
Repairs ordinary	212 00
Total	6,560 88
Government grant for 1901	1,323 61

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	27
Admitted,	378
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	409
Discharged	371
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	19
	409

Sex

Male	199
Female	210
	409

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital :

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	26
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	6
Smallpox	..

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,145 59
From the City of Belleville	553 45
From the County of Hastings	100 00
From other Municipalities	50 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,490 74
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,176 92
From other sources	314 70
Total	6,831 40

Expenditure

Butchers' meat	384 98
Butter	321 08
Flour, bread and meal	238 57
Milk	266 16
Tea and Coffee	90 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	166 85
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	550 77
Drugs and medicines	585 84
Medical and surgical appliances	246 76
Beer, wine and spirits	33 75
Bedding, napery & general house furnishings	775 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	48 36
Fuel	893 10
Light—gas, oil and candles	498 83
Hay and straw	.....
Clothing for patients	14 79
Ice supply	49 00
Salaries and wages	1,343 95
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	98 26
Repairs, ordinary	184 05
Total	7,153 39
Government grant for 1901	1,040 02

ST. VINCENT D PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:

Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1900	43
Admitted	703
Number of births in the Hospital	
Total number under treatment	746
Discharged	680
Died	17
Under treatment of 30 September 1901	49
	746

Sex

Male	337
Female	409
	746

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year.

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	28
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro and spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	3
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,990 29
From the Town of Brockville	300 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	250 00
From paying patients	4,893 21
From property belonging to the Hospital	120 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	907 35
From other sources, not enumerated	2,449 98
Total	10,910 83

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	1,086 80
Butter	477 25
Flour, bread and meal	533 94
Milk	551 54
Tea and coffee	220 97
Potatoes and other vegetables	351 15
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1 057 15
Drugs and medicines	659 12
Medical and surgical appliances	469 98
Beer, wine and spirits	227 63
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1 570 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	165 23
Fuel	955 28
Light—gas oil and candles	248 93
Water supply	30 63
Clothing for patients including boots and shoes	253 31
Ice supply	30 00
Salaries and wages	650 03
Taxes insurance and interest	396 08
Contingencies	288 81
Repairs ordinary	760 26
Total	10,984 69
Government grant for 1901	1,857 23

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment, on the 1st October, 1900	40
Number admitted	479
Number of births	12
Total number under treatment	531
Discharged	481
Died	15
Remaining under treatment, 30th September 1901	35
	531

Sex

Male	217
Female	314
	531

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year:

	No of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	24
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,221 15
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	350 00
From other municipalities of the Province	20 00
From paying patients	5,900 53
From property belonging to the Hospital	333 73
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	248 00
From other sources, not enumerated	419 74
Total	8,893 15

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	842 76
Butter and eggs	431 39
Flour bread and meal	286 50
Milk	400 04
Tea and coffee	108 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	215 05
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	689 61
Drugs and medicines	663 40
Medical and surgical appliances	234 30
Beer, wine and spirits	82 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	155 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	85 00
Fuel	600 00
Light—gas oil and candles	638 30
Water supply	30 63
Ice supply	40 00
Salaries and wages	2,652 95
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	296 22
Repairs, ordinary	450 94
Total	8 897 94
Government grant for 1901	1,200 50

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operation of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1900	15
Admitted	168
Number of births in the institution during the year	2
Total number under troatment	185
Discharged	158
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th Sept., 1901	16
	185

Sex.

Male	88
Female	97
	185

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	9
Typhus	....
Puerperal	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	1

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD—*Continued*

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$245 97
From the Town of Collingwood	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	.....
From paying patients	2,224 55
Subscriptions, donations, etc	641 12
From sources not enumerated	.....
Total	3,411 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$293 95
Butter	61 33
Flour, bread and meal	98 14
Milk	166 30
Tea and coffee	26 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	52 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	180 05
Drugs and medicines	71 04
Surgical appliances	48 03
Beer, wine and spirits	53 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	132 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	5 55
Fuel	272 85
Light—gas, oil and candles	189 94
Water supply	15 04
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,413 06
Contingencies	138 07
Repairs, ordinary	67 33
Total	$3,285 27
Government grant for 1901	534 28

THE NICHOL'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	30
Admitted	370
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	401
Discharged	345
Died	28
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	28
	401

Sex.

Male	209
Female	192
	401

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	65
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	48
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,260 63
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,430 95
From property belonging to the Hospital endowments, etc	4,072 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	93 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$8,856 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$738 67
Butter	523 55
Flour, bread and meal	497 58
Milk	181 70
Tea and coffee	55 57
Potatoes and other vegetables	243 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	398 63
Drugs and medicines	1,210 97
Surgical instruments and appliances	449 05
Beer, wine and spirits	194 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	447 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,467 33
Light—gas oil and candles	532 20
Water supply	317 05
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	94 20
Salaries and wages	3,072 20
Taxes and insurance	85 00
Hay and straw	50 21
Contingencies	708 98
Repairs, ordinary	417 53
Total	$11,685 24
Government grant for 1901	759 88

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	18
Admitted	391
Births in hospital	....
Total number under treatment	409
Discharged	372
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	26
	409

Sex.

Male	206
Female	203
	409

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid	19
Typhus fever	5
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	6
Diphtheria	34
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,195 69
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,375 00
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	855 00
From all other sources	710 00
Total	$4,135 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$425 75
Butter	325 50
Flour, bread and meal	275 00
Milk	156 00
Tea and coffee	75 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	200 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	400 00
Drugs and medicines	625 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	215 00
Beer, wine and spirits	100 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	189 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	175 25
Fuel	700 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	175 65
Water supply	75 00
Hay and straw	45 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,140 00
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Contingencies	265 00
Repairs, ordinary	300 00
Total	$5,883 40
Government grant for 1901	1,482 39

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital for the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	19
Admitted	309
Total number under treatment	328
Discharged	281
Died	24
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	23
	328

Sex.

Male	174
Female	154
	328

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	31
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$996	52
From the Town of Windsor	336	34
From the County of Essex	231	17
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,060	87
From endowments, investments, etc.		
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	203	00
From other sources not enumerated	300	00
Total	$5,127	90

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$445	25
Butter	279	67
Flour, bread and meal	275	27
Milk	253	30
Tea and coffee	134	85
Potatoes and other vegetables	284	63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	431	34
Drugs and medicines	282	08
Medical and surgical appliances	257	93
Surgical instruments	3	00
Beer, wine and spirits	127	64
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	204	49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	266	83
Fuel	412	02
Light—gas, oil and candles	94	29
Water supply	16	59
Hay and straw	204	22
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	107	78
Ice	24	45
Salaries and wages	258	26
Taxes and insurance	249	96
Contingencies	258	34
Repairs, ordinary	248	36
Total	$5,120	55
Government grant for 1901	1,151	23

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year .

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	14
Admitted	400
Births in Hospital	11
Total under treatment	425
Discharged	384
Died	19
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	22
	425

Sex.

Male	192
Female	233
	425

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, during the past year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	48
Typhus	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	14
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,246	20
From the Town of Chatham	21	00
From the County of Kent	24	00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,577	24
From endowments, investments, etc.		
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	159	35
From other sources		
Total	$6,027	79

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 512	68
Butter	105	97
Flour, bread and meal	137	85
Milk	296	00
Tea and Coffee	138	15
Potatoes and other vegetables	35	98
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	624	32
Drugs and medicines	135	09
Medical and surgical appliances	82	40
Beer, wine and spirits	24	00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	398	94
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	10	30
Fuel	488	80
Light—gas, oil and candles	244	40
Hay and straw	10	70
Ice supply	11	35
Salaries and wages	800	00
Taxes and insurance	343	50
Contingencies	540	00
Coffins and funerals		
Repairs, ordinary	1,136	82
Total	$6,082	62
Government grant for 1901	$1,399	51

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	32
Admitted	379
Births in Hospital	24
	435
Discharged	381
Died	22
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	32
	435

Sex.

Male	162
Female	273
	435

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Chatham Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	25
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	25
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,734 42
From the Town of Chatham	105 00
From the County of Kent	535 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,226 28
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From all other sources	.....
Total	$7,600 70

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 606 17
Butter	180 07
Flour, bread and meal	233 51
Milk	361 48
Tea and coffee	125 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	331 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	673 00
Drugs and medicines	167 14
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	17 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	851 43
Light—gas, oil and candles	598 77
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	1,812 50
Taxes and insurance	16 40
Contingencies	240 79
Repairs, ordinary	212 05
Total	$6,456 56
Government grant for 1901	1,910 84

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	24
Admitted	235
Number of births during the year	15
Total number under treatment	274
Discharged	227
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	31
	274

Sex.

Male	155
Female	119
	274

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Stratford, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	87
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD—*Continued*

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,042 02
From the City of Stratford	1,000 00
From the County of Perth	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	100 00
From paying patients	3,301 65
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	237 80
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	464 00
From other sources	863 90
	$4,509 37

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 460 43
Butter	194 60
Flour, bread and meal	143 56
Milk	102 72
Tea and coffee	66 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	18 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	477 03
Drugs and medicines	325 24
Surgical instruments and appliances	193 23
Beer, wines and spirits	36 08
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	170 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	116 14
Fuel	646 67
Light—gas, oil and candles	194 82
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	30 17
Clothing	.....
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	2,014 75
Taxes and insurance	34 80
Contingencies	484 90
Repairs, ordinary	309 91
Total	$6,090 46
Government grant for 1901	$1,014 02

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	17
Admitted	167
Births in the Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	189
Discharged	151
Died	21
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	17
	189

Sex.

Male	97
Female	92
	189

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated during the year:

Typhoid fever	32
Typhus	..
Peurperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 459 86
From the City of St. Thomas	3,000 00
From the County of Elgin	.....
From property belonging to Hospital	.....
From paying patients themselves	1,932 05
Income from property	101 80
Other sources	.....
Total	$5,493 71

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 241 85
Butter	252 78
Flour, bread and meal	61 82
Milk	184 10
Tea and coffee	36 21
Potatoes and other vegetables	62 60
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	598 30
Drugs and medicines	210 48
Surgical instruments and appliances	152 34
Beer, wine and spirits	24 45
Bedding, etc.	367 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	10 50
Fuel	502 13
Light—gas, oil and candles	242 28
Water supply	15 60
Clothing for patients	22 33
Ice	16 50
Salaries and wages	1,389 58
Taxes and income	110 69
Contingencies	239 45
Repairs, ordinary	15 76
Total	$4,757 08
Government grant for 1901	$592 70

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	28
Admitted	232
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	263
Discharged	237
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	14
	263

Sex.

Male	105
Female	108
	263

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	67
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$803 72
From the Dominion Government.	.....
From the Town of Owen Sound	500 00
From the County of Grey	500 00
From other municipalities	125 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,312 63
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital	41 17
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	466 50
From all other sources not enumerated	317 37
	$5,066 39

Expenditure.

Butcher's meat	$316 17
Butter	171 01
Flour, bread and meal	110 43
Milk	121 60
Tea and coffee	61 56
Potatoes and other vegetables	27 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	482 76
Drugs and medicines	159 63
Medical and surgical appliances	254 49
Surgical instruments	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	22 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	204 96
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	15 20
Fuel	430 90
Light—oil and candles	60 88
Water supply	12 50
Hay and straw	52 17
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	17 00
Salaries and wages	1,404 10
Insurance and interest	9 10
Contingencies	98 25
Repairs, ordinary	84 79
Total	$4,116 85
Government grant for 1901	700 88

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1900	7
Number admitted	136
Number of births	2
Total number under treatment	145
Discharged	123
Died	15
Remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1901	7
	145

Sex.

Male	131
Female	14
	145

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Sudbury General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	34
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SUDBURY—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$626 32
From the Town of Sudbury	350 00
From the District of Nipissing, etc.	.....
From paying patients	1,124 11
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	613 00
From other sources not enumerated	.....
Total	$2,713 43

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$207 34
Butter	80 37
Flour, bread and meal	102 17
Milk	150 25
Tea and coffee	54 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	87 90
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	178 65
Drugs and medicines	76 00
Medical and surgical appliances	25 15
Beer, wine and spirits	16 12
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	6 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 00
Fuel	201 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	53 50
Water supply	30 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	9 00
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,131 50
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	10 00
Contingencies	20 50
Repairs, ordinary	65 00
Total	$2,527 32
Government grant for 1901	$494 75

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Number under treatment on the 1st October, 1900	14
Number admitted	392
Number of births	..
Total number under treatment	406
Discharged	385
Died	6
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1901	15
	406

Sex.

Male	380
Female	26
	406

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Jeseph's Hospital, Sudbury, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	44
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal "	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	857 61
From the Town of Sudbury	.....
From the County of Nipissing in payment for patients	.....
From paying patients themselves	867 24
From income from property or investments	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	.....
Other sources	2,588 00
	4,312 85

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	492 30
Butter	350 20
Flour, bread and meal	363 35
Milk	31 25
Tea and coffee	74 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	190 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	262 18
Drugs and medicines	252 28
Medical and surgical appliances	76 10
Beer, wine and spirits	55 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	69 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	62 09
Fuel	443 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	92 00
Water	30 00
Hay and straw	67 65
Clothing for patients	82 50
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,214 00
Taxes and insurance	215 00
Contingencies	280 50
Repairs, ordinary	86 40
Total	4,814 95
Government grant for 1901	872 05

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HUNTSVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	10
Admitted	426
Number of births	6
	442
Discharged	431
Died	1
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	10
	442

Sex.

Male	376
Female	66
	442

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Huntsville' during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,334 57
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	321 88
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	3,250 25
From all other sources	.....
Total	4,906 70

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	478 70
Butter	342 30
Flour, bread and meal	420 60
Milk	210 90
Tea and coffee	120 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	246 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	660 43
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	526 42
Beer, wine and spirits	32 28
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	135 36
Brooms, brushes, etc	37 68
Fuel	390 60
Light—gas, oil and candles	72 00
Water supply	30 00
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,110 00
Taxes and insurance	120 00
Repairs, ordinary	150 00
Contingencies	50 00
Total	$5,184 07
Government grant for 1901	$1,433 35

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	20
Admitted	284
Number of births	3
Total number under treatment	307
Discharged	289
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	13
	307

Sex.

Male	244
Female	63
	307

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Huntsville Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	23
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

HUNTSVILLE HOSPITAL—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,188 26
From the Village of Huntsville	.....
From the District of Muskoka	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	288 00
Income from endowments, investments, etc	95 50
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,575 00
From all other sources	345 25
Totals	$3,492 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$425 37
Butter	239 40
Flour, Bread and meal	205 25
Milk	128 36
Tea and coffee	90 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	135 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	680 40
Drugs, medicines and surgical instruments	412 94
Beer, wine and spirits	42 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	109 20
Brooms, brushes, etc	42 75
Fuel	201 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	45 50
Water supply	14 75
Ice	23 35
Salaries and wages	1,836 00
Taxes and insurance	20 00
Repairs, ordinary	31 35
Contingencies	18 13
	$4,702 20
Government grant for 1901	$1,215 06

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	23
Admitted	155
Births	..
Total number under treatment	178
Discharged	154
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	9
	178

Sex.

Male	104
Female	74
	178

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Woodstock Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever	..
Typhus "	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$727 73
From the Town of Woodstock	500 00
From the County of Oxford	500 00
From paying patients themselves	2,405 86
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	2,484 76
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	.....
Received from other sources	30 31
Total	$6,648 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	361 22
Butter	140 85
Flour, bread and meal	77 72
Milk	194 08
Tea and coffee	67 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	27 16
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	463 80
Drugs and medicine	459 53
Surgical appliances	148 73
Beer, wine and spirits	56 08
Bedding, etc	87 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 37
Fuel	526 72
Light—gas, oil and candles	428 35
Water supply	.....
Ice	31 85
Salaries and wages	1,556 75
Insurance	75 00
Contingencies	278 81
Repairs, ordinary	67 16
Total	$4,096 78
Government grant for 1901	$617 76

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	30
Admitted	214
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	245
Discharged	222
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	11
	245

Sex.

Male	133
Female	112
	245

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	84
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	24
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$665 22
From the Town of Berlin	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,000 00
From the Town of Waterloo	
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,600 66
From endowments, investments, etc	26 04
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	55 00
From other sources	.....
	$5,346 92

Expenditures.

Butcher's meat	$339 68
Butter	130 83
Flour, bread and meal	119 01
Milk	254 55
Tea and Coffee	35 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	346 79
Drugs and medicines	352 78
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	4 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	279 88
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	46 15
Fuel	729 11
Light—gas, oil and candles	302 37
Water	120 61
Ice Supply	70 00
Salaries and wages	1,698 53
Taxes and insurance	97 50
Contingencies	294 95
Repairs, ordinary	293 56
Total	5,515 55
Government grant for 1901	873 35

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	31
Admitted	309
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	341
Discharged	310
Died	9
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	22
	341

Sex.

Male	178
Female	163
	341

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,528 66
From the Town of Sarnia	500 00
From the County of Lambton	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,748 85
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	2 32
From all other sources	1,969 20
Total	10,249 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	760 98
Butter and eggs	604 38
Flour, bread and meal	197 61
Milk	491 62
Tea and Coffee	84 69
Potatoes and other vegetables	68 24
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	1,101 79
Drugs and medicines	904 38
Surgical instruments and appliances	349 29
Beer, wine and spirits	110 10
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	463 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	32 84
Fuel	991 96
Light—gas, oil candles	480 17
Laundry, etc	738 71
Ice	96 64
Salaries and wages	2,100 16
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	505 03
Repairs, ordinary	405 61
Total	$10,488 05
Government grant for 1901	1,678 38

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	12
Admitted	146
Births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	158
Discharged	129
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1900	15
	158

Sex.

Male	93
Female	65
	158

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	38
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$643 31
From the Town of Barrie	200 00
From the County of Simcoe	250 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,996 06
From endowments, investments, etc	100 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	149 65
From other sources	69 00
	$3,408 02

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 309 36
Butter	140 82
Flour, bread and meal	94 65
Milk	223 50
Tea and coffee	13 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	32 90
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	429 93
Drugs and medicines	228 13
Medical and surgical appliances	124 24
Beer, wine and spirits	16 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	156 39
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	20 78
Fuel	232 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	84 48
Water	19 25
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice Supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	1,024 02
Taxes and insurance	32 50
Contingencies	143 02
Repairs, ordinary	14 55
Total	$ 3,350 22
Government grant for 1901	706 83

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	26
Admitted	452
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	478
Discharged	436
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	31
	478

Sex.

Male	254
Female	224
	478

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	17
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,848 10
From the Town of Cornwall	200 00
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	150 00
From the municipalities in the Province	100 00
From paying patients themselves	1,672 20
From subscriptions, donations, etc	564 37
From other sources	244 84
Total	$4,779 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 672 50
Butter	287 10
Flour, bread and meal	372 00
Milk	327 10
Tea and coffee	116 17
Potatoes and other vegetables	173 40
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	789 16
Drugs and medicines	182 35
Medical and surgical appliances	213 20
Surgical instruments	12 50
Beer, wine and spirits	19 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	360 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	56 80
Fuel	560 00
Light—gas oil and candles	193 70
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	14 00
Salaries and wages	260 00
Taxes and insurance	156 00
Contingencies	163 40
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$4,928 58
Government grant for 1901	$1,976 73

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	15
Admitted	292
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	307
Discharged	277
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	14
	307

Sex.

Male	150
Female	157
	307

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Cornwall, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	8
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario ..	$1,307 26
From the Town of Cornwall	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	250 00
From other municipalities in the Province	515 00
From paying patients, themselves	2,691 83
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,770 33
From other sources	31 68
	$6,566 10

Expenditure.

Butchers' meats	$ 522 52
Butter	205 09
Flour, bread and meal	224 22
Milk	290 76
Tea and coffee	47 20
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	67 55
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	223 73
Drugs and medicines	335 84
Medical and surgical appliances..	117 99
Surgical instruments	8 04
Beer, wine and spirits	30 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	372 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	27 57
Fuel	687 37
Light—gas, oil and candles	210 61
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	1,548 85
Insurance	104 70
Contingencies	472 01
Repairs, ordinary	19 88
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	186 05
Total	$5,402 28
Government grant for 1901	1,428 84

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	47
Admitted	139
Total number under treatment ..	186
Discharged	122
Died	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	61
Total	186

Sex.

Male	99
Female	87
	186

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario ...	$2,723 35
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	.....
From Muskoka District	.....
From paying patients themselves	16,633 55
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	650 96
From other sources	1,453 94
Total	$21,461 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,376 91
Butter	635 84
Flour, bread and meal	393 33
Milk	1,283 43
Tea and coffee	184 05
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	367 14
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,713 14
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	555 41
Disinfectants	225 23
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	665 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	300 64
Fuel	1,226 97
Light—oil, candles and electric light	225 85
Water supply	.....
Horse feed	249 83
Ice	33 00
Salaries and wages	7,192 45
Insurance	358 80
Freight and expenses	530 93
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	745 99
Contingencies	1,017 15
Repairs, ordinary	586 34
Travelling expenses	116 67
Total	$21,984 32
Government aid for 1901	$2,508 15

GENERAL HOSPITAL, RAT PORTAGE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	15
Admitted	93
Number of births in Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	108
Discharged	95
Died	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1901	9
	108

Sex.

Male	85
Female	23
	108

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Rat Portage, Rainy River District:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	54
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 623 25
From the Town of Rat Portage	536 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	1,355 50
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,093 57
Other sources	150 00
Total	$3,758 32

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 221 48
Butter	98 49
Flour, bread and meal	92 85
Milk	275 85
Tea and Coffee	61 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	444 74
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	251 58
Beer, wine and spirits	86 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	154 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	35 48
Fuel	206 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	119 03
Water supply	306 71
Ice	44 50
Salaries and wages	1,500 00
Contingencies	116 00
Repairs, ordinary	133 36
Taxes and insurance	39 30
Total	$4,246 68
Government grant for 1901	393 18

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1900	4
Admitted	157
Number of births in the Institution	1
Total number under treatment	162
Discharged	148
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1901	6
	162

Sex

Male	130
Female	32
	162

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital Parry Sound, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	21
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND—*Continued*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	511 15
From paying patients themselves	745 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	1,913 11
Total	3,169 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	221 60
Butter	114 40
Flour, bread and meal	108 00
Milk	146 00
Tea and coffee	51 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	66 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	337 47
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc	245 25
Surgical instruments	165 99
Beer, wine and spirits	12 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	46 72
Brooms, brushes, mops soap, and cleaning appliances	121 00
Fuel	241 44
Light—gas, oil and candles	88 54
Water	17 85
Ice	15 00
Salaries and wages	1,116 00
Taxes and insurance	..
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc	..
Repairs ordinary	50 00
Total	$3,165 06
Government aid for 1901	$352 61

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1901	62
Admitted	646
Births in the Hospital	..
Total number under treatment	708
Discharged	638
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1900	43
	708

Sex.

Male	621
Female	87
	708

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	315
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,854 25
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	$ 300 00
From other municipalities	..
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,537 52
Income and endowments	..
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	160 79
From other sources, not enumerated	742 50
Total	$8,595 06

Expenditure

Butchers' meat	$1,270 40
Butter	558 41
Flour, bread and meal	596 00
Milk	631 15
Tea and coffee	142 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	106 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	432 00
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances	875 20
Surgical instruments	215 00
Beer, wine and spirits	165 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	846 50
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	52 00
Fuel	490 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	75 00
Water supply	43 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	107 40
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,765 91
Contingencies	70 90
Total	$8,468 87
Government grant for 1901	$2,488 64

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	....
Admitted	20
Births in Hospital	....
Total under treatment	20
Discharged	13
Died	2
Under treatment, 30th Sept., 1901	5
	20

Sex.

Male	9
Female	11
	20

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Victoria General Hospital, Renfrew, during the past year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	3
Typhus "	..
Puerperal "	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.... ..
From the Town of Renfrew	$188 48
From the County of Renfrew	50 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	145 50
From endowments, investments, etc	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	60 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$443 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$17 72
Butter	11 32
Flour, bread and meal	8 25
Milk	12 10
Tea and coffee	3 49
Potatoes and other vegetables	1 55
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	59 10
Drugs and medicines	32 83
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	26 25
Light—gas, oil and candles	7 43
Water supply	4 88
Ice supply	5 00
Salaries and wages	225 60
Taxes and Insurance	.....
Contingencies	47 12
Repairs, ordinary	15 88
Total	478 52
Government grant for 1901	66 20

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	4
Admitted	50
Births in Hospitals	3
Total number under treatment	57
Discharged	50
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th Sept., 1901	2
	57

Sex.

Male	41
Female	16
	57

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Thessalon Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	15
Typhus "	....
Puerperal "	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	1

Revenue.

From the Province	.....
From the Town of Thessalon	$75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	515 97
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	87 78
From other sources	727 54
Total	$1,406 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	54 46
Butter	39 80
Flour, bread and milk	14 00
Milk	20 93
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	5 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	97 88
Drugs and medicines	20 70
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	98 36
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1 50
Fuel	115 75
Light—gas, oil and candles	5 75
Water supply	14 00
Clothing for patients	5 00
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	782 44
Taxes and insurance	.....
Coffins and funerals	10 00
Contingencies	17 57
Repairs, ordinary	1 10
Total	$1,304 24
Government grant for 1901	$217 48

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under :

Sex.

Male	1,776	
Female	3,010	
		4,786

Previous Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	3,504	
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	448	
Received from other counties in the Province	766	
Immigrants and foreigners	68	
		4,786

TABLE No. 1.

SCHEDULE B.—Table I gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1900.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgement during the year ending the 30th Sept., 1901.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th Sept., 1901.
House of Industry	Toronto	131	184	315	160	29	126
House of Providence	"	430	311	741	216	70	455
Home for Incurables	"	131	52	183	2	47	134
St. John's Hospital	"	16	171	187	165	4	18
Convalescent Home	"	20	196	216	202	1	13
The Church Home	"	25	3	28	5	.....	23
The Haven	"	78	415	493	392	17	84
Old Folks' Home	"	26	6	32	5	1	26
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	96	39	135	43	3	89
Aged Men's Home	"	21	8	29	3	6	20
House of Refuge	Hamilton	82	71	153	40	11	102
Home for Aged Women	"	31	5	36	1	3	32
St. Peter's Home	"	26	30	56	22	8	26
House of Industry	Kingston	32	75	107	64	1	42
House of Providence	"	170	91	261	70	20	171
Home for Friendless Women	"	23	35	58	26	11	21
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	83	62	145	42	15	88
Home for Aged People	"	74	28	102	19	12	71
Convalescent Home	"	3	27	30	28	.....	2
Home for Incurables	"	23	22	45	14	10	21
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	80	33	113	11	11	91
St. Charles' Hospice	"	131	77	208	54	29	125
Home for the Aged	"	37	24	61	26	4	31
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	22	7	29	4	5	20
The Home for Friendless Women	"	42	49	91	49	3	39
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	169	155	324	172	1	151
Home for Incurables	"	15	6	21	.....	2	19
House of Providence	Guelph	56	50	106	36	9	61
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	22	7	29	5	5	19
House of Providence	Dundas	110	27	137	63	4	70
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	13	13	26	11	5	10
The Widows' Home	Brantford	13	4	17	4	1	12
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	7	11	18	7	2	9
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	15	17	32	14	1	17
House of Providence	"	41	40	81	34	10	37
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	16	11	27	9	2	16
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	12	18	30	9	4	17
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	34	28	62	11	7	44
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	5	9	14	6	1	7
Totals for 1901		1,069	2,427	4,786	2,040	402	2,413
Totals for 1900		2,412	2,630	5,042	2,272	365	2,405

TABLE No. 2.

Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	315	52,359	166
House of Providence	"	741	166,044	224
Home for Incurables	"	183	45,806	250
St. John's Hospital	"	187	7,121	38
Convalescent Home	"	216	5,723	26
The Church Home	"	28	8,816	315
The Haven	"	493	29,747	60
Old Folks' Home	"	32	9,803	306
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	135	32,954	244
Aged Men's Home	"	29	7,923	273
House of Refuge	Hamilton	153	38,644	252
Home for Aged Women	"	36	11,567	321
St. Peter's Home	"	56	11,877	215
House of Industry	Kingston	107	14,607	136
House of Providence	"	261	70,027	268
Home for Friendless Women	"	58	7,592	131
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	145	32,828	226
Home for Aged People	"	102	26,203	267
Convalescent Home	"	30	1,555	52
Home for Incurables	"	45	9,046	201
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	113	31,984	283
St. Charles' Hospice	"	208	48,061	231
Home for the Aged	"	61	14,419	236
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	29	7,988	275
The Home for Friendless Women	"	91	16,866	185
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	324	58,359	149
Home for Incurables	"	21	5,742	273
House of Providence	Guelph	106	23,114	218
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	29	7,649	264
House of Providence	Dundas	137	27,012	190
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	26	4,422	170
The Widows' Home	Brantford	17	4,515	265
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	18	3,252	180
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	32	5,781	186
House of Providence	"	81	16,168	199
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	27	5,925	219
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	8	2,920	365
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	30	6,514	217
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	62	14,877	240
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	14	1,666	119
Totals for 1901		4,786	898,476	187
Totals for 1900		5,042	918,295	182

TABLE No. 3

Shows the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day,
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.
House of Industry	Toronto	52,359	5,049 14	15,881 30	20,930 44	39.53
House of Providence	"	166,044	18,143 89	13,991 65	32,135 54	19.47
Home for Incurables	"	45,806	7,281 31	10,711 96	17,993 27	39.28
St. John's Hospital	"	7,121	3,288 74	4,883 90	8,172 64	111.69
Convalescent Home	"	5,723	1,513 38	2,857 53	4,370 91	76.37
The Church Home	"	8,816	1,112 48	1,452 34	2,564 82	29.09
The Haven	"	29,747	2,787 89	5,233 11	8,021 00	27.30
Old Folks' Home	"	9,803	1,505 69	2,049 83	3,555 52	36.27
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	32,954	2,135 33	4,376 66	6,511 99	19.76
Aged Men's Home	"	7,923	1,139 30	2,024 36	3,163 66	39.93
House of Refuge	Hamilton	38,644	3,691 94	5,986 93	9,678 87	25.04
Home for Aged Women	"	11,567	1,576 85	2,265 69	3,842 54	33.21
St. Peter's Home	"	11,877	946 17	1,589 45	2,535 62	21.34
House of Industry	Kingston	14,607	1,359 51	1,352 15	2,711 66	18.57
House of Providence	"	70,027	7,510 48	7,854 54	15,365 02	21.94
Home for Friendless Women	"	7,592	510 02	1,020 05	1,530 07	20.15
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	32,828	5,964 50	7,189 42	13,153 92	40.06
Home for Aged People	"	26,203	3,496 81	4,126 08	7,622 89	29.09
Convalescent Home	"	1,555	235 01	386 25	621 26	39 98
Home for Incurables	"	9,029	1,282 71	3 168 46	4,451 17	49 29
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	31,984	5,112 78	7,360 58	12 473 36	38.99
St. Charles' Hospice	"	48,061	2,688 02	4,081 64	6,769 66	14.08
Home for the Aged	"	14,419	1,244 93	1,688 81	2,933 74	20.34
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,988	*			
The Home for Friendless Women	"	16,866	1,468 94	4,542 16	6,011 10	35.64
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	58,359	5,137 15	6,855 85	11 993 00	20.55
Home for Incurables	"	5,742	1,063 09	2,024 66	3,087 75	53.67
House of Providence	Guelph	23,114	2,877 41	1,904 78	4,782 19	20 68
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	7,649	705 96	1,121 17	1,827 13	23.88
House of Providence	Dundas	27,012	3,816 07	3,811 68	7,627 75	28.24
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,422	513 45	1,909 58	2,423 03	54.79
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,515	351 70	485 57	837 27	18.54
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,252	182 33	281 77	464 10	14.21
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	5,781	613 57	928 31	1,542 38	26.68
House of Providence	"	16,168	1,385 84	1,133 35	2,519 19	15.58
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	5,925	609 80	668 53	1,278 33	21.57
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	2,920	554 40	452 55	1,006 95	34.48
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,514	637 83	950 68	1,588 51	24.38
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	14,877	1,664 90	698 40	2,363 30	15.88
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	1,666	166 86	313 24	480 10	28 81
Totals for 1901		897,459	101,326 18	139,615 47	240,941 65	32.01
Totals for 1900		918,295	105,366 10	129,236 43	234,602 53	25.54

* Expenditure included with Orphanage.

TABLE No. 4

Shows the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 7 cents per day	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1901.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	52,359		19,157 38	3,665 13		3,665 13
House of Providence	"	166,044		21,516 51	11,623 08		11,623 08
Home for Incurables	"	45,806		13,183 18	3,206 42		3,206 42
St. John's Hospital	"	7,121		6,828 45	1,068 15		1,068 15
Convalescent Home	"	5,576	147	3,484 14	390 32	2 94	393 26
The Church Home	"	8,816		2,064 02	617 12		617 12
The Haven	"	24,121	1,032	6,383 27	1,688 47	20 64	1,709 11
Old Folks' Home	"	9,803		3,656 07	686 21		686 21
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	25,073	7,881	4,019 31	1,755 11	157 12	1,912 73
Aged Men's Home	"	7,923		2,508 89	554 61		554 61
House of Refuge	Hamilton	38,644		8,193 77	2,705 08		2,705 08
Home for Aged Women	"	11,567		3,274 64	809 69		809 69
St. Peter's Home	"	11,877		2,889 85	831 39		831 39
House of Industry	Kingston	14,607		2,053 33	1,022 49		1,022 49
House of Providence	"	70,027		9,817 45	4,901 89		4,901 89
Home for Friendless Women	"	1,859	4,359	1,257 71	130 13	87 18	217 31
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	32,828		10,636 73	2,297 96		2,297 96
Home for Aged People	"	26,203		5,636 18	1,834 21		1,834 21
Convalescent Home	"	1,555		459 90	108 85		108 85
Home for Incurables	"	9,046		3,183 86	633 22		633 22
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	31,984		10,574 45	2,238 88		2,238 88
St. Charles' Hospice	"	47,843	218	5,033 57	3,349 01	4 36	3,353 37
Home for the Aged	"	14,419		2,084 13	1,009 33		1,009 33
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,988			559 16		559 16
The Home for Friendless Women	"	10,627	4,652	5,215 79	743 89	93 04	836 93
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	47,025	11,334	9,861 70	3,291 75	226 68	3,518 43
Home for Incurables	"	5,742		1,916 08	401 94		401 94
House of Providence	Guelph	23,114		3,223 95	1,617 98		1,617 98
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	7,649		1,645 13	535 43		535 43
House of Providence	Dundas	27,012		4,666 19	1,890 84		1,890 84
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,422		2,213 34	309 54		309 54
The Widows' Home	Brantford	4,515		542 41	316 05		316 05
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,252		300 00	227 64		227 64
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	5,253	407	1,345 45	367 71	8 14	375 85
House of Providence	"	13,668	2,500	2,073 00	956 76	50 00	1,006 76
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	5,925		2,235 51	414 75		414 75
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	2,920		1,080 45	204 40		204 40
Home for the Aged	Lindsay	6,514		1,019 60	455 98		455 98
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	14,877		1,498 00	1,041 39		1,041 39
Home for the aged and Infirm	Bowmanville	1,666		315 67	116 62		116 62
Totals for 1901		858,270	32,530	147,049 06	60,578 58	650 60	61,229 18
Totals for 1900		877,611	32,631	190,965 07	62,034 57	652 62	62,687 19

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900...	131	
Admitted	184	
Total number of inmates		315
Discharged	160	
Died	29	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	126	
		315

Places received from.

From the City of Toronto	315	
From the County of York and other counties		
Immigrants and foreigners		
		315

Sex.

Male	238	
Female	77	
		315

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,662 47
From the City of Toronto	14,000 00
From inmates	142 32
Income from property belonging to the House	669 10
Subscriptions and donations	1,663 34
From other sources	2,682 62
Total	$ 22,819 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 5,049 14
Clothing, furniture & furnishings	431 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,516 34
Salaries and wages	925 00
Repairs	181 49
Other expenditures	792 62
Outdoor and casual poor	12,034 09
Total	$ 20,930 44
Government aid for 1901	3,665 13

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900...	430	
Admitted	311	
Total		741
Discharged	216	
Died	70	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	455	
		741

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	705	
County of York	3	
Other counties in Ontario	33	
		741

Sex.

Male	295	
Female	446	
		741

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 11,085 13
From the City of Toronto	6,000 00
From the County of York	
Other municipalities	284 33
Income from property belonging to the House	1,510 00
From inmates, in payment of board	3,726 75
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	7,223 00
From other sources	2,772 43
	$32,601 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$18,143 89
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,780 09
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,950 25
Wages	789 45
Ordinary repairs	1,511 70
Live stock and feed for same	769 28
Other expenditures	4,190 88
Total	$32,135 54
Government aid for 1901	11,623 08

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	131	
Admitted	52	
Total number of inmates		183
Discharged	2	
Died	47	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	134	
		183

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	165	
From the City of York and other counties	18	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		183

Sex.

Male	96	
Female	87	
		183

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,339 49
From the City of Toronto	3,000 00
From other municipalities	.... ..
Payments from inmates	3,207 17
Income from property belonging to the house	1,705 79
Subscriptions, donations and income	4,990 17
Other sources	280 05
Total	$16,522 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 7,281 31
Clothing and furnishings	1,141 14
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,645 56
Salaries and wages	4,826 08
Repairs, cultivation and feed for stock	355 54
Medicine and medical comforts	893 76
Other expenses	849 88
Total	$17,993 27
Government aid for 1901	$ 3,206 42

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	16	
Admitted	171	
Total number of inmates		187
Discharged	165	
Died	4	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	18	
		187

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	115	
County of York	2	
Other Counties	63	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	7	
		187

Sex.

Female	187	
		187

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,010 25
From the City of Toronto	367 20
From the Town of Toronto Junction	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	6,011 45
Subscriptions	323 11
Other sources	126 69
Total	$7,838 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,288 74
Furniture and furnishings	67 45
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,037 28
Salaries and wages	1,720 45
Repairs, ordinary	167 25
Medicine, medical comforts and ice	771 34
Other expenses	1,287 38
Total	$8,172 64
Government aid for 1901	$1,068 15

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1900	20	
Admitted	196	
Total number of inmates		216
Discharged	202	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1901	13	
		216

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	195	
County of York	2	
Other counties	15	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	4	
		216

Sex.

Male	29	
Female	187	
		216

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 487 67
From the City of Toronto	859 20
Payment from inmates	2,456 29
Income from property belonging to the Home	103 15
Subscriptions and donations	46 50
Other sources	19 00
Total	$3,971 81

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,513 38
Furnishings, etc	497 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	474 81
Salaries and wages	1,043 00
Ordinary repairs, etc	568 86
Other expenses	273 10
Total	$4,370 91
Government aid for 1901	$ 393 26

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars for the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	25	
Admitted	3	
Total number of inmates		28
Discharged	5	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901	23	
		28

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	20	
Other counties of Ontario	7	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	1	
		28

Sex.

Male	11	
Female	17	
		28

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 692 44
From the City of Toronto	130 00
From other municipalities	60 00
From payments made by inmates	1,483 50
Income from property belonging to the Home	192 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	198 52
Total	$2,756 46

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$1,112 48
Clothing and furnishings	75 34
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	533 30
Salaries and wages	377 80
Repairs	43 73
Other expenses	422 17
Total	$2,564 82
Government aid for 1901	$617 12

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	78	
Admitted	415	
Total number of inmates		493
Discharged	392	
Deaths	17	
In residence 30th September, 1900	84	
		493

Sex.

Male	35	
Female	458	
		493

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	428	
Other cities and counties	58	
County of York	7	
		493

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,683 30
From the City of Toronto	1,846 10
From inmates	499 85
Income from laundry	2,817 42
Subscriptions and donations	1,182 35
From other sources	37 55
Total	$8,066 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	2,787 89
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	970 56
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	747 54
Salaries and wages	1,470 95
Repairs	236 46
Other expenses	1,807 60
Total	$8,021 00
Government aid for 1901	$1,709 11

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1900	26	
Admitted	6	
Total number of inmates		32
Discharged	5	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1901	26	
		32

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	30	
County of York	1	
Other counties	1	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
		32

Sex.

Females	32	
		32

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 600 81
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	1,564 00
Income from property belonging to the House	243 50
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,498 57
Other sources	.....
Total	$4,056 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,505 69
Clothing and furnishings	164 72
Fuel, light and cleaning	537 27
Salaries and wages	987 45
Repairs	211 32
Other expenses	149 07
Total	$3,555 52
Government aid for 1901	$686 21

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	96	
Admitted	39	
Total number of inmates.....	135	
Discharged	43	
Died.....	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	89	
		135

Places Received From.

From the City of Toronto.....	134	
From the County of York and other counties.....	..	
Immigrants and foreigners	1	
		135

Sex.

Female	135	
		135

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$2,289 47
From the City of Toronto.....	300 00
From inmates	35 00
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
Subscriptions and donations.....	.....
From other sources.....	3,684 31
Total.....	$6,308 78

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$2,135 33
Clothing, furniture & furnishings	532 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	720 41
Salaries and wages	520 00
Repairs	52 25
Other expenditures.....	2,552 00
Total.....	$6,511 99
Government aid for 1901.....	$1,912 73

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st of October, 1900....	21	
Admitted	8	
Total.....		29
Discharged	3	
Died	6	
In residence 30th September, 1901. ..	20	
		29

Sex.

Male	29	
Female	..	
		29

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	26	
County of York and other counties...	3	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	..	
		29

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario $	477 54
From the City of Toronto.....	.....
From payments made by inmates.	1,859 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc....	478 51
Received from all other sources..	1,160 23
Total.	$3,975 53

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,139 30
Clothing and furnishings...	165 42
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	473 84
Salaries and wages.....	805 40
Repairs.	129 16
Other expenses	450 54
Total	$3,163 66
Government aid for 1901.....	$554 61

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st October, 1900	82
Admitted	71
Total number of inmates	153
Discharged	40
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1901	102
	153

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	132
County of Wentworth and other counties	21
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..
	153

Sex.

Male	98
Female	55
	153

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario.	$ 2,284 17
From the City of Hamilton	7,916 27
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	148 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	100 00
From all other sources	29 50
Total	$10,447 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 3,691 94
Clothing, furnishings, etc	737 26
Fuel, gas, etc	1,494 00
Salaries and wages	2,107 58
Ordinary repairs	658 68
Other expenses, taxes, etc	994 41
Total	$ 9,678 87
Government aid for 1901	$2,705 08

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	31
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	36
Number discharged	1
Number of deaths	3
In residence, 30th September, 1901	32
	36

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	32

Sex.

Female	32

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario.	$ 794 57
From the City of Hamilton	$261 54
Income from property	1,543 72
From the inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,318 12
From all other sources	150 96
Total	$ 4,068 91

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,576 85
Clothing, furnishings, etc	37 00
Fuel, gas, etc	587 20
Salaries and wages	1,139 28
Ordinary repairs	.....
Other expenses, and out-door relief	502 21
Total	$ 3,842 54
Government aid for 1901	$809 69

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	26	
Admitted	30	
Total number of inmates	56	
Discharged	22	
Died	8	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	26	
		56

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	42	
County of Wentworth and other counties	14	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		56

Sex.

Male	33	
Female	23	
		56

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$ 657 30
From the City of Hamilton	895 62
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates	589 04
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	125 19
From other sources	980 00
Total	$ 3,547 15

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	946 17
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	103 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	201 36
Salaries and wages	420 75
Ordinary repairs	25 05
Other expenses	540 56
Live stock and farm grounds	297 88
Total	$ 2,535 62
Government aid for 1901	$831 39

HOUSE OE INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	32	
Admitted	75	
Total number of inmates		107
Discharged	64	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	42	
		107

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	66	
County of Frontenac	15	
Other Counties of Ontario	21	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	5	
		107

Sex

Male	79	
Female	28	
		107

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,055 25
From the City of Kingston	750 00
County of Frontenac	75 00
Payments from inmates	179 17
Income from property	114 00
Subscriptions and donations	935 16
Other sources	.....
Total	$3,108 58

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	1,359 51
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	159 24
Fuel light and cleanings	400 13
Salaries and wages	589 25
Repairs, ordinary	121 78
Other expenses	81 75
Total	2,711 66
Government aid for 1901	$1,022 49

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	170	
Admitted	91	
Total number of inmates		161
Discharged	70	
Died	20	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	171	
		261

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	36	
County of Frontenac	46	
Other Counties	170	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	9	
		261

Sex

Male	128	
Female	133	
		261

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	5,575 73
From the City of Kingston	.....
From the County of Frontenac	75 00
From other municipalities	359 00
Income from property	950 67
Payment from inmates	1,900 04
Subscriptions and donations	4,221 90
Sisters earnings, etc.	1,272 65
Other sources	1,038 19
	15,393 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	7,510 48
Clothing, furnishings, etc	1,735 10
Salaries and wages	.....
Fuel light and cleaning	2,783 18
Repairs, ordinary	887 01
Live stock and farm grounds	316 97
Taxes and insurance	738 82
Other expenses	1,393 46
	15,365 02
Government aid for 1901	4,901 89

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October 1900	23	
Admitted	35	
Total number of inmates		58
Discharged	26	
Died	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	21	
		58

Places Admitted From

From the City of Kingston	34	
From the County of Frontenac	17	
Other Counties in Ontario	7	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		58

Sex.

Male	24	
Female	34	
		58

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$203 65
From the City of Kingston	150 00
From the County of Frontenac	.....
From Inmates	137 00
Subscriptions and donations	470 71
Other sources	550 00
Total	1,511 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	510 02
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	180 35
Salaries and wages	494 00
Repairs	53 70
Other expenses	292 00
Total	$1,530 07
Government aid for 1901	$217 31

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	83	
Admitted	62	
Total number of inmates		145
Discharged	42	
Died	15	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	88	
		145

Places Admitted From.

City of London	52	
County of Middlesex	11	
Other Counties in Ontario	72	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	10	
		145

Sex.

Male	67	
Female	78	
		145

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	2,519 40
From the City of London	200 00
Payments from inmates	2,759 85
Subscriptions and donations	5,061 18
Other sources	2,615 70
Total	$13,156 13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,964 50
Clothing, furniture & furnishings	2,193 97
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,761 55
Salaries and wages	823 82
Repairs, ordinary, medicine taxes, etc	1,285 67
Live stock and farm grounds	408 23
Other expenses	716 18
Total	13,153 92
Government aid for 1301	2,297 96

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	74	
Admitted	28	
Total number of inmates		102
Discharged	19	
Died	12	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	71	
		102

Places Admitted From.

City of London	80	
County of Middlesex	11	
Other counties of Ontario	8	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	3	
		102

Sex.

Male	57	
Female	45	
		102

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,855 84
From the City of London	3,044 82
Payment from inmates	2,337 48
Subscriptions and donations	213 00
Other sources	40 88
Total	$7,492 02

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,496 81
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	425 25
Fuel, gas, candles, etc	821 49
Salaries and wages	1,330 50
Repairs, ordinary	1,123 45
Other expenses and taxes	425 39
Total	$7,622 89
Government aid for 1901	1,834 21

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summary:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1901....	3	
Admitted.....	27	
Total number of inmates.....		30
Discharged.....	28	
Died.....	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901	2	
		30

Places Admitted From.

City of London.....	29	
From other places.....	1	
		30

Sex.

Male.....	19	
Female.....	11	
		30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario....	$118 58
From the City of London.....	100 00
Payment from inmates.....	176 75
Subscriptions and donations.....	170 65
Other sources.....	12 50
Total.....	$578 48

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$235 01
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	.....
Fuel, gas, etc.....	74 95
Salaries and wages.....	216 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	43 20
Other expenses.....	52 10
Total.....	$621 26
Government aid for 1901.....	108 85

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	23	
Admitted.....	22	
Total number of inmates.....		45
Discharged.....	14	
Died.....	10	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	21	
		45

Places Admitted From.

City of London.....	31	
County of Middlesex.....	4	
Other counties of Ontario.....	10	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	...	
		45

Sex.

Male.....	19	
Female.....	26	
		45

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario...	$590 17
From the City of London.....	1,175 59
From the County of Middlesex..	71 00
Payments from inmates.....	1,435 90
Income from property belonging to the house.....	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income.....	81 87
Other sources.....	419 50
Total.....	$3,774 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$1,282 71
Clothing and furnishings.....	761 97
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	419 86
Salaries and wages.....	990 25
Repairs.....	307 19
Other expenses.....	689 19
Total.....	$4,451 17
Government aid for 1901.....	633 22

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution are shown in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	80	
Admitted	33	
Total number of inmates		113
Discharged	11	
Died	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	91	
		113

Sex.

Male	55	
Female	58	
		113

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	68	
County of Carleton	23	
Immigrants	10	
Other counties in Ontario	12	
		113

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,531 78
From the City of Ottawa	200 00
From the County of Carleton	75 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	895 93
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	6,458 27
Other sources	2,945 25
Total	$13,106 23

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,112 78
Clothing and furnishings	589 33
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,353 77
Salaries and wages	1,108 75
Repairs, ordinary	464 45
Live stock and farm grounds	796 02
Taxes, printing and insurance	254 09
Other expenses	2,794 17
Total	$12,473 36
Government aid for 1901	2,238 88

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	131	
Admitted	77	
Total number of inmates		208
Discharged	54	
Died	29	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	125	
		208

Sex.

Male	81	
Female	127	
		208

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	119	
County of Carleton	49	
Other counties	32	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	8	
		208

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,130 96
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Income from property belonging to the House	1,074 04
From payments made by inmates	1,109 79
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,688 92
Other sources	110 82
Total	$8,164 53

Expenditures.

Food of all kind	$2,688 02
Clothing and furnishings	538 81
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,200 82
Salaries and wages	648 50
Repairs, ordinary	436 76
Live stock and farm grounds	410 45
Other expenses	112 40
Taxes, printing and interest	733 90
Total	$ 6,769 66
Government aid for 1901	$ 3,353 37

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	37	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates		61
Discharged	26	
Died	4	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	31	
		61

Sex.

Male	61	
Female	..	
		61

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	39	
County of Carleton	22	
Other counties	..	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		61

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 1,091	23
From the County of Carleton	300	00
From other municipalities	125	00
From payments made by inmates	64	26
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,044	87
Other sources	500	00
Income from property	50	00
Total	$ 3,175	36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,244	93
Clothing and furnishings	.....	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	420	00
Salaries and wages	1,057	00
Repairs, ordinary, farm, printing	122	16
Other expenses	89	65
Total	$ 2,933	74
Government aid for 1901	$ 1,009	33

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	22	
Admitted	7	
Total number of inmates		29
Discharged	4	
Died	5	
In residence, 1st September, 1901..	20	
		29

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	23	
County of Carleton	5	
Other counties of Ontario	1	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
Sex.		29
Female	29	
		29

Government aid for 1901 ..... $ 559 16

The receipts and expenditure of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1900	42	
Admitted	49	
Total number of inmates		91
Discharged	49	
Died	3	
In residence 30th Sept., 1901	30	
		91

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	62	
County of Carleton	23	
Other counties in Ontario	6	
Immigrants, etc	..	
		91

Sex.

Male	22	
Female	69	
		91

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 912 00
From the City of Ottawa	.....
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	63 00
Income from laundry	5,088 74
From all other sources	14 05
	$ 6,127 79

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 1,468 94
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	91 38
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances	653 24
Salaries and wages	1,862 68
Repairs, ordinary	596 18
Other expenses	1,338 68
	$ 6,011 10
Government aid for 1901	$ 839 93

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	169	
Admitted	155	
Total number of inmates		324
Discharged	172	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	151	
		324

Sex.

Female	324	
		324

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	280	
County of Carleton	40	
Other counties in Ontario	1	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	3	
		324

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario.	$4,681 10
From the City of Ottawa	.....
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates.	650 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,980 00
Other sources	7,181 20
Total	14,542 80

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,137 15
Clothing and furnishings	920 10
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	2,100 65
Salaries and wages	625 00
Repairs, ordinary	650 00
Live stock and farm grounds	960 25
Other expenses	869 75
Taxes and insurance	925 10
Total	$11,993 00
Government aid for 1901	3,518 43

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	15	
Admitted	6	
Total		21
Discharged	..	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September 1901.	19	
		21

Sex.

Male	10	
Female	11	
		21

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	21	
County of Carleton	..	
Other counties	..	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		21

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario.	$340 20
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	.....
From payments made by inmates.	355 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,515 25
Other sources	45 33
Total	$2,256 28

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,063 09
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	34 01
Fuel	725 24
Salaries and wages	932 42
Repairs, ordinary	44 24
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	288 75
Total	$3,087 75
Government aid for 1901	$401 94

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	56	
Admitted	50	
Total number of inmates		106
Discharged	36	
Died	9	
In residence, 30 September, 1901	61	
Total		106

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	26	
From the County of Wellington	46	
Other counties in Ontario	33	
Foreigners, etc	1	
		106

Sex.

Male	59	
Female	47	
		106

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,601 11
City of Guelph	315 00
County of Wellington and other municipalities	428 00
From inmates in part payment for board	845 85
Income from property	635 10
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,000 00
From other sources	.....
Total	4,825 06

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,877 41
Clothing and furnishings	716 90
Fuel, light and cleaning	577 62
Salaries and wages	.....
Ordinary repairs	.....
Other expenses	610 26
Live stock and farm grounds	.....
Total	$4,782 19
Government aid for the year 1901	$1,617 98

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	22	
Admitted	7	
Total number of inmates.....		29
Discharged.....	5	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1901.	19	
		29

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas.....	29	
		29

Sex.

Male	18	
Female	11	
		29

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$ 554 54
From the City of St. Thomas. ..	72 73
From payments by inmates.....	59 62
From other sources subscriptions etc.	1,273 93
Income from property.....	238 85
Total	$2,199 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	705 96
Clothing and furnishings.....	113 57
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	285 23
Salaries and wages.....	492 20
Repairs, ordinary	155 89
Other expenses.....	74 28
Total	$1,827 13
Government aid for 1901.....	$535 43

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	110	
Admitted.....	27	
Total number of inmates.....		137
Discharged.....	63	
Died	4	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	70	
		137

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	69	
County of Wentworth	28	
Other Counties in Ontario.....	40	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	..	
		137

Sex.

Male.....	60	
Female	77	
		137

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario....	$2,978 92
From the City of Hamilton.....	.....
From the County of Wentworth..	500 00
From other municipalities.....	662 84
From inmates.....	550 55
Income from property	500 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,346 74
Other sources.....	106 06
Total	$7,645 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	3,816 07
Clothing, furniture, furnishings..	1,060 21
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	452 36
Salaries	188 75
Repairs, ordinary.....	84 20
Other expenditures	1,797 62
Live stock and farm grounds	228 54
Total	$7,627 75
Government aid for 1901.....	$1,890 84

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	13	
Admitted	13	
Total number of inmates		26
Discharged	11	
Died	5	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	10	
		26

Places Admitted From.

Town of Chatham	14	
County of Kent	3	
Other counties	9	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	..	
		26

Sex.

Male	15	
Female	11	
		26

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$253 40
From the City of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	94 95
From other sources, income and subscriptions	52 77
Total	$2,401 12

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$513 45
Clothing and furnishings	49 21
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	682 90
Out-door relief and medicine	134 47
Salaries and wages	216 96
Other expenses	781 04
Total	$2,423 03
Government aid for 1901	$309 54

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	13	
Admitted	4	
Total number of inmates		17
Discharged	4	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1901	12	
		17

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	17	
		17

Sex.

Female	17	
		17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$339 99
From inmates	146 40
Subscriptions and donations	330 01
From other sources	18 00
Income from property	48 00
Total	$882 40

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$351 70
Clothing and furnishings	66 89
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	138 24
Salaries and wages	188 60
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	17 81
Other expenses	74 03
Total	$837 27
Government aid for 1901	$316 05

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900	7	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates		18
Discharged	7	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1901	9	
		18

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	17	
From the County of Prince Edward	1	
From other counties, and foreigners	..	
		18

Sex.

Male	9	
Female	9	
		18

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$227 01
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	144 24
Total	$671 25

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$182 33
Clothing and furnishings	26 18
Fuel, light and cleaning	104 52
Salaries and wages	113 50
Other expenses	14 28
Repairs, ordinary	23 29
Total	$464 10
Government aid for 1901	$227 64

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	15	
Admitted	16	
Total number of inmates		31
Discharged	13	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	17	
		31

Places Admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	22	
From the County of Peterborough	8	
From other counties	1	
		31

Sex.

Male	9	
Female	22	
		31

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$403 82
From the Town of Peterborough	.....
From inmates	335 00
Other sources	30 45
Income from property	980 00
Total	$1,749 27

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$613 57
Clothing and furnishings	171 55
Fuel, light and cleaning	239 55
Repairs, ordinary	101 53
Salaries and wages	239 25
Other expenses	178 03
Total	$1,542 48
Government aid for 1901	$375 85

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETEBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900....	41	
Admitted	40	
Total number of inmates		81
Discharged	34	
Died	10	
In residence 30th September, 1901	37	
		81

Places Admitted From.

From the Town of Peterborourgh..	12	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties.....	69	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....		
		81

Sex.

Male	38	
Female.....	43	
		81

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$ 453 53
From the Town and County of Peterborough.....	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates..	224 00
From inmates.....	560 00
Subscriptions and donations....	125 00
Other sources.....	1,164 00
Total.....	$2,526 53

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,385 84
Clothing and furnishings.....	550 69
Fuel, light and cleaning	516 25
Repairs, ordinary.....	.....
Other expenses	66 41
Total.....	$2,519 19
Government aid for 1901	$1,006 76

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900 ...	16	
Admitted.....	19	
Total number of inmates		27
Discharged	9	
Died.....	2	
In residence 30th September, 1901	16	
		27

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Windsor.....	27	
		27

Sex.

Male	12	
Female	15	
		27

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario ...	$504 91
From the City of Windsor	2,100 00
From inmates	103 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	32 51
Other sources.....	.....
Total	$2,740 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	609 80
Clothing and furnishings.....	28 88
Fuel, light and cleaning	111 94
Repairs, ordinary.....	18 12
Salaries and wages.....	422 00
Other expenses	87 59
Total	1,278 33
Government aid for 1901..$	414 75

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900...	8	
Admitted		
Total.....		8
Discharged		
Died.....		
In residence 30th September, 1901	8	
		8

Place Admitted From.

Town of Cobourg.....	8	
		8

Sex.

Male.....	5	
Female	3	
		8

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$214 27
From the Town of Cobourg....	225 00
From the County of Northumberland	.....
Payments from inmates	267 50
Subscriptions and donations	160 85
Other sources.....	.....
Total.....	$658 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	$554 40
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	33 05
Fuel, gas, etc.....	115 10
Salaries and wages.....	153 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	40 60
Other expenses.....	109 90
Total	$1,006 95
Government aid for 1901.....	$204 40

HOME FOR THE AGED, LINDSAY.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900.....	12	
Admitted	18	
Total number of inmates.....		30
Discharged.....	9	
Died	4	
In residence 30th September, 1901..	17	
		30

Places Admitted From.

Town of Lindsay.....	12	
County of Victoria	17	
Other counties of Ontario	..	
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	1	
		30

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	10	
		30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario..	$387 59
From the Town of Lindsay.....	251 05
Payment from inmates.....	90 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc....	51 00
From the County of Victoria....	276 50
From other municipalities	350 30
From all other sources.....	.....
Total	$1,407 19

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds.....	$637 83
Clothing and furnishings.....	190 89
Salaries and wages	310 50
Fuel, light and cleaning	180 71
Repairs, ordinary, and printing, etc.	23 47
Other expenses.....	245 11
Total	$1,588 51
Government aid for 1901.....	$455 98

ST. PAUL'S HOME OR THE AGED, CORNWALL

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	34	
Admitted	28	
Total number of inmates		62
Discharged	11	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1900	44	
		62

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cornwall	15	
County of Stormont	13	
Other counties	34	
Immigrants	..	
		62

Sex.

Male	35	
Female	27	
		62

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$878 85
From Town of Cornwall	200 00
From other Municipalities	240 00
From inmates themselves	76 00
From other sources, income and subscriptions	880 00
Donations in kind and value	102 00
Total	$2,376 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,664 90
Clothing and furnishings	40 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	293 60
Salaries and wages	62 40
Repairs, ordinary, and medicine	104 00
Other expenses	198 40
Total	$2,363 30
Government aid for 1901	$1,041 39

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, BOWMANVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	5	
Admitted	9	
Total		14
Discharged	6	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	7	
		14

Places Admitted From.

Town of Bowmanville	12	
Township of Clarke	2	
		12

Sex.

Male	5	
Female	9	
		14

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontaria	$ 140 35
From the Town of Bowmanville	200 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	.....
Payments from inmates	8 00
Subscriptions and donations	107 67
Total	$ 456 02

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 166 86
Clothing, furuiture & furnishings	1 35
Fuel, gas, etc	89 66
Salaries and wages	145 50
Repairs, ordinary	5 70
Other expenses	71 03
Total	$ 480 10
Government aid for 1901	$ 116 62

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 3,952, as compared with 4,178 in 1900.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary :

Sex.		
Male	1,996	
Female	1,956	
		3,952
Previous Residence.		
Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,179	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	343	
Received from other counties in the Province	403	
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	27	
		3,952

TABLE No. 1.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1901.
				$	$	$	$
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	112,367	.. ..	10,479 50	2,247 34	.....	2,247 34
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	64,576	.....	8,512 41	1,291 52	.....	1,291 52
Girls' Home	"	26,961	.....	7,196 62	539 22	.....	539 22
Boys' Home	"	30,137	.....	7,836 21	602 74	.....	602 74
The Working Boys' Home	"	15,502	.....	5,419 33	310 04	.....	310 04
Infants' Home	"	22,504	10,794	4,983 40	450 08	755 58	*1,405 66
St. Nicholas' Home	"	22,660	.....	4,366 10	453 20	.....	453 20
Rescue Home for Women	"	9,629	.....	1,483 85	192 58	.....	192 58
Children's Shelter	"	6,871	.....	871 35	137 42	.....	137 42
Industrial Refuge	"	10,603	.....	3,710 35	212 06	.....	212 06
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	22,943	.....	4,483 92	458 86	.....	458 86
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	†1,095	.....	.....	21 90	.....	21 90
Boys' Home	"	27,353	.....	4,151 43	547 06	.....	547 06
Girls' Home	"	11,848	.....	1,763 54	236 96	.....	236 96
Home for the Friendless	"	11,630	2,596	2,838 37	232 60	181 72	414 32
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	5,411	.....	942 68	108 22	.....	108 22
Orphans' Home	Kingston	16,031	.....	2,834 93	320 62	.....	320 62
House of Providence	"	†25,016	... .	....	500 32	.....	500 32
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	13,497	.....	579 88	269 94	.....	269 94
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	22,303	.....	4,978 65	446 06	.....	446 06
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	†22,540	... ..	....	450 80	.....	450 80
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	59,577	.....	8,800 84	1,191 54	.....	1,191 54
Rescue Home & Children's Shelter	"	7,683	.....	1,179 23	153 66	... .	153 66
Infants' Home	"	10,782	.....	2,481 83	215 64	.....	215 64
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	30,291	.....	10,636 73	605 82	.....	605 82
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,830	.....	3,285 55	296 60	.....	296 60
Women's Refuge & Infants' Home	"	5,272	1,972	796 59	105 44	138 04	243 48
Rescue Home for Women	"	4,501	3,992	1,388 16	90 02	279 44	369 46
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	7,479	.....	1,328 24	149 58	.....	149 58
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	10,084	.....	1,580 08	381 68	.....	381 68
Orphans' Home	Fort William	10,305	.....	769 25	206 10	.....	206 10
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	4,347	.....	635 25	86 94	.....	86 94
Totals for 1901		675,628	19,354	110,314 27	13,512 56	1,354 78	15,067 34
Totals for 1900		682,627	14,177	110,513 61	13,652 54	992 39	15,044 64

* This sum includes a grant of $200 for infirmary work.
† Included with Refuge Branch.

TABLE No. 2.

SCHEDULE C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1900.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1901.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	296	266	562	249	28	285
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	182	55	237	72	1	164
Girls' Home	"	68	94	162	77	.....	85
Boys' Home	"	76	77	153	72	.....	81
The Working Boys' Home	"	31	124	155	109	.....	46
Infants' Home	"	49	112	161	61	49	51
St. Nichols' Home	"	61	63	124	62	.....	62
Rescue Home for Women	"	22	52	74	43	3	28
Children's Shelter	"	20	20	40	25	2	13
Industrial Refuge	"	26	11	37	8	1	28
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	93	55	148	76	.....	72
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	3	.....	3	....	.....	3
Boys' Home	"	71	36	107	41	.....	66
Girls' Home	"	30	53	83	51	.....	32
Home for the Friendless	"	24	91	115	73	8	34
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	14	71	85	77	.....	8
Orphans' Home	Kingston	41	30	71	24	.....	47
House of Providence	"	49	73	122	72	.....	50
Hotel Dieu Orghanage	"	49	54	103	62	.....	41
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	63	49	112	59	.....	53
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	64	31	95	28	.....	67
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	157	142	299	120	3	176
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	22	50	72	44	7	21
Infants' Home	"	19	211	230	103	98	29
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	86	48	134	50	1	83
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	43	31	74	33	.....	41
Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home	"	22	36	58	30	11	17
Rescue Home for Women	"	20	129	149	110	9	30
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	18	21	39	10	1	28
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	49	9	58	8	1	49
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	32	32	64	23	2	39
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	11	15	26	12	.....	14
Totals for 1901		1,811	2,141	3,952	1,884	225	1,843
Totals for 1900		1 787	2,391	4,178	2,117	229	1,832

TABLE No. 3.

Schedule C —Orphanages.

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1901.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	cts.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	112,367	12,616 81	11 23
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	64,576	9,139 41	14 15
Girls' Home	"	26,961	5,208 10	19 32
Boys' Home	"	30,137	6,120 92	20 31
The Working Boys' Home	"	15,502	5,633 75	36 34
Infants' Home	"	33,298	5,850 56	17 57
St. Nicholas' Home	"	22,660	4,807 88	21 21
Rescue Home for Women	"	9,629	1,730 46	18 00
Children's Shelter	"	6,871	1,094 43	15 93
Industrial Refuge	"	10,603	3,507 94	33 08
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	22,943	5,185 36	22 60
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,095	†	
Boys' Home	"	27,353	4,545 78	16 62
Girls' Home	"	11,848	2,083 01	17 59
Home for the Friendless	"	14,226	3,146 41	22 12
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	5,411	1,061 73	19 62
Orphans' Home	Kingston	16,031	2,832 20	17 66
House of Providence Orphanage	"	25,016	†	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	13,497	949 33	7 03
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	22,303	* 5,318 78	23 84
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,540	†	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	59,577	9,905 58	16 62
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	7,683	1,662 69	21 62
Infants' Home	"	10,782	2,683 96	24 89
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	30,291	†	
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,830	3,649 83	24 61
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,244	998 28	13 77
Rescue Home for Women	"	8,493	1,812 15	21 33
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	7,479	1,479 17	19 77
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	19,084	1,831 92	9 60
Orphans' Home	Fort William	10,305	2,006 64	19 47
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	4,347	607 22	13 97
Totals, 1901		694,982	97,470 30	19 25
Totals, 1900		696,804	106,328 36	15 25

*Aged Women's Home, expenditure included. † Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	296	
Admitted	266	
Total number of inmates.....		562
Discharged.....	249	
Died	28	
In residence, 30th September, 1901.	285	
		562

Sex.

Male	296	
Female	266	
		562

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	525	
County of York	7	
Other parts of Ontario.....	30	
		562

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,170.90, were $12,650.40, and the expenditures were $12,616.81.

Government aid for the year 1901, $2,247.34.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	182	
Admitted	55	
Total number of inmates	237	
Discharged.....	72	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	164	
		237

Sex.

Male	140	
Female	97	
		237

Places Admitted From..

City of Toronto.....	237	
		237

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,429.08, were $9,941.49, and the expenditures were $9,139.41.

Government aid for the year 1901, $1,291.52

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmaies.

In residence, 1st of October, 1900..	68	
Admitted	94	
Total number of inmates.....		162
Discharged.....	77	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1900.	85	
		162

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	162	
		162

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $527.28, amounted to $7,723.90, and the expenditure $5 208.10.

Government aid for 1901, $539.22.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	76	
Admitted.....	77	
Total number of Inmates		153
Discharged.....	72	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	81	
		153

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	129	
Counties of Ontario	24	
		153

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $606.90, amounted to $8,443.11, and the expenditures were $6,120.92.

Government aid for the year 1901, $602.74.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	31	
Admitted	124	
Total number of inmates.....		155
Discharged.....	109	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	46	
		155

Sex.

Male	155	
		155

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	155	
		155

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $245.96, amounted to $5,665.29, and the expenditures were $5,633.75.

Government aid for the year 1901, $310.04,

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	49	
Admitted	112	
Total number of inmates.....		161
Discharged	61	
Died	49	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	51	
		161

Sex.

Male	89	
Female	72	
		161

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	161	
		161

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,152.74, were $6,136.14, and the expenditures were $5,850.56.

Government aid for the year 1901, $1,405.66.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the official year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	61	
Admitted	63	
Total number.....		124
Discharged.....	62	
Died	.	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	62	
		124

Sex.

Male.....	124
	124

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	124
	124

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $440.28, was $4,806.38, and the expenditure was $4,807.88.

Government aid for 1901, $453.20.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	22	
Admitted	52	
Total number of inmates.....		74
Discharged.....	43	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	28	
		74

Sex.

Female	18
Male	56
	74

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	32
Other cities and counties	42
Aliens	..
	74

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $1,682.30, and the expenditure to $1,730 46.

Government aid for 1901, $192 58.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	20	
Admitted	20	
Total number of inmates.....		40
Discharged.....	25	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	13	
		40

Sex.

Male	18
Female	22
	40

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	34
Other parts of Ontario.....	6
	40

The revenue of the Shelter during the year, including Government grant, amounted to $990 49, and the expenditure to $1,094.43.

Government aid for 1901, $137.42.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	26	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates.....		37
Discharged	8	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	28	
		37

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto.....	34	
From counties in the Province.....	3	
Foreigners	..	
		37

The revenue of the Asylum, including the Government grant of $209 00, amounted to $3,919.35, and the expenditures to $3,507.94

Government aid for 1901, $212.06.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	93	
Admitted	55	
Total number of inmates.....		148
Discharged.....	76	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	72	
		148

Sex.

Male	65	
Female	83	
		148

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	105	
County of Wentworth	5	
Other counties and countries.....	38	
		148

Including the Government grant of $712 06 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $5,195.98, and the expenditure to $5,185.36

Government aid for 1901, $458 86.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	3	
Admitted	..	
Total number of inmates.....		3
Discharged.....	..	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	3	
		3

Sex.

Male	3	
Female	..	
		3

Place Admitted From.

City of Hamilton.....	3	
		3

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1901, $21.90.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	71	
Admitted	36	
Total number of inmates.....		107
Discharged.....	41	
Died.....	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	66	
		107

Place Admitted From.

Hamilton City	107	
County of Wentworth	..	
		107

The receipts of the Home during the year, including Government grant, were $4,626.87, and the expenditures were $4,545.78.

Government aid for 1901, $547.06.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900.....	30	
Admitted.....	53	
Total number of inmates.....		83
Discharged	51	
Number of deaths.....	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	32	
		83

Places Received From.

City of Hamilton.....	83	
Other parts of the Province.....	..	
		83

The revenue of the home during the year, including Government grant, was $1,975.10, and the expenditure was $2,083 01. Government aid for 1901, $236.96.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	24	
Admitted	91	
Total number of inmates.....		115
Discharged.....	73	
Died	8	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	34	
		115

Sex.

Male (infants).....	53	
Female "	27	
" Adults.....	35	
		115

Places Received From.

City of Hamilton.....	94	
County of Wentworth	12	
Other places and counties	8	
		115

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $315.76, was $3,154.13, and the expenditure $3,146.41. Government aid for 1901, $414.32.

SALVATION ARMY REFUGE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	14	
Admitted	71	
Total number of inmates		85
Discharged	77	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901	8	
		85

Sex.

Male	9	
Female	75	
		85

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	80	
County of Wentworth	..	
Other counties and countries	5	
		85

The revenue of the Asylum for the year amounted to $1,056 30. and the expenditure to $1,061.73. Government aid for 1901, $108 22.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	41	
Admitted	30	
Total		71
Discharged	24	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901	47	
		71

Sex.

Male	35	
Female	36	
		71

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	57	
County of Frontenac	10	
Other counties in Ontario	4	
		71

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, was $3,109.93, and the expenditure was $2,832.20. Government aid for 1901, $320.62.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	49	
Admitted	73	
Total number of inmates		122
Discharged	72	
Died	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901	50	
		122

Sex.

Male	76	
Female	46	
		122

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	27	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other counties	86	
		122

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1901, $500.32.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	49	
Admitted	54	
Total number of inmates.....		103
Discharged.....	62	
Died	..	
In residence. 30th September, 1901	41	
		103

Sex.

Male.....	5	
Female	98	
		103

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	81	
County of Frontenac.....	12	
Other counties in Ontario	10	
		103

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant amounted to $943.56, and the expenditure to $949.33.

Government aid for 1901, $269.94.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operation of this House during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1900....	63	
Admitted.....	49	
Total number of inmates.....		112
Discharged.....	59	
Died.....	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	53	
		112

Sex

Male.....	69	
Female.....	43	
		112

Places Admitted Fron.

City of Ottawa	103	
County of Carleton.....	3	
Other counties	3	
Other countries.....	3	
		112

The revenue of the Home, including Government Grant, was $5,962 57 and the expenditures were, Refuge Branch included, $5,318.78.

Government aid for 1901, $446.06.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

Movements of Patients.

In residence 1st of October, 1900...	64	
Admitted	31	
Total number of inmates.....		95
Discharged	28	
Died..	..	
In residence 30th September, 1901.	67	
		95

Sex.

Male.....	49	
Female	46	
		95

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa.....	84	
County of Carleton.....	5	
Other parts of the Province.....	..	
Other countries.....	6	
		95

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department *vide* Schedule B Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1901 $450.80!

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October 1900	157	
Admitted	142	
Total number of inmates		299
Discharged	120	
Died	3	
In residence 30th September, 1901	176	
		299

Sex.

Male	140	
Female	159	
		299

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	237	
County of Carleton	62	
Other countries in Ontario	..	
		299

The receipts of the Institution including Government grant were $9,920 96, and the expenditures $9,905 58. Government aid for 1901, $1,191.54.

THE RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st of October, 1900	22	
Admitted during the year	50	
Total number of inmates		72
Discharged	44	
Died	7	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	21	
		72

Sex.

Male	18	
Female	54	
		72

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	50	
County of Carleton	8	
Other counties	14	
		72

The revenue of the Home including Government grant was $1,241.39, and the expenditures were, $1 662.69. Government aid for 1901, $153 66.

INFANTS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the official year:

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900	19	
Admitted	211	
Total number of inmates		230
Discharged	103	
Died	98	
In residence, 30th September, 1901.	29	
		230

Sex.

Male	129	
Female	101	
		230

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	170	
County of Carleton	60	
Other counties in Ontario	..	
		230

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $221.00 was $2,702.83, and the expenditure was $2,683.96. Government aid for 1901, $215.64.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	86	
Admitted.....	48	
Total number of inmates.....		134
Discharged.....	50	
Died.....	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	83	
		134

Sex.

Male.....	73	
Female.....	61	
		134

Places Admitted from

City of London.....	33	
County of Middlesex.....	2	
Other parts in Ontario.....	99	
		134

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C House of Refuge *vide* Schedule "B" Refuge Report. Government aid for 1901, $605.82.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	43	
Admitted.....	31	
Total number of inmates.....		74
Discharged.....	33	
Died.....	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	41	
		74

Sex.

Male.....	39	
Female.....	35	
		74

Places Admitted From.

City of London.....	74	
Other parts of Ontario.....	..	
		74

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant was $3,599.11, and the expenditures were $3,649.83.

Government aid for 1901, $296.60.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	22	
Admitted.....	36	
Total number of inmates.....		58
Discharged.....	30	
Died.....	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	17	
		58

Sex.

Male.....	19	
Female.....	39	
		58

Places Admitted From.

City of London.....	49	
County of Middlesex.....	7	
Other counties.....	2	
		58

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $320.51, were $1,117.10, and the expenditures $998.28.

Government aid for 1901, $243.48.

THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	20	
Admitted.....	129	
Total number of inmates		149
Discharged.....	110	
Died	9	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	30	
		149

Sex.

Male.	29	
Female.	120	
		149

Places Admitted From.

City of London	107	
Middlesex and other counties.....	42	
		149

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $1,742 63, and the expenditure $1,812.15.

Government aid for 1901, $369.46.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH) ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	18	
Admitted.....	21	
Total number of inmates.....		39
Discharged.....	10	
Died.....	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	28	
		39

Sex.

Male.....	17	
Female.....	22	
		39

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Catharines	35	
County of Lincoln	..	
Other counties.....	3	
Foreigners	1	
		39

The revenue and expenditure of the House during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $1.510 46 and $1,479 17 respectively.

Government aid for 1901, $149 58.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	49	
Admitted	9	
Total number of inmates.....		58
Discharged.....	8	
Died.....	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	49	
		58

Sex.

Male.....	30	
Female.....	28	
		58

Places Admitted From.

County of Waterloo	57	
Other counties.....	..	
Other countries.....	1	
		58

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,830 08, including the Government grant of $458 54, and the expenditure $1,831 92.

Government aid for 1901, $381 68

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year .

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	32	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates.....		64
Discharged.....	23	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	39	
		64

Sex.

Male.....	26	
Female.....	38	
		64

Places Admitted From.

District of Thunder Bay	64	
From other countries, including immigrants.....	..	
		64

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $977.33, and the expenditure $2,006.64.

Government aid for 1901, $206.10.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1900....	11	
Admitted	15	
Total number of inmates.....		26
Discharged	12	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1901	14	
		26

Sex.

Male.....	12	
Female.....	14	
		26

Places Admitted From.

Berlin.....	14	
Waterloo...	12	
Other counties in Ontario.....	..	
Other countries.....	..	
		26

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $718.11, and the expenditures were $607.22.

Government aid for 1901, $86 94.

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2)

NAME OF BORROWER.